



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DAS PESCAS
Gabinete do Ministro

Mr Alejandro Anganuzzi
Executive Secretary
Indian Tuna Commission
Victoria Seychelles

23rd November 2010

Ref: 262/GMP/2010

Subject: Accession to the status of Cooperating non-Contracting Party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Dear Sir,

The cabinet of the Minister of Fisheries has endorsed the participation of Mozambique at IOTC as Cooperating non-Contracting Party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. Consequently, as per IOTC resolution n° 03/02, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, represented by the Ministry of Fisheries, has the honour to request and confirm its wish for accession, at the earliest, as Cooperating non-Contracting Party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission established and approved by the Hundred and Fifth Session of the FAO Council in November 1993.

With this request we take the opportunity to reiterate and make official our commitment to cooperate with IOTC and its members and implement the Commission's conservation and management measures. Please find attached to this letter our statement of commitment to respect the IOTC resolutions and a presentation of the measures in force to ensure compliance by national and foreign fishing vessels operating in our waters.

The information requested as per article 3 of the resolution n° 03/02 will be provided to your secretariat at the earliest.

Your sincerely.

The Minister of Fisheries

Vicente Borges



Mozambique's confirmation of commitment to implement the IOTC resolution and to respect the IOTC Conservation and Management measures

We confirm to apply for accession to the status of Cooperating non-Contracting Party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

(a) Statement of commitment to respect the Commission's conservation and management measures.

The government of Mozambique, represented by the Ministry of Fisheries is committed to implement the Commission's resolutions and the conservation and management measures defined and approved by members of the IOTC.

The Republic of Mozambique is party of the following instruments:

- United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (1982), Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention of 10 December 1982 – ratified 13 March 1997.
- Agreement for the implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks – ratified 10 December 2008,
- the 1993 FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas FAO Compliance Agreement.

At the regional level, Mozambique is members of the SADC and ratified the SADC Fisheries Protocol. The SADC Fisheries Ministers' signed a Statement of Commitment to Stop IUU Fishing in 2008. Mozambique has agreed to host the Working Group to develop this Action Plan, and Mozambique will be hosting the "Interim Regional MCS Operations Coordinating Centre" which is an integral part of the "Statement" to commence coordination of regional operational efforts.

The Republic of Mozambique, represented by its Fisheries Research Institute has been active partners of the following regional research projects:

- Agulhas Large Marine Ecosystem Project,
- South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project,

The General Directorate of Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) is the key directorate responsible for fisheries management and MCS. It administers all industrial licences and licences for semi-industrial vessels. Smaller artisanal vessels are licenced by the Provincial Fisheries Administration Services, which effectively fall under the authority of this Directorate.

The ADNAP is also responsible for preparing changes to the legislation, providing a secretariat to the Fisheries Administration Committee, undertaking prosecutions, implementing and monitoring access agreements, and collecting and compiling basic catch or landings statistics and monitoring quotas.

The principal forum for discussion of fisheries management measures is the Fisheries Administration Committee (CAP). The CAP provides consolidated (scientific, economic, stakeholder) advice to Minister who is directly responsible for authorising the issue of industrial fishing licences. The members of the CAP are the directors of the Ministry and its subordinate institutions. Industry representatives may be included. The Fisheries Research Institute generally provides scientific advice to the Minister through the CAP. The industrial fisheries are the primary focus of the CAP.

(b) Measures taken to ensure compliance by fishing vessels

For the moment, Mozambique does not have a national industrial fishing fleet targeting tuna and tuna like species. However Tuna fishing is occurring in Mozambique waters by foreign fleets. To effectively control the fishing activity of foreign fleet, Mozambique, as coastal State, has put in

place regulatory measures and procedures, as well as monitoring, control and surveillance tools to ensure the management of the tuna resources. Those measures are described below.

i. Fisheries law and adoption and implementation of measures:

- Measures are set in the fisheries law 3/90 of 26 September 1990 and maritime regulation Decree 43/2003, 10 December 2003.
- The following mechanism has been put in place to improve the establishment of conservation and management measures:
- The fisheries law, under revision, will address more specifically conservation and management measures. Even before the adhesion to UNFSA, Mozambique has improved its own legislation incorporating the main UNFSA provisions on the domestic regulations and on current reviewing fisheries law process many provisions have been incorporated to address the principles and objectives previewed on articles 5 to 7 and others provisions.
- In 2010 Mozambique have changed all commercial fishing agreement to access highly migratory species, incorporating the obligation of prior inspection in port in view to implement the pre-fishing briefing to masters, owners and partners to be aware about the main provisions regarding to conservation and management measures
- All vessels are monitored by VMS.
- Meanwhile the agreement comes with provisions relating to amount of catch and bycatch and possible landings in Mozambican Ports.

ii. MCS Fisheries policy and strategy:

Mozambique has adopted a Fisheries MCS policy and strategy called the Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Management Plan 2007 - 2012. The vision for the MCS policy is:

“ The creation, in a long-term, of a profitable system of MCS that covers the important fisheries in order to assure the sustainability of the resources and, consequently, the maximization of the benefits coming from their exploration”.

The specific objectives of the MCS system of Mozambique are:

1. To implement and maintain a legal framework for the management of fisheries;
2. To develop and maintain an efficient and adequate MCS system;
3. To ensure adequate monitoring of all discharges and fishing activities that take place in waters of Mozambique;
4. To prevent, deter and eliminate the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in the waters of Mozambique;
5. To assure proper control of the discharging of catches in the ports;
6. To eliminate the illegal transshipment of fish at sea between non-licensed vessels.
7. To ensure a greater integration and cooperation among the MCS affiliated institutions; and
8. To maintain regular communications to ensure suitable cooperation with neighbouring countries on issues related to the MCS.

iii. Issue of fishing license and steps to clear vessels license application of IUU Fishing:

The following action is done as regular functions of the MCS Surveillance and Port Inspection Unit prior to clearing a vessel for licensing:

1. The company is asked for the building and registration papers for each of these vessels to determine its origin, building date and if possible its IMO number.
2. The vessel is inspected on its next trip to port (for a new vessel, this would be carried out on its first trip to port to pick up its license and for pre-fishing briefing procedures). The inspection is to verify the facts on the papers submitted by the company, building date, former names of the vessel, current and former masters of the vessel, IMO number, fish

on board, fishing logbooks for history of areas fished, navigation and engine logbooks for cross reference, etc.

3. The information is cross checked against the available positive and black lists for vessel fishing history.
4. Write to the government of the flag State of the vessel and ask for a verification that this vessel is on “good standing”, e.g., not IUU status in their country and authorization to fish in thirds waters,
5. If cleared this information is shared with regional fisheries management organizations, and as appropriate with the MCS IUU Network and MCS Network.
6. ***If the vessel proves to be an IUU fishing vessel, it is removed from the fishery as soon as possible, e.g., license cancelled***, consequently the following steps are followed:
 - a. If a joint venture vessel:
 - meet with the Mozambican partner to explain the situation and ask, or if necessary direct them to bring the vessel to port and cease fishing;
 - inform the flag State of the vessel of the findings in accordance with the UNFSA;
 - request that they cancel the joint venture immediately, and seek another fishing vessel, noting that the vessels will no longer be permitted to fish in Mozambican waters;
 - cancel the fishing license of the IUU fishing vessel;
 - take such action as is permitted by law – detain the vessel, report to the flag State and seek further action as appropriate, e.g., if permitted seize the vessel and remove it from the fishing sector;
 - inform regional and global partners as noted above;
 - place the vessel and its master’s name on the new Mozambican Black List
 - b. If a fishing vessel under an arrangement:
 - seek information as to the next port call of the vessel (voluntary entry into port);
 - if in port, detain for further investigation;
 - if not in port and no intention of coming to port, order the vessel to port for inspection;
 - when detained or in custody of the Government of Mozambique, inform the flag State of the vessel in accordance with the UNFSA and seek further investigation by that party;
 - cancel the fishing license of the fishing vessel for Mozambican waters;
 - take such action as is permitted by law – detain the vessel, report to the flag State and seek further action as appropriate, e.g., if permitted seize the vessel and remove it from the fishing sector – dismantle or sink it;
 - inform regional and global partners as noted above;
 - if it must be released, escort it to the edge of the EEZ and ensure that all neighbouring parties and regional organizations know of the time and place of its release and departure from Mozambican waters.
 - place the vessel and Master’s Name on Mozambique’s new Black List.
 - c. Any positive or negative information on the findings is shared with regional fisheries management organizations, and as appropriate with the MCS IUU Network and MCS Network.

iv. Data collection and sharing of information

Mozambique has recently committed to join the IOTC, under this cooperation with the Tuna RFMO, Mozambique’s objective is to use the regional database FINSS to be able to share data with IOTC, thus improve tuna statistic in the region.

In the implementation phase of a regional scientific project in Indian Ocean, under South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP), Mozambique is sharing data on its fisheries, feeding an ongoing database. Special attention is required in order to develop our capacity to manage regional integrated information system (capacity building and training of personnel).

v. Strengthening and enhancing cooperation among regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements

Mozambique's efforts in this area:

- We have established an Informal MCS Network linking all heads of operations, granting that all information can be shared and lessons learnt. Recent informal network of communications between fisheries operational officials by e-mail to pass information regarding IUU fishing vessels. This information has been passed to neighbouring countries and the RFMOs in the region as part of Mozambique's efforts to enhance its regional collaboration and cooperation over the past two years.
- Mozambique has been cooperating with IOTC. To strengthen its cooperation status Mozambique will need assistance to be able to attend IOTC meetings and implement applicable IOTC resolutions.

vi. Strengthening effective control over vessels

Mozambique is continually improving its responsibilities as a flag State by organizing sea patrol days all over jurisdictional waters and also implementation of a VMS system. The following activities have been set as priorities to improve implementation of flag State duties:

- Review of licensing regime and procedures for national vessels,
- Licensing of national vessels fishing on the high seas incorporated in the fisheries law.

vii. Penalty and sanctions

Mozambique's efforts in this area of penalization for violations:

- Mozambique is reviewing its penalty and sanctions scheme for national and foreign vessels. As ask by the NPOA IUU, Mozambique has undertaken a review of its penalty regime taking into consideration schemes of the IOC and SADC countries in order to harmonize with those countries. The penalties scheme Mozambique is preparing will be highly deterrent with fine going up to 1 M USD for illegal fishing, for under reporting and severe accessory sanctions, automatic confiscation of vessel to the benefit of the State for illegal fishing and under reporting.

viii. Adoption of port State measures

Mozambique's efforts in this area:

- intent for implementation of pre-fishing briefings and initial port inspections to check foreign fishing vessels prior to fishing in Mozambique's waters,
- the new vigorous IUU History checks for all foreign fishing vessel applications,
- mandatory VMS,
- new rules for Mozambican based partners or representatives to enable them to rapidly contact foreign fishing vessels to respond to the Ministry's directives,
- New port and sea inspection formats to meet FAO Port State Measures,
- training on NPOA IUU and port state measures implementation,
- Signing the PSMA on 4th November 2010,

- Have assessed its own capacity in port to implement the PSMA.

Mozambique has been instrumental in the development of the FAO PSMA negotiations.

ix. International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network

Mozambique will be hosting the 3rd GFETW organized with the IMCS Network.

x. Application of precautionary and ecosystem approaches

Mozambique is committed to assess the impact of fishing on the marine ecosystem, but is facing difficulty to effectively implement the ecosystem approach to fisheries management by lack of capacity and financial resources.

Mozambique is involved in the implementation of regional scientific project in the Indian Ocean under the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project and other current initiatives.

xi. Tuna fishery: policy, management and MCS

To manage the Tuna fishing activities in Mozambican waters, the Fisheries Administration has set "Terms, conditions and requirements for commercial fishing activities in Mozambique waters for the tuna fishery" to control and monitor fishing activities.

The purpose of this document is to present the main conditions and requirements for tuna commercial fishing activities in Mozambique. This document serves to communicate the basic information on the Tuna fishery and its management regime to fishing companies.

These conditions and requirements for commercial fishing of "Tuna" with "drifting surface longline" are valid for the period of January 1st 2010 to December 31st 2011.

These conditions and requirements applies to fisheries for "tuna" in waters of the Indian Ocean within the Mozambican EEZ for any national or foreign fishing vessel, and on the high seas only for Mozambican flagged fishing vessels. These conditions and requirements can be revised at any time by the National Fisheries Administration. The Director General of the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) approves those conditions.

The terms, conditions and requirements are presented in annex.

The tuna fishery is of extreme importance for Mozambique because an important tuna fishing fleet operates in Mozambique waters. The tuna fleet is made up of EU and Seychelles-registered purse seiners, and long liners of Asian origin. Consequently, the Ministry of Fisheries is confident that the policy, strategy and actions taken so far by Mozambique, the cooperation framework that Mozambique has initiated since several years with IOTC, demonstrates our commitment and strong willingness to be granted the status of Cooperating non-Contracting Party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission to participate and contribute to the conservation and management of tuna species in the Indian Ocean.

The Minister of Fisheries



ANNEXE

“Terms, conditions and requirements for commercial fishing activity in Mozambique waters for the tuna fishery”

Open time

The fishery is open from 1st January to 31st December 2010/2011.

Close Times

There are no close times for the 2010/2011 tuna fishing season.

Targeted species

These 5 species are defined as tuna targeted species:

Albacore tuna – Atum voador (*Thunnus alalunga*)



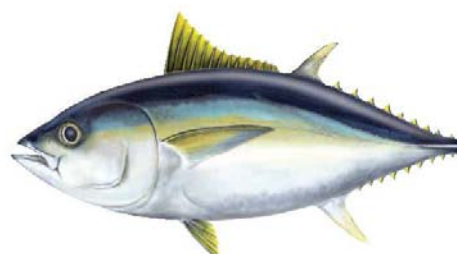
Skipjack tuna – Atum gaiado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)



Yellowfin tuna – Atum albacora (*Thunnus albacares*)



Bigeye tuna – Atum patudo (*Thunnus obesus*)



Southern bluefin tuna – Atum vermelho do sul (*Thunnus maccoyii*)



The following species are caught incidentally during the fishing operation targeting tuna species:

Code	English name	Portuguese Name	Scientific name
BLM	Black Marlin	Espadim negro	<i>Makaira indica</i>
BLZ	Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin	Espadim azul	<i>Makaira mazara</i>
MLS	Striped Marlin	Espadim raiado	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>
SFA	Indo-Pacific Sailfish	Veleiro	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>

SSP	Short-billed spearfish	Espadim de focinho curto	<i>Tetrapterus angustirostris</i>
STS	Streaked seerfish	Serra (lineolatus)	<i>Scomberomorus lineolatus</i>
SWO	Swordfish	Espadarte	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>

These species are reported in the fishing licence.

Species minimum size

There is no size limit for the target species as well as for the incidentally caught species.

By-catch & discard

- By-catch

The species authorized as by catch are all others species of the IOTC list, see annexe.

The by-catch limit is 10% of the total catches onboard the fishing vessel per fishing trip.

- Finning

Finning, the practice of removing only the fins from the sharks and discarding the remainder of the shark at sea, is strictly prohibited.

- Discard

The discard of any fish species caught during the fishing operation is strictly prohibited.

Gear

- Authorized fishing gear

The authorized fishing gear is drifting longline. Only drifting longline is authorized onboard the fishing vessel. Under the licence conditions, the fishing vessels are only authorized to operate drifting longline.

The gear code for drifting longline is LLD (International classification of types of fishing gear - ISSCFG). The LLD code must be reported in any forms or reports when fishing gear type has to be specified.

The longline is composed of a monofilament mainline, branch line, hooks, buoys and electronic devices, such as transponders and radio beacons fixed on the extremity or spar buoys. Longline fishing vessels can be equipped with shooting machines and powered line hauler. The baiting of hooks can be manual or automatic (baiting machine). The storage of the main line is made on a drum, a spool or a reel.

- Marking

Extremity buoys of the drifting longline must be marked with the fishing licence number in order to identify the owner of the fishing gear.

This is a condition of the authorization to fish that will be verified during the port inspection prior issuance of the licence.

Extremity or spar buoy must be fitted with flag, reflector and lights as per the following specifications (FAO).

- a) the pole of a spar buoy extending above the floatation buoy should have a height of at least 2 metres;
- b) radar reflectors are required, they should be fitted at the top of the pole;
- c) the size of flags should not be less than 25 centimetres in height and 35 centimetres in width; flags should be made of waterproof material in fluorescent colours;
- d) lights should be attached to the pole in such a way that they will not be obscured by a flag;
- e) intermediate floats should have a diameter of not less than 50 centimetres.

This is a condition of the authorization to fish that will be verified during the port inspection prior to issue the licence.

- Gear specifications

There is no gear specifications associated with the drifting longline with regards to length of the main line or number/size of hooks.

The use of steel trace is prohibited on the branch line.

The use of circle hook is strongly encouraged to avoid catch of marine turtle.

- Soaking depth and time

There is no specific soaking depth and no specific soaking time defined for drifting longline.

- Distance between fishing gear

There is no specific distance to keep with others fishing gears.

- Fishing gear not authorized

Only drifting longline is authorized onboard the fishing vessel. All others fishing gears are prohibited, including but not limited to: driftnet, trammel net, gillnets, entangling nets, trawl net, seine net. This list is not exhaustive.

Licensing

The original hard copy of the license is required on board the fishing vessel at all times while in Mozambique's waters and in Mozambican ports.

a) Licence type and fees

The license fee is payable to the ADNAP. The following annual license fees apply for foreign fishing vessels:

First tuna fishing vessel	
Landing in Mozambique port	Landing in foreign port
USD / year	USD / year
Additional tuna fishing vessel	
USD / year	USD / year

The license fee is reduced by 10% if a minimum of 3 Mozambican seamen embark.

b) Procedure for licence application

Commercial fishing licenses are issued and renewed on an annual basis. The ADNAP process the demand for fishing license toward a fishing license application form.

License applications form is to be requested to:.....ADNAP.....

The application must be complete for all information requirements and legible or it will be returned to the applicant unprocessed. It should be noted that inaccurate or inadequate data will result in a longer processing period and may result in denial of fishing privileges in Mozambique. All applicants are urged to ensure that all required data is provided on initial application to facilitate this process.

Completed application for licences issued pursuant to the Fisheries Law and Regulations must be submitted with the following documentations:

- Vessel certificate of registry,
- Up-to-date certified drawings or descriptions of the layout of the fishing vessel, and in particular the number of fish holds of the fishing vessel, with their storage capacity expressed in cubic metres,
- Ship security certificate (ISPS code),
- Ship Safety Radio Certificate (SOLAS 1974),
- Ship Safety Equipment Certificate (SOLAS 1974),
- Safety Management Certificate (SOLAS 1974),
- International Tonnage Certificate (Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969),
- Original copies of company registration and shareholders,
- Vessel history & past owners,
- List of cargo vessels your vessel intend to tranship to.
- A colour photograph showing a side of the vessel, the photograph must at least 15 cm by 10 cm.

Completed application for license is to be addressed to.....ADNAP....

The request for fishing license is processed by ADNAP within a delay of 15 working days.

The fishing license application form can be found at annexe.

c) Procedure for issuance of licence

Once the fishing license request has been processed and approval has been given, the fishing license is issued by ADNAP.

The fishing licence is delivered to the owner / captain of the fishing vessel upon a pre-fishing briefing and inspection of the fishing vessel in port.

ADNAP will communicate the designated port for the pre-fishing briefing and inspection.

The pre-fishing briefing is a pre-condition to being permitted to fish in Mozambique's waters. Fishing prior to the initial port visit for the pre-fishing briefing will be considered a serious offence.

It is after this briefing and port inspection that the operators are provided the hard copy of their license and authorized to commence fishing.

d) Procedure for renewal of licence

The procedure to follow for renewal of fishing licence is the same as described in b), above.

The renewal of the fishing license follows certain conditions. The fishing license may not be renewed if:

- The logbook has not been submitted in time and according to the time frame imposed by the ADNAP,
- The licensee has committed an offence against the management measures in place and the license conditions.

e) Licence condition

The licence conditions are described in the licence. The administration reserves the right to modify at any time the licence condition.

Catch restriction

There is no TAC or quota set for the target species.

Fishing area

The EEZ of Mozambique from 36 Nautical Miles from the coast or from a minimum dept of 100 m to the limit of the Mozambican EEZ.

Reporting and monitoring

There are several reports that are required regularly by the Ministry of Fisheries & ADNAP, they are listed below:

- a) Leaving/entering port
- b) Entry/exit of EEZ
- c) Regular position & catch reporting
- d) Fishing logbook

As a condition of licence, all vessels fishing for tuna and tuna like species must maintain and complete a fishing log book. Information collected in fishing log books is used for assessing catch and effort, collecting scientific data and as a compliance monitoring tool.

Log books must be completed (see Attachments 1 and 2) and forwarded as per condition of licence and must account for all fishing trips including those where tuna are not caught.

The logbook must be completed daily and per fishing operation or set.

The captain of the vessel is responsible for completing the logbook. The logbook shall be kept in a place where it is protected from damage and shall be readily available for inspection at any time upon the request of an authorized officer.

The logbook is conform with IOTC format as per resolution 08/04.

- e) Landing

Landing are monitored by inspectors and are subject to authorization.

Transshipment

Transshipment of tuna and tuna like species at sea is prohibited in Mozambique (TS and EEZ).

All transshipment operations of tuna and tuna like species in Mozambique waters must take place in port, otherwise authorised specifically.

- a) Licensing of carrier/cargo/support vessels

All carrier/cargo/support vessels supporting fishing vessels for transshipment of fish, for refuelling or for resupplying any kind of goods or services are requested to apply for a fishing licence according to the same procedures as fishing vessels. Completed application for licenses of carrier/cargo/support vessel must include the documentation listed in the section on licensing procedure and provide a list of the fishing vessels the carrier/cargo/support vessel intend to support.

- b) Transshipment procedures:

All transshipment operations in port are subject to the following notification procedures in line with IOTC resolution with 08/02:

- **For fishing vessel**: prior to transshipping, the captain of the fishing vessel must notify the following information to the ADNAP (Port State authorities), at least 48 hours in advance:
 - the name of the LSTV and its number in the IOTC record of fishing vessels,
 - the name of the carrier vessel, and the product to be transhipped,

- the tonnage by product to be transhipped,
- the date and location of transhipment,
- the major fishing grounds of the tuna and tuna like species catches.
- **Receiving vessel**: Not later than 24 hours before the beginning and at the end of the transhipment, the master of the receiving carrier vessel shall inform ADNAP of the quantities of tuna and tuna-like species transhipped to his vessel and complete and transmit the transhipment declaration, to ADNAP within 24 hours.

All transhipment operations in port are monitored under the presence of a fisheries inspector.

c) Designated fishing port

The designated fishing ports where transhipment operations are permitted in Mozambique are Maputo and Beira (as per PSMA requirements).

d) Transshipment declaration form

TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

Carrier Vessel	Fishing Vessel
Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign:	Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign:
Flag:	Flag:
Flag state license number:	Flag state license number:
National Register Number, if available:	National Register Number, if available:
IOTC Register Number, if available:	IOTC Register Number, if available:

Carrier:	Day	Month	Hour	Year	2_ 0_ _ _	Agent's name:	Master's name of LSTV:	Master's name of
Departure	_ _	_ _	_ _	from	_ _ _ _	Signature:	Signature:	Signature :
Return	_ _	_ _	_ _	to	_ _ _ _			
Transshipment	_ _	_ _	_ _		_ _ _ _			

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit: _____ kilograms

LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT

[illegible]

Marking of fishing vessel

While in Mozambique waters or in Mozambique port, fishing vessels must display on both sides of the funnel or the superstructure, in contrasting colours at least 1 meter high, the fishing license number so that it is clearly visible both from the sea and the air.

Note that not displaying the fishing license number is a serious offence under the Marine Fisheries Regulation (Decree 43/2003).

The vessel name, registration number, international radio call sign, port of registration must also be displayed for identification purpose and be consistent with the FAO Standards Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels.

No fishing vessel is authorized to leave a Mozambique port with markings that are not consistent with the specifications mentioned above.

For others specifics marking requirements, refer to the conditions of the fishing licence (e.g. size, location).

Stowage of gear

Fishing vessel entering into Mozambique waters to come to port for inspection / issue of licence or any others reasons must comply with the following fishing gear stowage requirements:

- all gear shall be covered and the cover shall be secured;
- hooks shall be removed from the main line and locked in a secured compartment;
- bait shall be kept in the freezer or in a place where it is not readily available for fishing.

Documents to be carried on board fishing vessel

While in Mozambique waters or in Mozambique port, the following documents must be carried on board every longline fishing vessel:

- a) documents issued by a competent authority of the flag State of such fishing vessel, showing:
 - the name of the fishing vessel;
 - the number under which the fishing vessel is registered, the Vessel Certificate of Registry,
 - the international radio call sign of the fishing vessel;
 - the name and address of the owner(s) of the fishing vessel;
 - all technical specifications pertaining to the fishing vessel as are specified in the relevant application for a licence in respect of the fishing vessel,
 - as well as: Ship security certificate (ISPS code), Ship Safety Radio Certificate (SOLAS 1974), Ship Safety Equipment Certificate (SOLAS 1974), Safety Management Certificate (SOLAS 1974), International Tonnage Certificate (Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969);
- b) up-to-date certified drawings or descriptions of the layout of the fishing vessel, and in particular the number of fish holds of the fishing vessel, with their storage capacity expressed in cubic metres;

- c) if any modification was made to the characteristics of the fishing vessel with respect to its length overall, its gross registered tonnage, the horsepower of its main engine or engines or its hold capacity, a certificate, certified by a competent authority of the flag State of the fishing vessel, describing the nature of such modification;
- d) if the fishing vessel is equipped with chilled or refrigerated sea-water tanks, a document certified by a competent authority of the flag State of the vessel indicating the calibration of the tanks in cubic metres;
- e) the original of the fishing licence and authorization to fish outside the waters under the jurisdiction of the flag State issued in respect of the fishing vessel;
- f) a copy of Mozambique Fisheries Law (Lei n° 3/90) and Marine Fisheries Regulations (REPMAR Decree n° 43/2003).

VMS

Installation of VMS transponders and transmission of the position of fishing vessel is a pre-conditions to issue the fishing licence in line with IOTC resolution 06/03.

Protected species

Mandatory release of marine turtle, dugong, whale and dolphin at sea. Dead animal to be kept on board and reported to ADNAP within not more than 12 hours.

Conversion factor

The conversion factors used to convert weight of processed tuna to live weight are the IOTC conversion factor. They are for the target species:

Espécies	Nome inglês	Nome Portuguese	Nome científico	Processamento	Factor de conversão
ALB	Albacore tuna	Atum voador	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	GGT	1.1
BET	Bigeye tuna	Atum patudo	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	GGT	1.09
BET	Bigeye tuna	Atum patudo	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	HDD	1.43
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	Atum gaiado	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	GGT	1.09
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	Atum albacora	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	GGT	1.09
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	Atum albacora	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	HDD	1.43

Species code of IOTC list of Tuna and Tuna species

The below species list constitutes the official IOTC list. They are the species under the conservation and management mandate of the IOTC.

Código	Nome Inglês	Nome Frances	Nome Português	Nome científico
ALB	Albacore tuna	Germon	Atum voador	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
BET	Bigeye tuna	Patudo; Thon obese	Atum patudo	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
BFT	Bluefin tuna	Thon rouge	Atum vermelho	<i>Thunnus thynnus thynnus</i>
BIL	Marlins, sailfishes, spear fish	Poissons épée NCA**	Espadarte, Veleiro, Espadim	<i>Xiphioidei NEI*</i>
BIP	Indo-Pacific Bonito	Bonito oriental	Sarda oriental	<i>Sarda orientalis</i>
BLM	Black Marlin	Makaire noir	Espadim negro	<i>Makaira indica</i>
BLT	Bullet tuna	Bonitou	Judeu melveira	<i>Auxis rochei</i>
BLZ	Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin	Makaire bleu de l'Indo Pacifique	Espadim azul	<i>Makaira mazara</i>
COM	Narrow barred Spanish Mackerel	Thazard rayé	Serra	<i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i>
DOT	Dogtooth tuna	Bonite gros yeux	Bonito dente de cão	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>
FRI	Frigate tuna	Auxide	Judeu	<i>Auxis thazard</i>
FRZ	Frigate and Bullet tunas	Auxides et Bonitous	Judeu e binito	<i>Auxis spp.</i>
GUT	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	Thazard ponctué	Serra (guttatus)	<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>
KAW	Kawakawa	Thonine orientale	Merma	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>
KGX	Seerfishes NEI*	Thazards NCA**	Serra NEI	<i>Scomberini NEI*</i>
LOT	Longtail tuna	Thon mignon	Bonito oriental	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>
MAR	Marlines NEI*	Makaire NCA**	Espadim NEI	
MLS	Striped Marlin	Marlin rayé	Espadim raiaado	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>
OBL	Billfishes, unclassified	Porte-épée non-classifiés		
OTH	Others NEI*	Autres NCA**	Outros	<i>Scombridae and Xiphioidei</i>
RSK	Requiem sharks		Marrachos, limões, Guelhas (Tubarão)	<i>Carcharinidae</i>
SBF	Southern Bluefin tuna	Thon rouge du sud	Atum vermelho do sul	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>
SFA	Indo-Pacific Sailfish	Voilier de l'Indo-Pacifique	Veleiro	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>
SHK	Shark	Requins	Tubarão	
SKJ	Skipjack	Listao; Bonite ventre rayé	Atum Gaialo	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
SSP	Short-billed spearfish	Makaire a rostre court	Espadim de focinho curto	<i>Tetrapterus angustirostris</i>
STS	Streaked seerfish	Thazard cirrus	Serra (lineolatus)	<i>Scomberomorus lineolatus</i>
SWO	Swordfish	Espadon	Espadarte	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
TUN	Tunas and Bonitos NEI*	Thons et bonites NCA**	Atum e bonito	<i>Thunnini and Sardini NEI*</i>
WAH	Wahoo	Thazard-batard	Cavala gigante	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	Albacore	Atum albacora	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>

*Fishing license application form - Modelo de requerimento de Licença
para a pesca Industrial , Semi-Industrial e de Operações Conexas de Pesca*



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DAS PESCAS

ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS PESCAS

PEDIDO DE LICENÇA DE PESCA

A preencher pelo requerente

Nome do Proprietário.....

Endereço completo.....

Nome do armador

Endereço completo.....

Caixa Postal..... Telefone..... Fax.....

Nome (1).....

B.I/Passaporte.nº..... Local de emissão.....

Validade...../...../..... Morada.....

Solicita a emissão da licença para pesca:.....(2)

Para exercer na zona de

Tendo como porto base..... Província.....

Utilizando as seguintes artes de pesca.....

Para a captura de

Características da embarcação (3) (4)

1. Nome.....Pavilhão/Bandeira.....Bandeira prévia..... N.º de registo.....

2. Porto de registo..... N.º de IMO.....Ano de construção..... Estaleiro/País.....

3. Tipo de casco.....Cor do costado.....Cor da superestrutura.....

4. Dimensões(metros):Comprimento total.....Boca.....Pontal.....Tonelagem de arqueação bruta.....Ton

5. Equipamento electrónico (6): Rádio HF.....Rádio VHF Sonda.....Sonar.....Navegador de
satélite.....Girabússola.....Radar.....

6. Indicativo de chamada rádio.....Nº de insuflados previstos.....

7. Sistema de VMS.....Tipo de DLA do VMS..... Modelo do DLA do VMS.....Nº de DNID
VMS.....

8. Motor principal: Marca.....Capacidade para combustível(l).Potência.....HP

9. Aparelhos de pesca: N.º de guinchos..... Capacidade.....Ton

Arrasto de plumas(6).....Arrasto de popa(6).....N.º de artes.....

10.Carcterísticas das artes de pesca: Comprimento do cabo da rede.....m

11.Conservação do pescado (6) (7):

Produtos terminados:.....

Sala de processamento:S/N

Congelação: Por ar forçado:S/N Capacidade(em ton/dia).....Temp.(em °c).....

Por placas de contacto:S/N Capacidade(em ton/dia).....Temp.(em °c).....

Na câmara de armazenagem frigorífica:S/N Capacidade(em ton/dia).....Temp.(em °c).....

Armazenagem frigorífica:Porão 1 Capacidade (em ton).....Temp.(em °c.....).....

Armazenagem frigorífica:Porão 2 Capacidade (em ton).....Temp.(em °c.....).....

Armazenagem frigorífica:Porão 3 Capacidade (em ton).....Temp.(em °c.....).....

Refrigeração: A gelo: S/N Caixas isotérmicas S/N Capacidade (em ton).....
Porão isolado S/N Capacidade (em ton).....
Porão refrigerado: S/N Capacidade (em ton).....Temp.(em °c.....)

Água do mar refrigerada: S/N Capacidade (em ton).....Temp.(em °c.....)

Condições para espécies vivas: S/N Quais.....

Água potável.....m3 Dessalinizadores:S/N Sanitários:S/NNúmero.....

Equipamentos auxiliares de processamento: Classificadores:S/N Balanças:S/N

Trituradores: S / N Lavadores de Pescado: S / N Cozedores de Pescado: S / N

Outros.....

12. Historia da embarcação

Nomes prévios:.....

Registos prévios.....Indicativos de chamada prévio.....

Assinatura do requerente

.....,aos.....de.....de.....

1.1.1 Notas:

- (1) Nome do representante da empresa/director, gerente/agente local, etc
- (2) Indicar o pretendido: Industrial, semi industrial, operações de pesca conexas
- (3) Anexe 3 fotografias a cores da embarcação (lateral, frontal e traseira, respectivamente)
- (4) De acordo com o título de registo de propriedade.
- (5) Indicar se é de aço, Madeira ou Fibra de vidro.
- (6) Assinale com X conforme aplicável
- (7) Anexe o fluxo de processamento
- (12) Preencher se aplicável

A preencher pela entidade emissora da licença de pesca

Autorizada a emissão da licença de pesca aos...../...../.....

Emitida a licença de pesca N.º..... Válida até.....

Condições especiais.....
.....

1.1.1.1 Assinatura

.....,aos, ... de.....de.....