

Act N° 124 of 1983 Promulgating the Act on Fishing, Aquatic Life and the Regulation of Fish Farms

Article 1. - The provisions of the accompanying Act on Fishing, Aquatic Life and the Regulation of Fish Farms shall hereby enter into force.

Article 2. - Act N° 144 of 1960 on fishing is hereby repealed. The current decrees and regulations shall remain in effect in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Act until the implemented regulation and decrees for this Act are issued.

Article 3. - The General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources shall be the administrative authority competent to apply the provisions of this Act. The Organization board shall be answerable to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 4. - This Act shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication, with the exception of Article 6, the provisions of which shall take effect upon the expiry of one year from the date of the entry into force of this Act.

The State Seal shall be affixed to this Act, which shall be implemented as an Act of the State.

ACT ON FISHING, AQUATIC LIFE AND  
THE REGULATION OF FISH FARMS

CHAPTER I - REGULATION OF FISHING

Section 1 - General provisions

Article 1. - For the purpose of the implementation of the provisions of this Act and its implementing decrees, the following expressions shall have the meaning set forth below:

"Maritime waters": the territorial waters of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

"Internal waters": the River Nile water course, main irrigation canals, other canals, public drainage channels, ponds and State-owned swamps;

"Lake": surface covered with salt or fresh water in connection with maritime waters or internal waters and such artificial lakes as may come into existence;

"Estuaries": areas where the sea and lakes are connected with internal watercourses;

"Vessel": any floating craft used for fishing, whether operated by motor, sail or other means;

"Master of a vessel": any person who engages in the occupation of fishing, whether on foot or on board a vessel;

"Crew of a vessel": all persons working on board a vessel;

"Water weeds": marine algae floating, fixed on rocks or cast ashore;

"Aquatic plants": reeds, papyrus and aquatic grasses;

"Water pollution": alteration of the natural, chemical and biological characteristics of waters as a result of the dumping or seepage of foreign substances, such as oil and oil derivatives, organic or inorganic chemical residues, insecticides or sewage into Egyptian waters thereby causing injury to aquatic resources or public health;

"Mesh count": the number of meshes in a net per 50 centimetres counted lengthwise;

"Fishing card": the card issued by the licensing authority to the owner of a vessel, a fisherman or other member of the crew of a vessel;

"Licence": written authorization on a special form to be issued by the competent administrative authority allowing a vessel to fish in a specific area or allowing fishing from the land or the hunting of aquatic birds to be specified, together with the season for hunting them, in a decree from the Ministry of Agriculture;

In the case of fish farms, "licence" shall mean written authorization to establish a fish farm to be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on the special form specified in the implementing regulation.

"Strait": any natural or artificial breach connecting a sea and a lake.

Article 2. - Every vessel designated for fishing shall, before it is used for fishing, be marked on its sides by the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources, with a serial number and a sign indicating the class of the vessel and the area in which it may be used for fishing. The above-mentioned number and sign shall be shown on both sides of the sail of the vessel, in accordance with the conditions and models to be specified in a decree from the Minister of Agriculture. These markings shall be kept clearly visible and shall not be effaced, concealed from sight, defaced or altered. The owner of the vessel shall apply to the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources for their renewal whenever they are effaced.

Article 3. - The owner of a vessel may not alter its identifying marks or its dimensions without the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 4. - The following precautions shall be observed during operation of the vessel:

- (a) Night lighting in accordance with the navigation laws and with the specifications to be laid down in a decree from the Ministry of Agriculture;
- (b) The maintaining of distance from the prohibited lanes and areas specified in notices to be issued by the Department of Harbours and Lighthouses to the extent specified in such notices;

Article 5. - Vessels shall not be anchored or operate in areas in which fishing is prohibited, except in cases of emergency arising from climatic conditions or a defect in the vessel.

Article 6. - A motorized fishing vessel shall not be piloted except by a person holding a certificate from the Department of Harbours and Lighthouses certifying his competence to pilot the vessel and from the General Organization for River Transport in the case of fishing in internal waters.

Article 7. - Fishing shall not be undertaken in areas in which fishing is prohibited, with prohibited implements or during the no-fishing periods to be specified by decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

Article 8. - A fishing vessel shall not anchor in areas other than those in which it is licensed to fish and shall not fish by methods other than those for which it is licensed without the authorization of the General Organization for Fishery Development.

Article 9. - A vessel shall not carry nets, apparatus or implements other than those with which it is licensed to operate or nets, apparatus or implements whose use is prohibited. No person shall be in possession of such nets, apparatus or implements at or near fishing sites.

Article 10. - The catching, sale or possession of fish or other aquatic life in fresh, dried or salted form where the length or size is less than those to be specified in a decree issued by the Minister of Agriculture shall be prohibited. The milling of fish of all sizes, except under a permit from the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources, shall be prohibited.

Article 11. - It is prohibited to fish for aquarium fish in maritime waters except with the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 12. - No person shall dispose of fish from lakes or inland waters, or possess on board any fishing vessel any instrument for the weighing of fish. This Article shall not apply to Haut Barrage Lake.

Article 13. - No person shall use for fishing any substances that are noxious, poisonous, stupefying, explosive, or otherwise harmful to aquatic life; no person shall fish by means of dams or artificial pools, bamboo traps or fish traps, or in general any other barriers or enclosures. Finally no person shall, except with the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources, possess or use any water pumps in lakes or on the banks. The provisions of this Article shall apply to fishing in waters on private land linked to national waters.

Article 14. - No person shall, except with the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources, construct any promontories, artificial reefs or dams in any lakes or on the banks, or create any artificial pools or drain any area of water, other than in any of the following cases:

- (a) to provide for the protection of agricultural lands and immovable properties against floods by lake waters;
- (b) to provide for the management of agricultural farms.

In addition, no person shall, except with the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources, exploit any islands in the lakes or their pastures for pasturing cattle or for hunting birds.

## Section 2 - Water pollution and obstructions to fishing operations

Article 15. - Without prejudice to the provisions of any other laws, no person shall discharge into national waters any wastes from factories, any insecticides used for controlling plant diseases or any other such toxic or radioactive substances.

Article 16. - Solid objects or other obstructions to fishing operations shall not be thrown into or placed in fishing areas, except in fishing sites for which a licence is held.

Article 17. - No foreign fish spawn or spat thereof shall be used in or introduced into the country for any purpose whatsoever except on a permit from the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources and after the Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries has been consulted on the technical aspect.

Article 18. - The cultivation of reeds or rhizomatous plants shall not be permitted in fishing areas, and portions of such areas may not be filled in for the purpose of raising the ground level.

Article 19. - Fish fry may not be collected, removed or obtained from the sea, lakes or other expanses of water except on a permit from the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 20. - No government authority and no organization, company, local unit, co-operative society or individuals shall dry out any area of a lake until it has been established that its use for fishery exploitation is economically unfeasible by a committee comprising representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation, Irrigation, Planning, the local administration, the Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries and the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources. This provision shall apply to lake areas other than those whose drying out was decided upon before the entry into force of this Act.

## Section 3 - Scientific research and statistics

Article 21. - Scientific and technical bodies and bodies concerned with aquatic research may conduct their experiments and research in the permitted fishing areas throughout the year. In this research, they may use such vessels, implements and equipment as they deem necessary for that purpose. These bodies may enlist the help of licensed fishermen and obtain specimens of fish or other aquatic life for the purpose of research, fish-farming, supplying fish farms or populating other fishing areas, in co-ordination with the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 22. - Aquatic resources co-operative societies, fishermen, masters of fishing vessels and fish merchants shall submit all statistical data relating to fishing operations, fish production and marketing in accordance with the rules to be laid down in the implementing regulation.

CHAPTER II - LICENCES AND FEES RELATING TO FISHING AND THE HARVESTING OF AQUATIC RESOURCES

Section 1 - Fishing licences

Article 23. - No vessel shall be used for fishing without a licence, and no fisherman shall engage in fishing unless he holds a fishing card.

A fishing licence shall not be issued in respect of a number of vessels greater than that specified in the implementing regulation for each method of fishing.

Article 24. - Where it is established that a vessel is engaging in activity in maritime waters elsewhere than in the area specified in the licence or is using a method other than that specified in the licence, its licence shall be withdrawn for a period of six months. If such activity is repeated, the licence may be withdrawn definitively by a decree from the Minister of Defence or his deputy.

Article 25. - Without prejudice to the rules laid down by law concerning the award of concessions relating to the exploitation of natural resources and public amenities, foreign fishing vessels may not fish or be present in the territorial waters, and fishing licences shall not be issued to foreign vessels in Egyptian waters.

Nevertheless, institutes of marine sciences and fisheries, the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources and the economic unities subordinate to it may use foreign fishing vessels for the purpose of conducting research or for the benefit of production subject to permission from the Minister of Agriculture, authorization from the security organs and payment of the prescribed fees.

Article 26. - Where a vessel has more than one owner, they shall all be jointly responsible for payment of the fees and arrears due in respect of the vessel in accordance with the provisions of this Act. They may appoint a person to be responsible for the management of the vessel and for compliance with the provisions of this Act, and such designation shall be indicated on the licence.

Article 27. - The licence shall be valid until 31 December of each year and shall be renewed annually within the 90 days following the said date.

Article 28. - The licence shall be personal and shall not be transferred except with the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources. It may not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was issued.

Article 29. - The master of the vessel or the person responsible for its management shall submit the application for a licence to the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources together with documentation establishing his identity. The implementing regulation shall specify the documentation required and also the licensing procedures and the forms required for that purpose.

Article 30. - A licence for a motorized fishing vessel shall be issued only after the vessel has been approved as technically sound by the Department of Harbours and Lighthouses in the case of fishing in maritime waters and by the General Organization for River Transport in the case of fishing in internal waters and the High Dam Lake.

Article 31. - The vehicle licence shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) The specification of the vessel and the power and type of its motor;
- (b) The maximum size of its crew;
- (c) The areas in which it is licensed to fish;
- (d) The method by which it is licensed to fish;
- (e) The name of the owner or owners, the share of each and the person responsible for the management of the vessel;
- (f) The result of the technical inspection of the vessel;

and other particulars specified in the implementing regulation.

The fishing card shall be applied for by the fisherman in person. It shall contain his name and place of residence, the area of operation and the method of fishing. All the provisions relating to the licence shall apply to the card.

Article 32. - No vessel shall be operated on a licence assigned to another vessel, provided that, if a vessel is lost or suspended from operation for reasons of force majeure and the owner of the vessel fits out another vessel to replace it within three years from the date of the loss or payment of compensation or insurance or within two years from the date of the damage, he shall have the right to use the licence for another vessel for fishing by the same method, subject to authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

If the above-mentioned terms expire without the owner's fitting out a substitute vessel, the licence shall be withdrawn, and in such a case the above-mentioned organization may award the licence to the next applicant on the current registers for each area.

Article 33. - The licence of a vessel shall be kept with the master, and he shall show it upon request. A fisherman shall show his fishing card upon request.

Article 34. - A fishing licence or card may be issued to replace a lost or damaged one, provided that the applicant produces the damaged licence or card or proof of the loss of the original licence or card. The replacement fee shall be 200 millièmes.

Article 35. - The crew of a vessel licensed to fish in maritime waters may, when the vessel cannot be used because of rough seas, fish near the coast, under the supervision of their master of the vessel, provided that the licence is in his possession and that their total number does not exceed that specified in the licence.

Article 36. - A class-1 or class-2 vessel licensed to fish in maritime waters outside the limits of the Suez harbour to the south of the Zanubiya Lighthouse may use a boat not exceeding 4 metres in length for transport between the vessel and the shore and for rescue, if necessary, without additional fees.

The owner of the vessel must obtain a permit for this in advance from the General Organization for Fishery Resources Development. The permit shall state the number of the boat and the number of the vessel to which it belongs, and particulars of the boat shall be entered on the licence.

Article 37. - A request for renewal of the licence shall be submitted by the owner of the vessel or the person responsible for its management. The licence shall not be renewed until after payment of the fees and arrears provided for in this Act and any fine imposed for contravention of the provisions of the Act. The same procedure shall be followed in the renewal of a licence as in application of a licence.

Article 38. - Any vessel which is taken over under the provisions of the General Mobilization Act shall have the term of its licence suspended from the date on which it is taken over, and its owner shall be exempt from the prescribed renewal procedures and fees if they fall due during the period of the take-over.

Article 39. - A vessel shall not be sold, in whole or in part, until after payment of any arrears pertaining to it. The implementing regulation shall specify the method of payment of arrears or portions thereof. In order to transfer ownership of a vessel, the seller shall be required to submit an authenticated certificate from the General Organization for the Development of the Fishery Resources stating that he is not indebted to the Fishermen's Co-operative Society to which he belongs.

Article 40. - Fishermen's co-operative societies may set up fish-collecting centres (markets) in the extraction areas, except at the High Dam Lake. The implementing regulation shall regulate the conditions for the setting up of such centres.

Article 41. - Persons fishing in the internal waters and using only one rod with a maximum of three fish-hooks shall be exempted from the requirement of obtaining the fishing card. The vessels of scientific research bodies concerned with aquatic resources shall likewise be exempted from the licensing requirement, in accordance with the conditions and rules to be issued by a decree from the Minister of Agriculture.



Section 2 - Fishing fees

Article 42. Fees for fishing licences and for renewal thereof shall be in accordance with the following categories.

I. Maritime waters:

	Pounds	Millièmes
(a) Motorized fishing vessels using trawl nets (the "shanshula") in the Mediterranean:		
- for the first 25 hp	20	--
- for every additional 1 hp	--	200
(b) Motorized fishing vehicles using fishing methods other than trawling or the "shanshula" in the Mediterranean.		
- for the first 25 hp	10	--
- for every additional 1 hp	--	200
(c) Motorized fishing vehicles using trawl nets or the "shanshula" in the gulf of Suez north of an imaginary line running from Ras muhammad in the east to Ras al-Bahr in the west:		
- for the first 25 hp	20	--
- for every additional 1 hp	--	750
(d) Motorized vehicles using fishing methods other than trawling or the "shanshula" in the Gulf of Suez north of an imaginary line running from Ras Muhammad in the east to ras al-Bahr in the west:		
for the first 25 hp	15	--
for every additional 1 hp	--	500
(e) Motorized fishing vehicles used in the Red Sea south of an imaginary line running from Ras Muhammad in the east to Ras al-Bahr in the west.		
for every 25 hp	10	--
for every additional 1 hp	--	100

	Pounds	Millièmes
(f) Non-motorized fishing vessels.		
for each class-1 vessel having a crew of not more than 27 persons.	8	--
for each class-2 vessel having a crew of not more than 13 persons.	4	--
for every class-3 vessel having a crew of not more than 4 persons.	2	--

II. Lakes and internal waters

	Pounds	Millièmes
(a) The High Dam Lake:		
1. Motorized fishing vessels:		
- for the first 25 hp	12	--
- for every additional 1 hp	--	200
2. Non-motorized vehicles or vehicles using portable motors:		
- for every class-1 boat having a crew of not more than 12 persons	16	---
- for every class-2 vessel having a crew of not more than 6 persons	8	---
- for every class-3 vessel having a crew of not more than 3 persons	4	---
(b) Internal waters and other lakes:		
- for every class-1 vessel having a crew of not more than 12 persons	16	---
- for every class-1 vessel having a crew of not more than 9 persons with regard to Lake Qarun	12	---
- for every class-2 vessel having a crew of not more than 6 persons	8	---
- for every class-3 vessel having a crew of not more than 3 persons	4	---

III. The fees for the fishing card shall be 100 piastres (a year) for all fishing areas

Article 43. - The fees imposed in respect of all or some fishing areas may be adjusted by a decree from the Minister of Agriculture in accordance with the production conditions relating to fishing. Any reduction shall not exceed one quarter of these fees, and any increase shall not exceed the doubling of the fees. The Minister may also reduce the fees for the vessels of co-operative associations for aquatic resources and their members and for the vessels of companies in the public sector by an amount not exceeding one half of the value of the prescribed fees.

Fishing Licences and cards may be exempted from all or part of the statutory annual fees by a decree from the Minister of Agriculture in the following cases:

- (a) Where it is established that a vessel is unsound or that a fisherman is incapable of engaging in the occupation of fishing for a period of not less than one month;
- (b) In respect of fishing in remote and unexploited fishing areas that are damaged as a result of disasters.

Article 44. - Fees shall be annual and payable in advance, provided that, where a vessel is licensed during the course of the year, the fees collected shall be proportionate to the term remaining.

The value of any fees already paid in respect of a term for which a licence is suspended under the provisions of article 38 shall be deducted from the prescribed fees.

Article 45. - A vessel shall not be transferred from one fishing area to another except with the authorization of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources and upon payment of a transfer fee equivalent to one quarter of the annual fee for the area to which the transfer is made. A vessel which is transferred for the purpose of repairs shall be exempted from this fee. If a vessel is transferred during the course of the year to an area with higher fees, the owner shall undertake to pay the difference in fee as from the first of the month in which the transfer was effected.

Article 46. - During the term of the licence and subject to authorization by the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources, the owner of a vessel may proceed to:

- (a) change the class for which he holds a licence to another class higher or lower;
- (b) change the method of fishing for which he holds a licence to another to which a different fee category applies;
- (c) change the motors of the vessel for other motors with greater or less power.

In all cases, the difference in fee shall not be returned if the fee category for the new licence is lower than that for the current licence. The difference in fee shall be paid as from the first of the month following the change if the fee category for the new licence is higher.

### Section 3 - Aquatic resources and the regulation of fish farms

Article 47. - Without prejudice to the provisions of Act N° 61 of 1958 concerning the award of concessions relating to the exploitation of natural resources and public amenities and adjustment of concession terms, the award of concessions relating to the exploitation of aquatic resources and adjustment of the terms thereof shall be by a decree of the Minister of Agriculture, where the term of the concession does not exceed five years. Priority in exploitation shall be accorded to public bodies, companies in the public sector and co-operative societies for aquatic resources.

Article 48. - Without prejudice to the provisions laid down in Article 14 of this Act, the establishment of fish farms shall be prohibited except on fallow land that is unsuitable for agriculture. Their water supply shall be restricted to the waters of lakes or drainage canals adjoining their sites. The use of fresh water for this purpose shall be prohibited, but fish hatcheries established by the State shall be exempted from this provision.

A fish farm may not be established except by a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture which shall be issued after the authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture has been obtained. The licence shall indicate the quantity of water permitted for use, its source, the supply outlet and the method of drainage.

The licence shall indicate that such authorization has been issued and the conditions pertaining thereto.

The fees set for the award and renewal of the licence and the authorization referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed, in the case of each, two pounds for each feddan or fraction thereof.

The conditions in existing fish farms shall be adjusted so as to conform with the provision of this Article within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the entry into force of this Act.

Article 49. - The areas allocated for fish-farming shall be specified by a decree from the Minister of agriculture. Encroachments on such areas shall be removed by administrative means and at the expense of the offender.

Article 50. - Elsewhere than in watercourses used for irrigation and drainage and for the purposes of drinking and water supply, there shall be a prohibition on the removal, cutting or spraying of the water weeds and aquatic plants to be specified in a decree to be issued by the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources by agreement with the Ministry of Irrigation. The decree shall specify the location, area and types of vegetation of each individual site according to its circumstances.

Article 51. - A national fund to promote possibilities for the development and protection of water resources shall be established, and its revenues shall be derived as follows:

1. Amounts collected from settlement with offenders;
2. Fines imposed on offenders;
3. The proceeds of the sale of seized articles;
4. The annual budgetary allocations of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

The Minister of Agriculture shall issue a decree on the statute of the fund, which shall set forth its objectives and its modus operandi.

### CHAPTER III - PENALTIES

Article 52. - Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by another law, any person who contravenes the provisions of Articles 13, 14, 15 or 20 of this Act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than two years and to a fine of not less than 500 pounds and not more than 1,000 pounds.

In all cases, vessels, fishing or hunting gear and water-pumping machinery found at the site of the contravention shall be seized. Fish and birds caught in contravention of the provisions of the aforementioned Articles and found at the site of the contravention shall also be seized. The seized fish shall be sold, and a ruling shall be handed down for the confiscation of the seized articles or the price thereof for the account of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources. The contravention shall be administratively annulled at the expense of the perpetrator. In the event of repetition, the penalty shall be doubled.

Article 53. - If any foreign fishing vessel is seized for contravention of the provision of Article 25 of this Act, a monetary fine of not less than 5,000 pounds and not more than 10,000 pounds shall be imposed on its master, and the vessel shall be impounded pending payment of the fine within a maximum period of one month from the date of the issuance of the final judgment. If the fine is not duly paid, the vessel shall be sold and the fine and expenses shall be collected from the price. The remaining sum shall be returned to the owner of the vessel. A ruling shall be handed down regarding the confiscation of the nets and fishing gear and the price of the fish caught for the account of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 54. - Any person who contravenes the provision of Article 9 of this Act and any person who engages in the occupation of fishing or uses a vessel without a licence, in contravention of the provisions of Articles 23 and 45 of this Act, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months and to a fine not exceeding 50 pounds or to one of these two penalties.

The vessels and apparatus used and the fish caught shall be seized, and a ruling shall be handed down regarding the confiscation of such apparatus and the price of the fish for the account of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources. In all cases, the convicted person shall pay twice the amount of the annual fees prescribed for the period during which the vessel was operated without a licence.

Article 55. - Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, any person who contravenes the provisions of Articles 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19 or 22 of this Act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and not more than six months and to a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not more than 500 pounds or to one of these two penalties. In the event of repetition, the penalty shall be doubled, the fishing gear and the fish and scales in the possession of the offender shall be seized and a ruling shall be handed down for the confiscation of such gear and the price of the fish for the account of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 56. - Any person who contravenes the provisions of Articles 5, 6 or 8 of this Act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months and to a fine of not more than 100 pounds or to one of these two penalties.

Article 57. - Contravention of the provisions of Articles 2, 11, 36 or 49 of this Act shall be punishable by a fine of 20 pounds.

Article 58. - Contravention of the provision of Article 35 of this Act shall be punishable by a fine of 500 pounds for every person in excess of the approved number of crew members.

Article 59. - Contravention of the provisions of Articles 3, 4 or 33 shall be punishable by a fine of 10 pounds. The fine shall be doubled if the same contravention is repeated in the course of the licensing year.

Article 60. - Any person who contravenes the provisions of Article 48 or the licensing conditions issued pursuant thereto shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and by a fine of not more than 10,000 pounds or to one of these two penalties.

In no event may a stay of execution be granted in respect of the penalty of a fine. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Irrigation shall have the right, before a judgement has been handed down in the case, to halt the activities which constitute a contravention by administrative means at the expense of the offender and to seize the operator's equipment and gear used in the commission of the contravention. A ruling shall be handed down for the confiscation of these seized articles for the account of the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources.

Article 61. - In the cases set forth in Articles 57, 58 and 59 of this Act, a settlement may be arrived at by payment of a sum equivalent to one half of the value of the fine laid down in these Articles. The proceedings shall terminate with the payment of the amount of the settlement, and the implementing regulation shall specify the settlement procedures.

Article 62. - The competent officials entrusted with the execution of the provisions of this Act, who shall be specified by a decree from the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Ministers of Agriculture, Irrigation, Defence, the Interior and Supply, shall have the capacity of judicial seizure officers.

#### CHAPTER IV - FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 63. - The President of the Republic may, on the basis of a proposal by the Minister of Defence, issue decrees restricting fishing in all or some areas and specifying the schedules for such restriction for purposes of military security in Egyptian maritime waters so as to ensure the security of the political frontiers and territorial waters of the State and to protect them against the various kinds of encroachment.

Article 64. - The Minister of Agriculture shall issue decrees relating to military security requirements after consulting the Ministry of Defence.

Article 65. - The Minister of Agriculture shall issue the implementing regulation for this Act following agreement with the Minister of Irrigation and the authorities concerned. It shall deal, in particular, with the following matters:

1. Establishment of the required specifications of vessels and their distinguishing numbers of signs;
2. Establishment of the required conditions to be met by fishermen;
3. Designation of the motor-power for each vessel or its class and the apparatus and fishing methods permitted to be used in any area;
4. Designation of the substances harmful to public health, the environment or the propagation of fish or of other aquatic life the use of which is prohibited or the dumping of which in Egyptian waters or the specific waters adjacent thereto is prohibited;
5. Demarcation of the areas in which fishing or the use of specific apparatus, gear or methods is prohibited;
6. Specification of the kinds of fish or other aquatic life the hunting of which is prohibited;
7. Specification of the minimum sizes and lengths of fish or other aquatic life which may be hunted, sold or possessed;

8. Specification of the number and types of licences to be issued for each area;
9. Regulation of the hunting of aquatic birds by professionals and amateurs and determination of the fees payable for the issuing of bird licences to them covering the aquatic areas earmarked for this purpose, with the proviso that the seasonal licence fee shall not exceed five pounds a day for professionals and two pounds a day for amateurs;
10. Regulation of the sale of fish or other aquatic life and designation of the basis in which they may be taken or sold;
11. Regulation of fishing by amateur fishermen and the members of clubs or organizations and determination of the fees payable by them for licences, with the proviso that the fee for each licence shall not exceed 500 millièmes a day and 5 pounds a month;
12. Specification of the mode of disposal of vessels, fishing gear, fish and other aquatic life seized on account of contravention of the provisions of this Act;
13. Designation of bases and locations for the entering of the various kinds of fishing vessels in the registers to be established for that purpose by the General Organization for the Development of Fishery Resources;
14. Establishment of procedures and conditions for the award of licenses and the authorization relating to the regulation of fish farms and the forms pertaining thereto and also the provisions governing existing fish farms and the fees prescribed for obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture and authorization from the Ministry of Irrigation.