

**SPAIN
and
PORTUGAL**

**Fishing regulation applicable in the international section
of the Minho River (with annex). Signed at Madrid on
3 December 1980**

Authentic texts: Spanish and Portuguese.

Registered by Spain on 27 June 1983.

**ESPAGNE
et
PORTUGAL**

**Règlement applicable à la pêche dans le secteur international
du Minho (avec annexe). Signé à Madrid le 3 décembre
1980**

Textes authentiques : espagnol et portugais.

Enregistré par l'Espagne le 27 juin 1983.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

FISHING REGULATION¹ APPLICABLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SECTION OF THE MINHO RIVER

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CHAPTER I. FISHING ACTIVITIES

Article 1. Fishing activities in the section of the Minho River which serves as a frontier between Spain and Portugal shall be regulated in accordance with the rules established in this Regulation.

Article 2. 1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term “firm ground” shall be taken to mean the land on the banks of the international section of the river which at lowest tide is not covered or surrounded by water. The islands which in the Treaty on Boundaries² were allotted to Spain or to Portugal shall also be considered firm ground.

2. With reference to certain sand flats which at times satisfy the conditions for being considered firm ground and at others fail to satisfy such conditions, the competent maritime authorities of Spain and Portugal shall meet annually at the initiative of either of them at the time of the lowest tide in the month of August in order to ascertain if the sand flats have changed in any way in comparison to the previous year. Annually, after reviewing the report of the said authorities, the Permanent International Commission for the Minho River shall determine the sand flats which are to be considered that year as firm ground.

Article 3. 1. Fishing solely with a rod and line or with similar gear shall be considered sport fishing, and for such fishing from firm ground every fisherman must possess the licence required by the country from whose firm ground the fishing is done. For fishing from boats, any legal licence shall be valid without distinction in either Portugal or Spain.

2. Fishing with gear other than a rod and line or the like, which shall be considered to be professional fishing, may not be done by fishermen from firm ground. An exception shall be made for hand-held dip nets which may be used by professional fishermen from the shore of firm ground in their own country.

¹ Came into force on 7 May 1981, the date agreed upon by the Governments of both countries, in accordance with article 57.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1288, No. II-906.

Article 4. 1. The following licences and documents shall be required for fishing in the international section of the Minho River:

- (a) In the case of fishermen using a rod and line or similar gear exclusively, the licences required in each country for fishing in continental waters or those issued by maritime authorities with local jurisdiction;
- (b) In the case of fishermen using gear other than a rod and line or the like, the licences issued for the purpose by maritime authorities with local jurisdiction.

2. Payment of the usual charges shall be required for all such licences.

Article 5. The skippers of fishing boats must prove to the maritime authorities concerned that they have adequate professional skill.

Article 6. The holders of the prescribed documents referred to in article 4 of this Regulation shall be required to present them on demand to the fishing inspectors of either country, Spain or Portugal.

Article 7. All craft shall have their identification number and letters painted very visibly, no less than 20 centimetres high, on both beams; in white on black ground for Portuguese craft, and in black on white ground for Spanish craft.

Article 8. Owners of fishing boats and fish-entrapment devices shall be required to provide whatever data and information are requested of them by competent authorities.

CHAPTER II. FISHING GEAR AND ITS USE

Article 9. The following kinds of gear are permitted for the exercise of fishing in the international section of the Minho River:

The drag seine; the trammel; the lamprey net; the sole net and the sole trap; the mullet trap; the mullet net; the hand-held dip net and the box trap; the eel pot; the stow net and the unbraced bag net; longlines; the rod and line.

A description of these kinds of gear and their methods of use are given in the annex to this Regulation.

Article 10. 1. The drag seine, the trammel and the lamprey net may be used only seawards beyond the line formed by the towers of the castle of Lapela (Portugal) and the church of Porto (Spain).

2. The use of nets is prohibited in inlets or at the confluence of the Minho River with any of its tributaries.

Article 11. In accordance with the rules laid down in article 55 (g), regulations shall be issued every three years concerning:

- (a) The dimensions and specific features and methods of use for each of the nets and fishing gear that may be used in the Minho River;
- (b) Restrictions on the use of the sole trap, the sole net, the mullet trap, the mullet net, the hand-held dip net and the box trap;
- (c) Prohibition of the use of nets in places where it is deemed advisable in the interest of preserving species.

CHAPTER III. FISHING SEASONS, CLOSED SEASONS AND MINIMUM SIZE OF SPECIES

Article 12. In accordance with the rules laid down in article 55 (g), regulations shall be issued every three years stipulating the open seasons for fishing, and the closed seasons, for each species; in addition, during the open seasons the use of some gear may be restricted for certain periods.

Article 13. 1. It shall be unlawful to catch, transport and sell fish of the following length or less:

Salmon	55 cm
Trout	19 cm
Shad	30 cm
Lamprey	30 cm
Sole	16 cm
Bass	20 cm
Adult eel	20 cm

2. The length of all specimens shall be measured from the tip of the snout to the mid-point of the end of the extended tail fin, and any fish measuring less than the dimensions prescribed in this article must be released.

Article 14. As an absolute prerequisite for the sale and transport of salmon caught in the international section of the Minho River, the fish shall be accompanied by a permit issued free of charge by the competent authorities.

CHAPTER IV. CASTING

Article 15. 1. Drag-seine casting shall take place between sunrise and sunset and trammel casting between sunset and sunrise.

2. If not many fishermen are using the trammel, its use may be authorized by day as well.

3. The nets and gear permitted under this Regulation and not referred to in this article may be used both by day and by night, provided that they do not interfere with the operation of drag seines and trammels.

4. Persons responsible for nets which are not marked out by day with buoys and by night with lights may not claim compensation if such nets are damaged by a boat.

Article 16. 1. No gear may be sunk less than 25 metres from any other.

2. Boats using the same fishing port shall when casting respect the order of arrival into port.

3. No casting may be done in front of a boat which is casting or which has already sunk its gear.

Article 17. Dragging, except with the drag seine, shall be prohibited, as shall the fastening of the end of any net to firm ground. In no circumstances may any net obstruct more than two thirds of the distance between the two closest banks of firm ground.

Article 18. At the approach of any boat which because of its draught cannot sheer from the channel, all nets which might interfere with free passage shall be lifted sufficiently in advance. This provision shall not apply to sport-fishing craft, which must wait until casting is completed.

CHAPTER V. FISHING IN TURN

Article 19. The term "flotilla" means an assemblage of fishing boats which work drag seines as a group.

Article 20. 1. Where a Spanish flotilla and a Portuguese flotilla both pull into the same international fishing port, drag-seining shall be done according to the following rules:

(a) The flotilla which reached the port first shall have the right to the first cast. In subsequent casts the two flotillas shall alternate, boat by boat, until the last boat of the flotilla which has fewer craft has shot its net, after which the other flotilla shall continue

uninterruptedly until it reaches its last boat. This casting by turns shall be repeated as often as possible but only for the duration of one tide; with each subsequent tide, the turns must begin again as indicated, even if during the preceding tide boats belonging to another or several other flotillas have waited in port without casting their nets;

(b) The flotilla which entered the port first may not prevent the flotilla which arrived later from shooting its nets if that other flotilla chose not to do so immediately;

(c) If the flotillas find it necessary to suspend their work because of abnormal tides or some other *force majeure* and wish to resume fishing once such a cause no longer obtains, they shall continue taking turns from the point at which they left off, as if the fishing had not been interrupted;

(d) If a flotilla suspends its work without being obliged to do so by *force majeure*, it shall lose its right to the turns to which it would still have been entitled during that tide, and consequently the other flotilla shall fish alone until the end of the tide;

(e) Where the number of fishing ports is greater than the number of flotillas, each flotilla may split into two groups and fish in two ports at once, provided that the flotillas remain at sufficient strength to continue fishing in turn normally;

(f) Any craft which reaches a fishing port after the boats of its flotilla have cast one or more times shall lose the right to cast during that tide;

(g) A boat which does not have on board its skipper, its net and the other casting-tackle shall not be entitled to wait for a turn.

2. Where two flotillas in ports situated opposite each other are not able to shoot their nets at the same time because of the narrowness of the river, they shall do so alternately, as stipulated in this article.

Article 21. Two flotillas from the same country shall not be allowed to fish simultaneously in the same fishing port.

Article 22. The appointed maritime authorities for the Minho River shall be responsible, as regards their respective countries, for:

(a) Setting the number of boats for each flotilla so that they are neither too numerous nor undermanned and, further, so that a balance is maintained between the flotillas from the two shores;

(b) Determining the order in which flotillas shall operate in each fishing port and reviewing the established system whenever any port becomes unproductive or a new port emerges;

(c) Establishing how far out of the fishing ports the flotillas may pull in order to cast their nets;

(d) Taking steps to prevent any flotilla from disadvantaging others by delaying casting because of becalmed waters.

Article 23. No boat may begin to shoot its net until the two rope-ends at either end of the net that was previously cast have been hauled in.

CHAPTER VI. FISH-ENTRAPMENT DEVICES

Article 24. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term "fish-entrapment devices" means the stationary constructions which have been built to trap fish in the section of the river running from a line drawn through the towers of the castle of Lapela (Portugal) and those of the church of Porto (Spain) and the northerly end of the frontier line. In order to be used in fishing activities, they must satisfy the requirements as to construction, shape, size and ownership, which were laid down in the Frontier Arrangement signed at Lisbon on 30 May 1897.

Article 25. Fish-entrapment devices must be registered with the appointed maritime authorities for the Minho River of the respective countries, and the following procedure shall be observed with regard to the number they are assigned in order of registration: on the base of the fish-entrapment device, a marker 40 cm long by 30 cm high shall be placed in such a way that it is clearly visible from both shores, with the aforesaid number painted in white on black ground in Portugal, and in black on white ground in Spain.

Article 26. Once a fish-entrapment device is registered, the maritime authorities shall deliver to its owner or to the person responsible for it a document noting all the features of the device as well as the number assigned in order of registration and the name of the party responsible. Within the first 45 days of each year, that document shall be stamped by the maritime authorities and a request shall be made at that time for the corresponding fishing permit. If for three consecutive years or five alternate years the document is not submitted for approval within the said time period, the right to use the fish-entrapment device shall be permanently revoked.

Article 27. All working fish-entrapment devices shall have a party responsible for them who may be the owner or another person representing him. In the latter case such a person, who must be considered trustworthy by the maritime authorities, shall be liable for any violations committed in connection with the fish-entrapment device.

Article 28. At each passageway or opening of the fish-entrapment device only one net, either a stow net or an unbraced bag net, may be used, and in no instance may it be set in a spot situated more than a third of the way out into the river bed, measured from the shore of the country concerned.

Article 29. A permit must be obtained in advance from the competent authorities of the respective countries for any repair work on fish-entrapment devices. The owners or the persons responsible shall be liable for any unauthorized alterations.

Article 30. The construction and registration of new fish-entrapment devices shall be prohibited, as well as the enlargement of existing ones.

CHAPTER VII. THE POLICING OF THE RIVER AND OF FISHING

Article 31. The monitoring of compliance with this Regulation and, in general, the policing of the river shall be the responsibility of the appointed maritime authorities for the Minho River, who shall have operational command also of the respective fishery cruisers. In order to perform these functions, the said authorities shall have at their disposal a sufficient number of fishing guards and the equipment required for the needs of the service.

Article 32. Whenever they see fit, these authorities may delegate to fishermen whom they trust, in each flotilla and each locality, the power to resolve any doubts and questions which may arise among the fishermen of the respective nations in the course of their fishing. Where such delegates are unable of their own accord to resolve the doubts or questions which have arisen, they shall turn for help to a fishing guard from their country who in turn shall, if he considers that by virtue of the instructions he has received he is not empowered to resolve them, refer the matter to the higher maritime authority to whom he reports.

Article 33. The maritime authorities responsible for ensuring compliance with this Regulation, being authorities who belong to friendly nations, shall maintain cordial relations among themselves and seek to resolve jointly all questions which need not be brought to the attention of higher authorities for decision. To that end, the respective frontier authorities shall allow them free passage across the frontier.

Article 34. Patrols shall act as delegates of the maritime authorities and, as such,

shall be respected and obeyed by fishermen and any other persons navigating the river, whatever their nationality.

Article 35. Maritime authorities and their officers and patrols may inspect any craft navigating or working in the river, and may detain any craft violating the provisions of this Regulation, together with its crew, handing both over immediately to the appropriate authority of the offender's country.

Article 36. 1. The skippers and crew of fishing boats shall always be assumed to have the nationality of the fishing boats, subject to the provisions of international treaties.

2. The skipper shall always be liable for any violation of this Regulation committed aboard his boat, but he may obviate this legal presumption by facilitating identification of the true author of the violation.

Article 37. Maritime authorities of either country who learn of a violation of this Regulation committed by an individual or a boat of the neighbouring country shall bring it to the attention of the maritime authorities of the offender's country. If a violation is committed on the shore of the neighbouring country and the offender flees to his country or is detained in the river during flight, the authorities of the offender's country shall notify the authorities of the other country of the action they have taken.

Article 38. The Customs Police and Civil Guard forces, as well as all other civilian and military authorities and their officers, must inform the maritime authorities of any violations of this Regulation which have come to their attention.

CHAPTER VIII. PENALTIES

Article 39. 1. It shall be the responsibility of the appointed maritime authorities for the Minho River, as regards the nationals of their respective countries, to impose appropriate penalties for violations of this Regulation, in accordance with established procedures in each of the two countries.

2. Where a violation is committed on a boat moored to firm ground, or so close to firm ground that it is possible to board it dry-shod, the boat and its crew shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the country in whose territory they are located.

Article 40. The penalties for violations of the provisions of this Regulation shall be as follows:

1) Fleeing from protection officers of the neighbouring country shall entail double the fine stipulated for the violation committed;

2) (a) Failure to possess the documents referred to in articles 4 and 26 shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 escudos or 2,000 pesetas, to be imposed on the owner of the boat or fish-entrapment device;

(b) Not having such documents on one's person even though possessing them in compliance with regulation shall be punishable by a fine of 280 escudos or 400 pesetas;

3) Failure to obtain the numbers referred to in articles 7 and 25, or failure to comply with the requirements prescribed in the said articles after having obtained the numbers, shall be punishable by a fine of 700 escudos or 1,000 pesetas;

4) Using fishing gear at a time or in a place in which its use is prohibited shall be punishable by a fine of 2,800 escudos or 4,000 pesetas and by confiscation of the fish and the fishing gear;

5) Fishing with prohibited gear shall be punishable by a fine of 2,800 to 5,600 escudos or 4,000 to 8,000 pesetas and by confiscation of the fish and destruction of the fishing gear;

6) Fishing with nets whose meshes are finer than regulation size shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 to 2,800 escudos or 2,000 to 4,000 pesetas and by confiscation of the fish and destruction of the nets;

7) Fishing with larger than permissible gear shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 to 2,800 escudos or 2,000 to 4,000 pesetas, and by confiscation of the fish and destruction of the part of the gear which exceeds the authorized dimensions;

8) Failure to release immediately all fish which measure less than the dimensions prescribed in article 13 or which may not lawfully be caught with the gear which accidentally served to catch them shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 escudos or 2,000 pesetas, and by confiscation of the fish;

9) Catching fish in closed seasons shall be punishable by a fine of 2,800 to 5,600 escudos or 4,000 to 8,000 pesetas, and by confiscation of the fish;

10) Transporting or selling fish measuring less than the dimensions prescribed in this Regulation or caught during closed seasons shall be punishable by a fine of 2,800 to 5,600 escudos or 4,000 to 8,000 pesetas, and by confiscation of the fish;

11) Anchoring nets which are worked as drift nets to the river bed or to land, by any means whatsoever, as well as trawling with such gear, shall be punishable by a fine of 5,600 to 11,200 escudos or 8,000 to 16,000 pesetas;

12) Failure to observe the provisions of article 17 shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 to 2,800 or 2,000 to 4,000 pesetas and by confiscation of the gear used;

13) Navigation or fishing by a fishing boat without a skipper certified as competent shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 escudos or 2,000 pesetas to be imposed on the person acting as skipper or, where that person cannot be identified, on the owner of the boat, unless it was used without the latter's authorization;

14) A collision between two boats as a result of a false manoeuvre by one of the skippers shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 escudos or 2,000 pesetas in addition to compensation for damage caused, to be imposed on the person responsible. Where it is deemed that both skippers are responsible, both shall be fined the same amount;

15) Any way of acting which disturbs or might disturb the normal use and enjoyment of the river shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 escudos or 2,000 pesetas;

16) Fishing from a boat along the shore of the other country's firm ground shall be punishable by confiscation of the fish, the fishing gear and the boat. The authority of the country along whose shore the violation was committed shall be responsible for imposing the penalty;

17) The exercise by a fishing boat of an activity which it was not duly authorized to exercise shall be punishable by a fine of 2,800 escudos or 4,000 pesetas in addition to any penalties incurred for other violations, to be imposed in either case on the skipper involved;

18) Failure to comply with the requirement provided for in article 8 shall be punishable by a fine of 1,400 escudos or 2,000 pesetas;

19) Doing unlicensed construction work on fish-entrapment devices as well as under any circumstances altering their size shall be punishable by a fine of 14,000 escudos or 20,000 pesetas and by dismantling of the construction done and restoration of the fish-entrapment devices to their original state. Where the owners or their legal representatives do not comply within the deadline set for them, the competent authorities shall order the demolition of the unauthorized construction work and all expenses shall be borne by the offenders. The same penalty shall be incurred by any person who alters, by any means whatsoever, the current course of the waters or in any other way impairs conditions in the river for the common enjoyment of the right to fish;

20) Casting metal refuse to the bottom of the river, even if a fishing port is thereby only temporarily rendered unusable, is punishable by a fine of 14,000 escudos or 20,000

pesetas in addition to compensation for any damage caused to fishing gear and by confiscation of the boat, revocation of the fishing licence and liability for immediate clean-up of the port. If the refuse has blade-shaped metal parts or might by its fashioning or construction cause persons to be wounded, the persons responsible shall be brought to court.

Article 41. Persons fishing with dynamite or any other substance which poisons the water or stuns the fish shall be brought to court and their licences shall be revoked for a period of from one to five years.

Article 42. It shall be unlawful, under penalty of a fine of 1,400 to 2,800 escudos or 2,000 to 4,000 pesetas, to "fence in" the water, that is, to beat it with oars, sticks, rocks or any other means which frightens the fish. An exception shall be made for "pricking" the water in sole fishing.

Article 43. Any fisherman who without justifiable cause entangles his gear with that of another person shall incur a fine of 1,400 to 2,800 escudos or 2,000 to 4,000 pesetas.

Article 44. All fish confiscated by virtue of the provisions of this Regulation shall, after their value has been estimated, become property of the State or be distributed among charitable institutions.

Article 45. Dumping into the river or on its banks waste products, rubbish or any other substance affecting the natural state of the river and its shores shall be punishable by a fine of 2,800 to 5,600 escudos or 4,000 to 8,000 pesetas, in addition to compensation for any damage or injury that may result.

Article 46. Failure to obey any officer of the maritime authorities shall entail being reported to the competent authorities or courts of the fishing protection officer's country.

Article 47. Violations for which no specific penalty has been prescribed in the preceding articles shall be punishable by fines ranging from 700 to 7,000 escudos or 1,000 to 10,000 pesetas, to be determined as the respective authorities see fit, in keeping with the seriousness of the violation.

Article 48. The amount of the fines and the charges for licences and permits may be changed on a proposal submitted by the Permanent International Commission referred to in article 54 of this Regulation to the International Commission on Boundaries between Spain and Portugal for approval by the respective Governments.

Article 49. The maritime authorities of the two countries shall confiscate the boats and gear of offenders and prohibit them from fishing until the fines imposed have been paid or their payment has been guaranteed.

Article 50. Violations of the prescriptions of this Regulation by recidivists shall be punishable by double the amount of the stipulated fines and by the revocation of fishing and navigation licences for one year. A person who commits the same offence within the space of six months from the date of the previous penalty shall be deemed to be a recidivist.

Article 51. The penalties provided for in this Regulation are of an administrative order. Where the violations involve a criminal offence, the same penalties shall apply and in addition the guilty persons shall be brought before the competent court.

Article 52. The payment of fines shall be made in accordance with the legislation of each country.

CHAPTER IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 53. This Regulation shall be applicable in the entire Minho River from its mouth up to the line at which it ceases to be international.

Article 54. 1. The Permanent International Commission for the Minho River shall be composed of representatives of the Navy, the Ministry of Public Works, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Portugal, and of the Navy, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture of Spain, as well as two hydro-biological experts, one appointed by the Spanish Government and the other by the Portuguese Government. Each delegation shall be headed by its country's Navy representative.

2. The Commission shall meet at least once a year, preferably in May.

3. The meetings of the Commission shall be attended, where it is deemed advisable, by a representative of each of the delegations to the International Commission on Boundaries.

4. In addition, government technical experts from the two countries and local authorities may participate whenever it is deemed advisable.

Article 55. 1. The main objective of the Permanent International Commission shall be to consider and draft proposals for improving the biological and fishing conditions in the Minho River, and specifically to:

- (a) Review questions arising from the application of this Regulation;
- (b) Report annually to the two Governments regarding compliance with the provisions of this Regulation;
- (c) Propose every three years to the International Commission on Boundaries updated fines and charges for licences and permits;
- (d) Suggest any amendments to the Regulation which it considers advisable for better utilization of the fish resources of the Minho River;
- (e) Promote the restocking of the Minho River with fish of the family Salmonidae and other species;
- (f) Notify the competent authorities of all matters having to do with the Minho River;
- (g) Establish every three years the rules that shall apply, which are to be made public at least two months in advance of the date of their entry into force, regarding:
 - (1) The features of the gear that may be used in the river;
 - (2) Fishing seasons and closed seasons for each species;
 - (3) Restrictions on the periods when the various gear may be used during the fishing seasons;
 - (4) Areas where the various fishing gear may be used;
 - (5) The buoying of fishing gear, and safety measures for navigation, taking into account where applicable any international agreements signed by the two countries;
- h) Propose the alteration or dismantling of existing fish-entrapment devices, where it is ascertained that their use endangers any species;
- (i) Act as an advisory body, in connection with the international section of the Minho River, to all agencies empowered by the domestic legislation of either country to administer fish resources or any type of development which takes place in the waters or on the bed of the Minho River;
- (j) Give rulings on doubts arising from the application of this Regulation.

2. The periods referred to in subparagraph (g) of this article may be shortened, provided that there are urgent reasons for doing so.

Article 56. The Regulation for fishing in the international section of the Minho River published in the *Boletín Oficial* on 2 August 1968 is abrogated.¹ The Regulation for fishing in the Minho River published in the *Diário do Governo*, Series I, No. 67 on 20 March 1967 is hereby abrogated.²

Article 57. This Regulation shall enter into force on a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

[Signed]

MARIO D'OLIVEIRA NEVES

[Signed]

MARQUÉS DE BALBUENO

ANNEX

DESCRIPTION OF THE GEAR THAT MAY BE USED IN THE INTERNATIONAL STRETCH OF THE MINHO RIVER

1. *Drag seine*

Features: This is a net made up of a single panel of webbing; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 59 mm and the net may not be more than 150 metres long and 120 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is used as a drag-net for salmon and shad fishing.

2. *Trammel*

Features: This is a net made up of three walls of netting; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 70 mm and the net may not be more than 150 metres long and 60 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is used as a drift net for salmon and shad fishing.

3. *Lamprey net*

Features: This is a trammel net; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 35 mm and the net may not be more than 140 metres long and 70 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is used as a drift net for lamprey fishing.

4. *Sole trap*

Features: This is a trammel net; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 35 mm and the net may not be more than 80 metres long and 70 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is used as a drift net for sole fishing.

5. *Sole Net*

Features: This is a net made up of a single panel of webbing; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 35 mm and the net may not be more than 55 metres long and 70 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is bottom set, anchored at both ends, for sole fishing by "pricking" the ground in front of it.

6. *Mullet trap*

Features: This is a trammel net; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 35 mm and the net may not be more than 140 metres long and 70 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is used solely as a drift net for catching grey mullet and other whitefish.

7. *Mullet net*

Features: This is a gill net; its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 30 mm and the net may not be more than 140 metres long and 80 meshes deep.

Method of use: It is used as a drift net for catching grey mullet and other whitefish.

¹ This sentence appears in the Spanish authentic text only.

² This sentence appears in the Portuguese authentic text only.

8. *Hand-held dip net*

Features: This is a wire pouch with a mesh size of 2 to 5 mm attached to a wire hoop with a diameter of 1 to 1.5 metres and fastened on the end of a wooden shaft.

Method of use: It is used manually to drag for elver.

9. *Eel pot*

Features: This is a basket trap. Its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 15 mm and the net may not be more than 2 metres long by 80 cm in width or diameter.

Method of use: It is bottom set and used for eel fishing.

10. *Stow net*

Features: This is a framed net trap. Its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 30 mm. It varies greatly in size, type and shape, depending on the current passing through a given fish-entrapment device, the positioning of that device and the size of its openings.

Method of use: It is set exclusively at the openings in a fish-entrapment device and is used for lamprey, salmon and shad fishing.

11. *Unbraced bag net*

Features: This is an unbraced net trap. Normally the trap section consists of a stow net set in the end of the net. The side meshes of the net when wet may be no finer than 30 mm. It varies greatly in size and type, depending on the current passing through a given fish-entrapment device, the positioning of that device and the size of its openings.

Method of use: It is set exclusively at the openings in a fish-entrapment device and is used for lamprey, salmon and shad fishing.

12. *Longlines*

Features: These are ground lines consisting of a lead-weighted main line from which are suspended nylon branch lines with hooks at the end. The gap of the hooks may be no less than 6 mm.

Method of use: The lines are set, anchored at both ends, in places where no nets have been cast, and are used primarily for eel fishing.

13. *Box trap*

Features: This is a net in the shape of a truncated cone. Its side meshes when wet may be no finer than 2 mm. Its dimensions may not exceed the following:

Leadline	15 metres
Headline	10 metres
Height	8 metres
Mouth	2.5 metres
Length	10 metres

Method of use: It is anchored at the leadline ends and used in conjunction with the hand-held dip net to catch elver.

14. *Rod and line*

Features: No rod and line may bear more than three hooks.

Method of use: A rod and line may be used anywhere in the river provided that it does not interfere with the operation of nets.

[Signed]

MARIO D'OLIVEIRA NEVES

[Signed]

MARQUÉS DE BALBUENO