

**BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY**

**ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1991**

An Ordinance to make fresh provision for the regulation, conservation and management of the fishing waters of the British Indian Ocean Territory and matters incidental thereto.

Enacted by the Commissioner for the British Indian Ocean Territory.

1 October 1991

Richard Edis  
Commissioner

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 1991 and shall come into force on such day as the Commissioner may by notice in the Gazette appoint and the Commissioner may appoint different days for the coming into force of different provisions. Citation and commencement

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires:- Interpretation

"Director of Fisheries" means the Director of Fisheries appointed under section 9(1);

"fish" means any marine animal not being a mammal or bird, whether fresh or cured including shellfish and any part of such animal;

"shellfish" includes crustaceans and molluscs of any kind, and includes any (or any part of any) brood, ware, half-ware or spat of shellfish and any spawn of shellfish, and the shell, or any part of the shell, of a shellfish.

"Fisheries Protection Officer" means the Director of Fisheries and any of the Fisheries Protection Officers provided for in section 9(3) and (4) or any person authorised by a Fisheries Protection Officer for the purposes of this Ordinance;

"fishing" means –

- (a) the catching or taking of fish;
- (b) any other activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching or taking of fish; or
- (c) any operations at sea in support of, or in preparation for, any activity described in (a) and (b);

"fishing boat" means any vessel of whatever size and in whatever way propelled, which is for the time being employed in fishing operations or for the processing, storage or carriage of fish or of any operations (including transshipment of fish) ancillary thereto;

"fishing licence" means a licence provided for under section 4;

"fishing waters" means the fishing waters of the British Indian Ocean Territory provided for in section 3;

"Fisheries Conservation and Management Zone" means the zone of that name established by and defined in the Proclamation by the Commissioner of the 1st October 1991 as amended by any subsequent proclamation defining the zone;

"internal waters" means those seawaters on the landward side of the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured;

"master" includes, in relation to a fishing boat, the person for the time being in command or in charge of the boat or in charge of fishing operations on board the boat;

"transhipment licence" means a licence so described provided for in section 7;

"transhipment of fish" includes the passing of fish from one fishing boat to another whether or not the fish has first been taken on board the boat from which the fish is passed.

3 . The fishing waters of the British Indian Ocean Territory comprise – Fishing waters.

- (a) the internal waters;
- (b) the territorial sea; and
- (c) the Fisheries Conservation and Management Zone.

4 . (1) Fishing by a fishing boat in the fishing waters is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted under this Ordinance. Fishing prohibited without a licence.

(2) Where any fishing boat is used in contravention of subsection (1) the master, the owner and the charterer shall each be guilty of an offence.

PENALTY – £300,000.

(3) A fee may be charged for a licence.

(4) A fishing licence shall be granted to the master, owner or charterer in respect of a specified fishing boat and may authorise fishing generally or may confer limited authority by reference to, in particular –

- (a) the area within which fishing is authorised;
- (b) the period, times or particular voyages during which fishing is authorised;
- (c) the descriptions, quantities, sizes and presentation of fish which may be taken; or
- (d) the method of fishing and construction of fishing equipment.

(5) A fishing licence may authorise fishing either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as appear to the Director of Fisheries to be necessary or expedient for the regulation of sea fishing, the conservation or management of fisheries in the fishing waters or for the economic benefit of the British Indian Ocean Territory and in particular a licence may contain (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) conditions as to –

- (a) the landing of fish taken under the authority of the licence;

- (b) the use to which the fish taken may be put;
- (c) the marking of the licensed fishing boat in a manner consistent with international accepted practice, including the display of its assigned international radio call sign;
- (d) the records of fishing operations which shall be kept on board the licensed fishing boat;
- (e) the navigation equipment and charts to be carried on board the licensed fishing boat; and
- (f) the place or places where the licensed fishing boat may carry out transshipment of fish;

and if a licence condition is broken the master, the owner and the charterer of the fishing boat concerned in such breach shall each be guilty of an offence.

PENALTY – £100,000.

(6) It shall be an offence for a master to allow to remain on board a fishing boat within the fishing waters fish which has not been taken under the authority of and in accordance with a fishing licence:

Provided that it shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence arising under this subsection if the person charged satisfies the court that the fish was not taken, caught or captured in the fishing waters.

PENALTY – £200,000.

(7) The master, the owner or the charterer of a fishing boat prior to making an application for a fishing licence shall notify the Director of Fisheries of such relevant information (including information in relation to any period before the commencement of this Ordinance) as he may direct, and a person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with such a requirement or provides information which he knows to be false or recklessly furnishes information which is false shall be guilty of an offence.  
PENALTY – £15,000.

- (8) A fishing licence may be –
  - (a) varied from time to time, and
  - (b) revoked or suspended,

if this appears to the Director of Fisheries to be necessary or expedient for the regulation of sea fishing, the conservation or management of fisheries in

the fishing waters or for the economic benefit of the British Indian Ocean Territory.

(9) No exercise by the Director of Fisheries of the power contained in subsection (8) shall be liable to be challenged, reviewed, quashed or called in question in any court on the ground that the conditions for the exercise of the power by him had not arisen or had ceased.

(10) If a fishing licence is varied, revoked or suspended the Director of Fisheries may, if he considers it appropriate in all the circumstances of the case, refund the whole or part of any fee charged for the licence.

(11) Nothing in this Ordinance shall prohibit any person lawfully temporarily resident in or visiting the British Indian Ocean Territory from fishing in the course of sport, by rod and line only, and not for profit in any area in which that activity is not prohibited by the Commissioner by notice in the Gazette.

- 5 . (1) The master of a fishing boat that has fish on board shall
- (a) prior to entry of the boat into the fishing waters, or
  - (b) prior to the boat leaving an area of the fishing waters in which the master, owner or charterer of that boat is licensed to fish,

Notification of fish on board by fishing boats entering fishing waters.

notify a Fisheries Protection Officer of the amounts, descriptions, sizes and presentation of fish on board the boat.  
PENALTY – £50,000.

(2) The giving of a notification under subsection (1) shall not of itself constitute a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 4(6).

6 . (1) At any time when a fishing boat is in any area of the fishing waters and either –

- (a) it is prohibited by section 4 from fishing in that area; or
- (b) it is permitted by fishing licence to fish only for certain descriptions of fish in that area,

then its fishing gear, or so much of the gear as is not required for permitted fishing, shall be stowed in such manner that it is not readily available for use for fishing or in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) If this section is contravened in the case of any fishing boat –

- (a) the master of the boat shall be liable on conviction to a fine; and
- (b) the court may on convicting him order the forfeiture of any fish or fishing gear found in the boat or taken or used by any person from the boat.

PENALTY – £100,000.

7. (1) Within the fishing waters the transhipment from a fishing boat or the receiving of fish by a fishing boat from another fishing boat or the transport from the territorial seas or internal waters by any fishing boat of fish transhipped from any other fishing boat is prohibited unless authorised by a transhipment licence granted under this section.

Transhipment of fish prohibited without a licence.

(2) Where any fishing boat is used in contravention of a prohibition imposed by this section the master, the owner and the charterer shall each be guilty of an offence:

Provided that it shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence arising under this subsection if the person charged satisfies the court that the fish was not taken, caught or captured in the fishing waters.

PENALTY – £50,000.

(3) A fee may be charged for a shipment licence.

(4) A transhipment licence shall be granted to the owner or charterer in respect of a specified fishing boat and may authorise the transhipment or transport of fish generally or may confer limited authority by reference to, in particular –

- (a) the area within which the fish is to be transhipped;
- (b) the periods or times during which the fish is to be transhipped or transported;
- (c) the descriptions and quantities of fish that may be transported out of the fishing waters; or
- (d) the number of times that the fishing boat specified in the licence may transport fish out of the fishing waters.

(5) A transhipment licence may authorise the transhipment or receiving of fish either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as appear to the Director of Fisheries to be necessary or expedient for the regulation of the transhipment of fish, or the economic benefit of the British Indian Ocean Territory including conditions as to the treatment on board a

fishing boat receiving fish of the fish received by it and different conditions may be so imposed with respect to different fishing boats or fishing boats of different descriptions.

(6) If a condition under subsection (5) is broken the master, the owner and the charterer of the fishing boat shall each be guilty of an offence.

PENALTY – £20,000.

(7) The Director of Fisheries may require the master, the owner and the charterer of the fishing boat named in a transshipment licence and any agent named in the licence to provide him with such relevant information as he may direct, and any person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with such a requirement shall be guilty of an offence.

PENALTY – £15,000.

(8) Any person who –

(a) for the purpose of obtaining a transshipment licence or

(b) in purported compliance with subsection (7),

provides information which he knows to be false or recklessly furnishes information which is false shall be guilty of an offence.

PENALTY – £20,000.

(9) A transshipment licence –

(a) may be varied from time to time, and

(b) may be revoked or suspended,

if it appears to the Director of Fisheries to be necessary or expedient for the regulation of transshipment or for the economic benefit of the British Indian Ocean Territory.

(10) No exercise by the Director of Fisheries of the power contained in subsection (9) shall be liable to be challenged, reviewed, quashed or called in question in any court on the ground that the conditions for the exercise of the power by him had not arisen or had ceased.

(11) If a transshipment licence is varied, revoked or suspended the Director of Fisheries may, if he considers it appropriate in all the circumstances of the case, refund the whole or part of any fee charged for the licence.

8. The licensing powers conferred by this Ordinance may be exercised so as to limit the number of fishing boats, or any description of boat (including boats of any description or boats registered in a specified country) engaged in fishing, transshipping or transporting fish to such an extent as appears to the Director of Fisheries necessary or expedient for the regulation of fishing or transshipment, the conservation or management of fisheries or for the economic benefit of the British Indian Ocean Territory.

Manner of  
exercise of  
licensing powers.

9. (1) This Ordinance and regulations made hereunder shall be administered by the Director of Fisheries appointed by the Commissioner who shall be responsible for:-

Director of  
Fisheries and  
Fisheries  
Protection  
Officers.

- (a) the conservation of fish stocks;
- (b) the assessment of fish stocks and the collection of data, statistics and any other relevant information;
- (c) the development and management of fisheries;
- (d) the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing operations;
- (e) the regulation of the conduct of fishing operations and operations ancillary thereto;
- (f) the issue, variation, suspension and revocation of licences for fishing, transshipment, export and ancillary operations;
- (g) the collection of fees in respect of licences;
- (h) the making of such reports to the Commissioner as the latter, acting in his discretion, may require;
- (i) other matters referred to in this Ordinance.

(2) In the performance of his duties under this Ordinance the Director of Fisheries shall be subject to the direction of the Commissioner except that in the performance of his duties as a public prosecutor for cases arising under this Ordinance he shall be subject to the express directions of the Principal Legal Adviser.

(3) This Ordinance and regulations made hereunder shall be enforced by Fisheries Protection Officers acting subject to the direction of the Director of Fisheries, and for that purpose Fisheries Protection Officers shall have the powers set out in section 10.

(4) The following persons shall be Fisheries Protection Officers, that is to say every person appointed in that behalf by the Commissioner, every Peace Officer and Imports and Exports Control Officer of the British

Indian Ocean Territory, commissioned officers of any of Her Majesty's ships and persons in command or charge of any aircraft or hovercraft of the Royal Navy, the Army or the Royal Air Force.

10. (1) For the purpose of enforcing this Ordinance or of any regulation made hereunder a Fisheries Protection Officer or any person authorised by him may exercise the following powers with respect to any fishing boat within the fishing waters:-

- (a) he may stop the boat;
- (b) he may require the master to cease fishing and take back on board the boat's fishing gear;
- (c) he may require the master to facilitate the boarding of the boat by all appropriate means;
- (d) he may go on board the boat and take with him such other person as he may require to assist him in the exercise of his powers;
- (e) he may require the master, the crew or any of them to produce and he may examine and take copies of any certificate of registry, licence, official logbook, official paper, article of agreement, record of fish caught, and any other document relating to the boat or to the crew or any member thereof, or to any person on board the boat, which is in their respective possession or control on board the boat;
- (f) he may muster the crew of the boat;
- (g) he may require the master to appear and to give any explanation concerning the boat and any crew, or any person on board the boat, and any document mentioned in paragraph (e);
- (h) he may make any search, examination or enquiry which he considers necessary to find out whether any provision of this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder has been contravened;
- (i) he may take or require the master to take the boat to any place in the British Indian Ocean Territory for the purpose of carrying out of any search, examination or enquiry;
- (j) in the case of any person who appears to him to have committed any offence against this Ordinance or any regulation

made hereunder, he may, without summons, warrant or other process, take the suspected offender and take or require the master of the boat to take the boat in respect of which it appears to him there has been an offence together with the crew thereof to the British Indian Ocean Territory, and bring him or them before a competent court and detain him and them and the boat in the British Indian Ocean Territory until the alleged offence has been adjudicated upon;

- (k) he may, having regard to the safety of the boat, take steps to immobilise any fishing boat seized, taken or detained in accordance with this section for the purpose of preventing the boat being taken by any person prior to the release of the boat under section 12 or by the court;
- (l) in the case of any offence against section 4(2) or (5) or section 7(2) or (6), he may seize any boat (together with its equipment, stores and cargo) which he believes has been used in the commission of such offence or in respect of which he believes such offence has been committed;
- (m) he may seize any fishing gear, instruments or appliances which he believes have been used in the commission of such offence;
- (n) he may seize any fish which he believes have been taken or fish products produced in the commission of such offence;
- (o) he may seize or take copies of any documents which he believes are relevant to any such offence.

(2) In exercising the powers referred to in subsection (1) a Fisheries Protection Officer may use such force as may be reasonably necessary.

(3) The powers contained in this section may be exercised in respect of a fishing boat irrespective of whether the boat is at the time of such exercise engaged in fishing or any activities in any way related to fishing.

**11.** Where a fishing boat or any other thing has been taken seized or detained in accordance with section 10 the Director of Fisheries shall on demand release the boat or other thing to the master, owner, charterer or agent of the owner or charterer if no proceedings are instituted within 14 days of the arrival of the boat or thing in the British Indian Ocean Territory.

Release of boat or thing if no proceedings instituted.

**12.** (1) Where a fishing boat is taken, seized or detained under this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder and an information or charge is laid against the master, the owner or the charterer or the agent of the owner or charterer of the boat in respect of the offence for which the boat has been detained, the master, the owner or the charterer of the boat may at any time before the determination of the information or charge apply to the court by which the information or charge will be determined for the release of the boat on the provision of security in accordance with this section.

Security for  
release of fishing  
boat.

(2) On hearing the application the court shall either:

- (a) being satisfied that adequate security has been given to the Crown in respect of the aggregate of the maximum penalty to which the defendant may be liable and the costs and expenses that the Crown may recover under section 16(2), order the release of the fishing boat; or
- (b) order the release of the fishing boat on the execution by any suitable person or persons approved by the court for the purpose of a bond in the prescribed form and conditioned in accordance with subsection (4) in an amount not less than the aggregate of the maximum penalty to which the defendant may be liable and the costs and expenses that the Crown may recover under section 16(2).

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) the court may, where it is satisfied that there are special circumstances to justify it in doing so, order that the bond shall be in a specified amount that is less than the amount required by that subsection.

(4) The condition of the bond shall be that if:

- (a) the defendant is found not guilty to the information or charge; or
- (b) the defendant on being convicted of the information or charge pays in full within 14 days after he is convicted the amount of the fine imposed by the court, and the amount of all costs and expenses due by him to the Crown under section 16(2),

then the bond shall be of no effect, but that otherwise the bond shall remain in full force and effect.

(5) The amount specified in the bond shall be recoverable in full, in any court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to the Crown jointly and severally by the person or persons by whom the bond is given, unless

the person or persons prove the due performance of the condition on which the bond is defeasible.

(6) In this section "fishing boat" includes all equipment on board or used by the boat, and also includes all fish that has been seized from the boat under this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder and is detained on board the boat in the custody of the Crown.

**13.** No civil or criminal action shall lie against a Fisheries Protection Officer in respect of any act done or omitted to be done by him in good faith in the purported exercise of his powers under this Ordinance or any regulations made hereunder if there shall have been reasonable cause for such action or omission.

Indemnity.

**14.** If any person obstructs a Fisheries Protection Officer when acting in the exercise of his powers under this Ordinance or any regulations made hereunder, or refuses or neglects to comply with any order, requisition or direction lawfully made or given by, or to answer any question reasonably asked by, a Fisheries Protection Officer in pursuance of this Ordinance, or prevents or attempts to prevent another person from complying with such orders, requisitions or directions or from answering such questions, such person shall be guilty of an offence.  
PENALTY – £100,000.

Obstruction of Fisheries Protection Officers.

**15.** (1) Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance or any Regulation made hereunder where no offence is specifically provided commits an offence.

Offence, penalties and proceedings.

(2) Any person who commits an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder, for which no other penalty is specifically provided, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100,000.

(3) Where a person is convicted of any offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder the court may, in addition to any other penalty it may impose, order that any fishing gear, instruments or appliances used in the committing of such offence, and any fish on board a fishing boat shall be forfeited to the Crown and if so forfeited shall be disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner, acting in his discretion, may direct.

(4) For the purposes of any proceedings under this Ordinance any fish found on board a fishing boat shall be presumed to have been caught

(a) within the fishing waters and

- (b) within the vicinity of the boat at the time the fish was so found where the licence to fish, specifying the boat, restricts fishing to a particular area

unless the contrary is proved.

(5) An attempt to commit an offence under this Ordinance shall itself constitute an offence and may be dealt with in like manner as if the attempted offence had been committed.

(6) Any master who tranships, receives on board a fishing boat, transports or in any other manner deals with fish caught or transhipped in contravention of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) Notwithstanding any law providing for the limitation of time within which proceedings may be commenced any proceedings in respect of an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder may be commenced at any time after the commission of the offence.

(8) The Commissioner shall appoint the Director of Fisheries and may appoint any Fisheries Protection Officer or other officer under section 75(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1986 as a public prosecutor for all prosecutions and proceedings in respect of offences under this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder.

(9) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Director of Fisheries or any officer authorised by him for that purpose to the effect that on a date specified in the certificate:

- (a) a fishing boat specified in that certificate was not licensed under this Ordinance; or
- (b) the defendant or any other named person was not the holder of a licence under this Ordinance;

shall in the absence of proof to the contrary be sufficient evidence of the matter stated in the certificate.

**16.** (1) All penalties, offences and proceedings under this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder may be recovered, prosecuted and taken before the Magistrates' Court or the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction of the  
Supreme Court  
and Magistrates'  
Court.

(2) In respect of offences charged under this Ordinance or any regulations made hereunder, and notwithstanding the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1986, the Magistrates' Court is hereby given extended jurisdiction to impose any fine provided for under this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder and may award to the Crown such costs

and expenses (including expenses incurred in exercise of the power under section 10(1)(j) and (k)) incurred in relation to the prosecution of such charges or in relation to opposing an appeal against a conviction of such charges as may appear to it to be proper.

**17.** (1) Every person who is convicted of an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder and is again convicted of an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder shall, in addition to any other penalty, forfeit any licence granted under this Ordinance and any fees paid for that licence and shall be incapable, for a period of three years from the day of conviction, of holding any such licence under this Ordinance.

Forfeiture of  
licence

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) the Commissioner may in the circumstances of any particular case and upon application being made to him by the person concerned within 30 days from the date of conviction or such extended period as the Commissioner may allow direct that the provisions of that subsection may be varied or are not to apply.

**18.** (1) Where the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that:

- (a) an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder has been committed by any person in respect of any fishing boat;
- (b) the offence is of a minor nature;
- (c) having regard to the previous conduct of the boat and the person concerned it would be appropriate to impose a penalty under this section;

Administrative  
penalties for  
minor.

he may cause a notice in writing in accordance with subsection (2) in the prescribed form to be served on that person.

- (2) A notice under subsection (1) shall specify:
- (a) the date and nature of the offence;
  - (b) a summary of the facts on which the allegation that an offence has been committed is based (being a sufficient summary fully and fairly to inform the person of the allegation against him); and
  - (c) any other matters (not being previous convictions) that the Commissioner considers relevant to the imposition of a penalty;

and shall be endorsed with a statement setting out the provisions of this section.

(3) Any person on whom a notice under subsection (1) is served may, within 28 days after such service, by notice in writing in the prescribed form served on the Commissioner require that proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall be dealt with by the court, in which case the following shall apply:

- (a) no further proceedings shall be taken under this section by the Commissioner; and
- (b) nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the subsequent laying of any information or charge in respect of the alleged offence, or the conviction of the person of the offence by the court, or the imposition of any penalty or forfeiture under this Ordinance upon such conviction.

(4) Any person on whom a notice under subsection (1) is served who does not require that proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall be dealt with by the court may by notice in writing served on the Commissioner:

- (a) admit the offence; and
- (b) make submission to the Commissioner as to the matters he wishes the Commissioner to take into account in imposing any penalty under this section.

(5) Where a person on whom a notice under subsection (12) is served does not within 28 days after the notice is served on him:

- (a) require that proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall be dealt with by the court; or
- (b) admit the offence;

he shall on the expiration of that period be deemed to have admitted the offence.

(6) Where under this section a person admits or is deemed to have admitted an offence the Commissioner may, after taking into account any submissions made by that person under subsection (4), impose a monetary penalty on that person in respect of the offence not exceeding one third of the maximum monetary penalty to which the person would be liable if he were convicted of the offence by the court.

(7) An admission or deemed admission of an offence and the imposition of a penalty under this section shall not count as a conviction of an offence for the purposes of section 17.

(8) Where the Commissioner imposes a penalty on a person under this section in respect of an offence the Commissioner shall cause a notice in writing in the prescribed form of the particulars of the penalty to be served on the person.

(9) A person on whom a penalty is imposed under this section shall pay the amount of the penalty to the Crown within 28 days after the notice of the penalty is served on him in accordance with subsection (8).

(10) Without prejudice to the requirement of subsection (9), a penalty imposed under this section shall be recoverable by the Crown from the person on whom it has been imposed in the same manner as a fine is recoverable on conviction for an offence.

(11) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance or of any other enactment, where an offence has been admitted or is deemed to have been admitted under this section no information or charge may be laid in respect of the offence against any person by whom it is admitted or is deemed to have been admitted.

(12) Nothing in this section shall apply:

- (a) in respect of any offence or alleged offence under section 4(2);  
or
- (b) in respect of any offence or alleged offence in respect of which any information or charge has already been laid.

**19.** (1) If any fine or amount of costs is adjudged to be due by the master, owner or charterer of any fishing boat in respect of a contravention of any provision of this Ordinance or any regulation made hereunder, the court may, if no security or it considers that insufficient security has been given to the Crown, order that in default of payment forthwith the defendant shall give security for payment of the amount due, and if such security to the satisfaction of the court is not given, the court may order the detention of the fishing boat concerned with the contravention, and such fishing boat may accordingly be detained in the British Indian Ocean Territory until the amount due is paid or until sufficient security shall be given to the satisfaction of the court.

Detention or  
forfeiture of  
fishing boat on  
failure to pay or  
secure fine.

(2) If a fine is not paid or security given within 30 days of the date of the order of the court, or such longer period as the court may determine, the court may order that in the case of any offence against section 4(2) or (5)

or section 7(2) or (5) any boat and its equipment used in the commission of such offence shall be forfeited to the Crown and if so forfeited shall be disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner, acting in his discretion, may direct.

**20.** Pursuant to the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance 1971, no person on a fishing boat in the fishing waters shall land, or enter in any other way, the British Indian Ocean Territory unless he is in possession of a permit or his name is endorsed on a permit in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance 1971.

**21.** (1) The Commissioner may make Regulations for the better carrying into effect of the purposes of this Ordinance. Regulations.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such regulations may provide for:

- (a) anything which is to be, or may be, prescribed under this Ordinance;
- (b) the forms to be used for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (c) the persons to whom and the manner in which applications may be made;
- (d) the procedures to be followed by applicants for licences;
- (e) terms and conditions that shall apply to licences issued under this Ordinance;
- (f) the fees to be paid in respect of licences;
- (g) the equipment to be carried on board fishing boats;
- (h) the reports to be made for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (i) the designation by applicants for licences and licensees of authorised agents in the British Indian Ocean Territory in respect of fishing boat operations and otherwise for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (j) the provision by applicants for licences or licensees of bonds or other forms of security for securing their compliance with the obligations under the terms and conditions of their licences or their compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance;

- (k) the placing of Fisheries Protection Officers and official observers on fishing boats and the terms for their presence thereon;
- (l) a penalty not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds for contravention of any of such regulations.
- (3) Regulations made under this section may make different provisions for different parts of the fishing waters.

22. The Fishery Limits Ordinance, 1984 is repealed.

Repeal of  
Ordinance No.11  
of 1984.