



Illegal Fishing and Shark Poaching

Mahein's Thoughts No. 14, 7 March 2017



Foto: MundoEntrePatas.Com

FundasaunMahein (FM)
Website: www.fundasaunmahein.org

2017



Table of Contents

Contents	2
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Methodology	5
Shark Poaching	5
Fees for Fishing Licenses	10
Sanctions for Fishing Infractions	11
Deficiencies in Fisheries Policy	11
Recommendations	13
Bibliography	14



Executive Summary

Illegal fishing in Timorese waters is a situation of concern for all Timorese. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries estimates that over the last few years, Timor-Leste has lost over \$200 million from illegal fishing. Timor-Leste's lack of capacity to maintain maritime security and protect its natural resources has always been a concern for the leaders of the FALINTIL Timor-Leste Defence Force (F-FDTL) and the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL). While attempts have been made to reduce illegal fishing, they have tended to cause more problems than it resolves. In 2016 and earlier, the government of Timor-Leste allowed some companies to conduct legal fishing in Timorese waters, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAFF) informing the media that this was a means to discourage illegal fishing. However, this failed to reduce illegal fishing, and has in fact intensified the overfishing of Timorese waters.

The Chinese company Hong Long Fisheries Company Ltd (HLF) was granted a fishing license by the Timorese government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries waters on November 15, 2016. However, this company has been catching sharks, which is prohibited under Timorese law. During three months of fishing off Timor-Leste's south coast, HLF's fleet caught 416 tons of fish, including 43.6 tons of sharks. This amounts to 10.9 tons of sharks a week. As the company knows that sharks are a protected species in Timor-Leste, this behavior indicates a blatant disregard for Timorese law.

Sanctions for serious infractions of Article 157 can range from penalties of \$500 to \$500,000. Article 161 stipulates that offences under Article 157 are punishable by fine and by the suspension of the fishing permit for a period of between one to six months, and that in cases of repetition of the offence within twelve months from the date the previous sanction was imposed, the fishing permit shall be revoked and the offender shall not be eligible for the renewal of the fishing permit or obtaining a new permit for a period of up to twenty-four months.

There are still policy deficiencies for the management and administration of fisheries and protected areas, as well as a lack of effective monitoring. The absence of oversight has enabled Hong Long Fisheries catch 43.6 tonnes of protected shark species within a 90-day period. From a national security perspective, the coordination of measures to protect Timor-Leste's maritime resources should become an urgent priority, including the establishment of a National Maritime Authority. Such an authority would have the power to enforce Timor-Leste's law within the country's territorial waters. The lack of such monitoring only serves to embolden the actions of unscrupulous companies such as HLF.

Recommendations

1. The investigation team formed by the Government must involve criminal investigative authorities such as the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC) and



Scientific Criminal Investigation Police (PSIK) to process the fisheries company's licenses, monitor their adherence to statutes, and investigate their fishing activities and their catch types/limits.

2. Police criminal investigation services must conduct routine investigations of the infractions identified by this report.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries must improve policy/legislation and allocate the necessary equipment to develop the fisheries sector and protect maritime resources.
4. The Ministry of Defence must accelerate the creation of a National Maritime Authority (MNA) to ensure the protection and control of Timor-Leste's maritime resources.

Introduction

Timor-Leste has a coastline of 735 km, and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 72 326 km². This maritime areas are rich in resources, offering great promise for establishing fisheries and the accompanying revenue for Timor-Leste.¹ Despite this potential, Timor-Leste currently faces a serious problem with illegal fishing conducted in its territorial waters. Estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAFF) indicate that in recent years, Timor-Leste has lost up to \$200 million in fisheries revenue annually due to illegal fishing.² At the same time, Timor-Leste still lacks the maritime security capacity necessary to protect its maritime resources, a problem highlighted by the leaders of the F-FDTL and PNTL.

In order to reduce illegal fishing, the Government of Timor-Leste has granted fishing licenses for companies to fish legally in Timorese waters as a means of generating revenue. MAFF has stated to the media that the ministry issued licenses in order to deter and decrease illegal fishing.³ Unfortunately, after receiving these contracts the Hong Long Fisheries Company (HLF) has continued violating Timorese law around fishing practices. The activities of HLF have been controversial both locally and internationally since MAFF granted HLF its fishing license on November 15 2016. This is due to HLF taking catches that included protected shark species.

The Government of Timor-Leste and the Prime Minister responded by ordering an immediate investigation of the activities of HLF under Dispatch No. 055/2017/II/PM. The Government has created an investigative team including MAFF, the Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Interior (Mol), Maritime Police Unit (UPM), the Criminal Investigative Service (SIK) of the PNTL, the F-FDTL Naval Component, Migration Services (MS) and Customs.⁴

¹National Strategic Development Plan (PEDN) 2030, p.158.

²Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, on 24th February 2017.

³ Timor Post, 14 December 2016.

⁴Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing. 24 February 2017.



Methodology

The methodology used for this report followed an interactive debate organized by Radio Timor-Leste (RTL) on February 24th, 2017, involving Fundasaun Mahein (FM), the General Director of the National Directorate of Fisheries Inspection and MAFF in regards to the shark poaching allegations against HLF. Following the debate, FM researchers thoroughly discussed these allegations with the General Director and MAFF, in order to confirm the information regarding HLF's activities. The discussion focused on the fishing license granted to HLF, the national legislation and international conventions regarding the regulation of fishing activities, and media publications on these issues.

Following these consultations, FM research staff conducted an internal Security Sector Discussion (SSD) to discuss the issues involved, develop a framework for the report, consider data compilation and analysis, and develop recommendations. Furthermore, this report's timeframe is limited to the 90-day period in which it assessed HLF's activities.

Shark Poaching

1. Hong Long Fisheries Company

In 2016, HLF received a license from MAFF allowing it to conduct fishing activities in Timorese waters. HLF is a branch of Fuzhou Honglong Company of China, which was formed in 1995 and owns a fleet of 100 vessels. The company also conducts ship maintenance, fish processing, and distribution to local and international markets.⁵

2. Fishing License for Hong Long Fisheries

HLF, located in Motael Road, Vera-Cruz, Dili, received an industrial fishing license from MAFF to conduct fishing activities with a fleet of 15 vessels between 15 November 2016 and 15 November 2017.⁶ This process was reported to be very strict, including analysis by local and international organizations. Organizations involved included the Commission on Private Investment and Exportation, as well as the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MSC) *Sub Regional Arafura and Timor Seas* Group which includes Timor-Leste, Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG). Expert advice was also sought to inspect HLF's vessels and equipment. This equipment consisted of 15 fishing vessels using trammel nets and gill nets. The fishing license granted by MAFF also defined the areas in which

⁵Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing. 24 February 2017.

⁶Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing. 24 February 2017.



HLF could legally conduct their activities, on the south, east and west coasts, with fishing prohibited within the 12-nautical mile territorial limit.⁷

Cairavela (Baucau District) and Com (Lautem District) were designated as inspection points. Crew numbers for the 15 vessels would include 75 Timorese citizens and 120 foreign nationals, with 5 Timorese and 8 foreign crew members per boat. Recruitment was to be coordinated between MAFF and the Secretariat of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEPFOP). However, this would indicate a total crew of 195 sailors across the fifteen ships. In contrast, the data provided by MAFF indicates a total of 203 seamen:

Table 1: Total Crew

No.	Crew: Timorese and Foreign	Total
1.	Timor-Leste	75
2.	China	69
3.	Philippines	59
Total		203

Source: MAFF, February 2017

The number of Timorese citizens working for HLF has also decreased over the last 3 months due to family and health reasons.⁸ MAFF has not provided clear data on the number of Timorese crew that have resigned from HLF. Nor has clear data been provided regarding the number of crew recruited and trained through SEPFOP. Disturbingly, the decrease in the number of HLF's Timorese employees is rumoured to be caused by poor working conditions on HLF vessels.⁹

HLF presented an investment plan to MAFF for US \$110 million which is detailed in the table below:

Table 2: Investment Plan

Investment Plan	Activity	Total Investment (US\$) Million
Phase 1	15 Trawling Vessels	20
Phase 2	Establish support base, port, and freezing facilities	15
	Establishment of aquaculture facility, 100-150 hectares	22
	Construction of 20 small fishing boats	8
Phase 3	Construction of 35 Trawling Vessels	45
Total		110

Source: MAFF, February 2017

⁷See also Ministerial Diploma: Ministerial Diploma N^o. 01/03/GM/I/2005 about the definition of the fishing zone. Article 2, n^o. 1, e.

⁸Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing, February 2017.

⁹Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, February 2017.



3. Catches of Protected Shark Species

During the 90-day period of fishing conducted by HLF, a total of 416 tonnes of fish were caught, including 43.6 tonnes of sharks and 372.4 tonnes of other fish species.¹⁰ This high toll occurs in spite of sharks' protected status under Timorese law (Joint Ministerial Decision N^o. 12/GM/2015 1 July, List of Protected Species). This violation of Timor-Leste's fishing laws was strongly protested by members of the Timorese Parliament, and also featured prominently in national and international news.

The Director of the National Inspection Directorate of MAFF, Lourenço dos Reis stated that:

“The fifteen vessels from Hong Long Fisheries Company, Ltd., operating in the ocean south of Timor-Leste were accompanied by inspectors from the ministry and always made reports when they caught sharks. The company's report also stated that they had no intention to capture shark species, but instead only caught sharks by accident when they became entangled in the net with other species. When the vessels capture sharks that are still alive, they return them to the ocean. Furthermore, if the company had intended to catch sharks, they would not make a report to the ministry. Therefore sharks which are caught will be released into the seashore, including the seashore in neighboring countries. Hence Timor-Leste will make a strong protest and will impose other penalties according to international conventions because these attitudes destroy the ocean environment and also capture protected species such as sharks. With this the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing stipulates that 43.6 tons of sharks must remain inside the vessel and carry them on dry land in order to be verified. Hence currently these fifteen vessels from Hong Long Fisheries Company, Ltd., can remain in the Kairavela area of Baucau municipality”.

The investigation team should determine why MAFF did not intervene immediately since it was aware that the HLF fleet was catching protected species. MAFF indicated that it was not uncommon in coastal fishing activities for sharks to be accidentally caught, which also occurs in fishing operations worldwide.¹¹

FM calculated that HLF caught 43.6 tons of shark over the course of three months. This means that each day the fleet caught 2.06 tons of shark meat daily. Such frequency indicates that the company intended to catch sharks despite knowing that Timorese law regards all sharks as protected species. Indeed, HLF's fishing license includes Timor-Leste's official List of Protected Aquatic Species. The fishing company must abide by this regulation during its operations.

¹⁰ Timorese Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing. 24 February 2017.

¹¹ Passed on from National Fish Inspection – Minister of Fishing and Agriculture Lourenço dos Reis Amaral in Interactive Debate on Radio Timor-Leste (RTL). 24 February 2017.



Members of the National Parliament have also expressed concern about whether HLF is actually paying the fees that it owes to the State. MAFF indicated the tariffs were applied in line with Government Decree No. 2/2005, 6 July, on the Establishment of Fishing License Fees, Inspections and Related Activities. The application of fees was also seen as a means of attracting foreign investment as Timor-Leste otherwise lacks the resources to invest in the fisheries sector.¹²

Members of the public are also worried that the license which the MAF gave to HLF resulted from collusion between Timorese individuals and a foreign company. A political observer from the National University of Timor-Leste, Camilo Ximenes, suspects that some Timorese people helped HLF take 43.6 tons of shark meat. This observer also demanded an investigation to determine why the company caught a shark species protected by Timorese law.¹³

If Timorese people became owners of the company and obtained 15 boats from HLF, the question arises of whether their status is that of 1) national fishing boats, 2) foreign fishing boats, or 3) foreign fishing boats based within the nation. Government Decree Law N^o. 6/2004, 21 April 2004, article 40 designates national fishing boats as:

- a) National Fishing Vessels that are public property or belong to a public corporation;
- b) Vessels that are the exclusive property of a Timorese citizen or a Timorese corporation;
- c) Vessels belonging to companies at least 51% of the shares of which belong to Timorese citizens;
- d) Vessels belonging to a corporate entity with at least 51% of its capital originating with Timorese individuals or a Timorese collective, so long as the company also fulfilling the following criteria:
 - i. They are headquartered within the nation;
 - ii. They have a CEO of Timorese nationality;
- e) Shipshired by a Timorese individual or collective and registered in the Ministry.

Article 41 stipulates that all boats which do not qualify as national fishing vessels according to the criteria in article 40 are foreign fishing vessels. Therefore, foreign fishing boats are those foreign vessels which conduct their activities from a Timorese port or which make at least 50% of their catch within the nation's borders, include Timorese nations as at least 51% of their crew, and fulfill the conditions specified by the relevant regulations.

¹²Passed on from the Directory of the Directory of Fishing Inspection– Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing Lourenço dos Reis Amaral in an interactive debate on Radio Timor-Leste (RTL). 24 February 2017.

¹³ Timor Post, 24 February 2017.



Article 45 n^o. 1, which states that national fishing boats can only conduct their activities:

- a) 200 meters from the coastline, for artisan fishing boats;
- b) 3 nautical miles from the coast line, for semi-industrial fishing boats;
- c) 12 nautical miles from the coast line, for industrial fishing boats.

These rules also apply to foreign fishing boats based within the nation, according to article 46. But foreign fishing boats which obtain a license to catch fish in national maritime waters according to article 47 line B must conduct their industrial fishing activities at least 18 nautical miles from the coastline. HLF, according to the license granted by the Minister of Aquaculture and Fishing, must therefore operate at least 18 nautical miles from the coastline.

Furthermore, HLF's capital includes a total investment of US\$20 million in the first phase (current), in addition to a planned second phase investment of US\$45 million and a third phase investment of US\$45 million.

Article 47 line b specifies that the fishing boats of HLF are foreign fishing boats. Clearly, it is necessary to verify the company's true owner. Hence the investigative team which the government is currently forming must look deeper into the fishing license and determine who the true owner of this company. Even if the company owner is Timorese, the government must verify that at least 51% of the total investment in the first (current) phase comes from Timorese citizens. As HLF invested US\$20 million in the first phase, Timorese citizens must have provided at least US \$11 million. Therefore, the Minister of Aquaculture and Fishing must determine the name of the Timorese citizen that HLF used to gain the fishing license.

It seems likely that Timorese people were used in order to gain a fishing license in violation of article 40. This practice is banned by Governmental Law N^o. 6/2004, article 30, which states that commercial fishing licenses cannot be hired out to third parties. Therefore, the applicable rules authorize the government to suspend this company's license.

4. National and international rules protecting shark species

Ministerial Diploma N^o. 12/GM/VII/2015, from July 1st provides a list of aquatic species protected by Timorese law. According to this list and the Diploma between the Ministry of Aquaculture and Fishing and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Environment, all shark species are protected.¹⁴

However, according to the international convention known as the *Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species* (CITES) only 8 shark species are

¹⁴ Ministerial Diploma N^o. 12/GM/VII/2015, from 1 July, Protected Aquatic Species. Annex I – List of Protected Aquatic Species.



protected.¹⁵ Timor-Leste has not ratified the CITES convention. Minister of Agriculture and Fishing Eng. Estanislau da Silva acknowledged that the List of Protected Aquatic Species was approved quickly in 2015, without consulting international norms.¹⁶

Fees for fishing licenses

Government Decree N^o. 2/2005, 6 July, establishes fees for fishing licenses, inspections and related services. HLF is in the category of commercial fishing. Hence the fee for the fishing license which applies according to Annex I is US\$150.00 for 1 ton, in addition to other required fees. The table below outlines the different kinds of licenses that HLF owes to the Timorese government:

Table 03: Fees for Fishing License

No.	Fee type	Fee (US\$)/unit	Total (US\$)
1.	Granting of fishing license industrial	25.00 x 15	375.00
2.	Fee per pound of fish	150 x 15 x 100 tons	225,000.00
3.	License Concession for fishing art/GT	25 x 15 x 225 tons	84,375.00
4.	Inspection before obtain license	100 x 15	1,500.00
5.	Inspection upon obtaining license	50 x 15	750.00
6.	Granting of experimental fishing license	25 x 2	50.00
7.	Experimental fishing license concession	200 x 2	400.00
Total			312,450.00
Bank Guarantee			75,000.00

Source: Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture, February 2017

Therefore HLF must pay US\$312,450.00 to Timor-Leste's government. All of this includes already the type of fee in the fee for each pound of fish, specifically at total of \$225,000.00 for 100 tons of fish. But when the results of fishing activities exceed an already determined tonnage, the applicable fee also increases. Hence, all the fish which the Hong Kong Company caught during 3 months—specifically 372.4 tons from fee per pound of fish. This means that an increase of 272.4 tons from the tonnage that was already determined. Therefore, the fee paid to the state of Timor-Leste should increase by US\$612,900.00. In the same way, the license concession for fishing art/GT in the agreement stipulated US\$25.00 per ton

¹⁵Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Appendix 1 and 2.

¹⁶Notisia Sapo Online, 21 February 2017. Available at: <http://noticias.sapo.tl/tetum/info/artigo/1498309.html>



for 225 tons, amounting to a US\$84,375.00 fee. However, during these three months the catch increased 147.4 tons from the total, meaning that the fee should also increase US\$55,275.00.¹⁷

Sanctions for fishing infractions

Article 218 of Timor-Leste's Penal Code states that poaching endangered species will be punished by a prison sentence of 5 years or a fine. Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 defines the fines which apply to fishing infractions, depending on the different categories of infractions:

- 1) The amount fined for *fishing without a license* can be punished with a minimum fine of US\$25,000.00 and a maximum fine of US\$1,500,000.00. Hence also artisanal fishing can be punished with a minimum fine of US\$2,000.00 and a maximum fine of US \$5,000.00.¹⁸
- 2) Amount fined for *explosive use with a toxic substance*, US\$300.00 minimum and US\$100,000.00 maximum.¹⁹
- 3) Amount fined for *coral fishing* is US\$500.00 minimum and US\$200,000.00 maximum.²⁰
- 4) Amount fined for *committing a grave infraction* can range from US\$500.00 minimum and US\$500,000.00 maximum.²¹
- 5) The fine for *committing a non-serious infraction* can range from US\$1,000.00 minimum to US\$50,000.00 maximum.²²

This report identifies the shark fishing conducted by HLF as a grave infraction. According to Decree Law N^o. 6/2004, 21 April 2004 article 157 line c) defines catching a protected species as a grave fishing infraction and line i) does not fulfill conditions which are established in the fishing license.

Hence grave infractions will be punished with a fine of US\$500.00 minimum and US\$500,000.00 maximum.

Deficiencies in fisheries policy

This report also identifies some deficiencies in fisheries policy. The MAFF granted fishing licenses to HLF and other companies before promulgating regulations that identify the fishing zone, fishing governance and development, or each fisherman's maximum catch. In order to adhere to principles of sustainable

¹⁷ This estimation is from Fundasaun Mahein (FM) based in the type of fee kontrapartida with 100 tons according to table 03 number 2 with a fee of US\$150.00. The fishing of the Hong Long Fisheries Company during three months resulted in an increase of 272.4 tons. Hence the fee which is paid to the State of Timor-Leste increases also already described above.

¹⁸ Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 Fine for Fishing Infractions, Article 2

¹⁹ Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 Fine for Fishing Infractions, Article 3

²⁰ Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 Fine for Fishing Infractions, Article 4

²¹ Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 Fine for Fishing Infractions, Article 5

²² Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 Fine for Fishing Infractions, Article 6



exploitation, the government must demand that companies use fishing methods which do not undermine the long-term survival of species and ecosystems.²³

Furthermore, the MAFF has yet to define protected zones. The government's effort has already established some rules about the fishing zones, protected species, minimum size and weight for fishing and fines for fishing infractions. But it is also important to specify which zones are protected. FM believes these rules should include 1) current natural reserves, adapted to the recuperation of fishing resources; 2) maritime national parks; and 3) marine repopulation zones. Protection of these areas will favor the recuperation of fishing resources.²⁴

Timor-Leste currently lacks the capacity to monitor fishing activities on the sea. These mechanisms in order to 1) strengthen the observation and control of fishing resources, 2) improve the application of the law, especially regarding combating illegal, undeclared, or unregulated fishing, 3) gather information about fishing activities with the objective of improving sustainable government of the nation's maritime resources, 4) to respect national obligations and the obligations of other nations related to the practice of responsible fishing.²⁵

The lack of regulations has had a destructive impact on Timor-Leste's marine ecosystems, as witnessed by the 43.6 tons of protected shark species caught by HLF within just 90 days. Timor-Leste has yet to establish correct management and monitoring of fishing and protected zones.

Timor-Leste also has yet to establish a National Maritime Authority (NMA) could coordinate efforts to strengthen maritime security. Forming an NMA could provide the basis for important improvements in Timor-Leste's ability to address violations of the laws governing fishing activities.²⁶

Furthermore, this NMA could play an important role in forming an Integrated National Defense System (INDS). The INDS would configure defense forces, security services and civil authorities into a multi-sector, multidisciplinary, and interministerial effort. Such coordination could help fulfill long-term national security objectives and ensure the efficient use of resources. Collaboration with the F-FDTL and the PNTL could lead to a comprehensive national security plan.²⁷ With regards to maritime security, Timor-Leste use all the relevant departments to protect its natural resources, not just the defense forces. At the same time, the current resources of the F-FDTL and PNTL are inadequate for patrolling Timor-

²³ See Government Decree N^o. 5/2004, 28 July General Fishing and Aquaculture Regulation, Articles 6 and 7.

²⁴ See also Government Decree Law N^o. 6/2004, 21 April 2004. General Juridical Regime Base for the Regulation of Fishing and Aquaculture, Article 96.

²⁵ Decree Law N^o. 21/2008, from June 25, Satellite system implementation for monitoring fishing.

²⁶ Decree Law N^o. 6/2004, 21 April 2004, General Juridical Regime Base for the Regulation of Fishing and Aquaculture, article 34.

²⁷ Law No. 2/2010, National Security Law, article 17, 18 and 19.



Leste's territorial waters, allowing unlicensed operators to violate Timor-Leste's sovereignty and licensed operators to break the country's laws.

Recommendations

FM believes that this report does not fully describe the entirety of the infractions committed by HLF during its three months of operation. The government should form an investigative team to produce a more comprehensive report. The relevant authority in MAFF, and the judiciary should then take appropriate measures in accordance with the laws of Timor-Leste.

Furthermore, MAFF must improve policy and its capacity to implement it. In addition to bolstering Timor-Leste's sovereignty, these steps will also attract investors who will expand the fishing sector once they have confidence that their investments will be secure.

Therefore, FM recommends:

1. The investigative team which the government is currently forming should also include criminal investigation authorities such as the PNTL, the Anti-Corruption Commission, and the Police Scientific Investigative Criminal Police. This will permit them to examine the processes linked to HLF's license, status, and poaching of protected species.
2. Police Criminal Investigative authorities should continue investigating the issues which this report has highlighted.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing must improve policy, legislation, and equipment in order to develop the fishing sector and protect Timor-Leste's maritime resources.
4. The Defense Ministry should accelerate the creation of the National Maritime Authority (NMA) to establish a coordinated effort to control Timor-Leste's territorial waters.



Bibliography

Decree Law N^o. 21/2008, from June 25th, Implementation of the Satellite System for the Monitoring of Fishing Embaracation.

Decree Law N^o. 6/2004, 21 April 2004. General Base of the Juridical Regime for the Governance and Regulation of Fishing and Aquaculture

Government Decree N^o. 2/2005, 6 July, Establishing Fees for Fishing licenses, inspections and related activities for Fishing Activities

Government Decree N^o. 5/2004, 28 July General Regulations on Fishing and Agriculture.

Minister Diploma N^o. 11/GM/2015 de 1 de Julho, Minimum Sizes and Weights for Fishing.

Ministerial Diploma N^o. 12/GM/2015 from July 1st, List of Protected Aquatic Species.

Ministerial Diploma N^o. 01/03/GM/I/2005 about the Definition of the Fishing Zone.

Ministerial Diploma N^o. 6/42/GM/II/2005 Fine for Fishing Infractions.

Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Penal Code of Timor-Leste 2009

Law N^o. 2/2010, Law National security

National Strategic Development Plan (PEDN) 2030