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NOTICE

The matter to be published in the «Boletim da República» must be sent in a duly authenticated copy, one for each subject, which includes, in addition to the necessary indications for this purpose, the following endorsement, signed and authenticated: **For publication in the «Boletim da República».**

SUMMARY

Council of Ministers:

Decree no.th97/2020:

Approves the Coastal Zone Management and Planning Regulation and Beaches and revokes articles 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 of Decree no. 45/2006, of 30 November.

Decree no.th98/2020:

Concerning the old Chapel of the Parish of N'Hlamankulu da Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, located in the City of Maputo, Municipal District Ka-N'Hlamankulu, Neighborhood of Chamanculo "A", as National Cultural Heritage and created its protection zone according to the map and coordinates.

Interministerial Commission for Public Administration Reform:

Resolution n.th40/2020:

Approves the Organic Statute of the National Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, in short designated as IDEPA and revokes Resolution no. 8/2016, of 11 July.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Decree no.th97/2020

October 4th

If there is a need to adopt standards for the management, use and planning of the country's coastal zone and beaches, including the conservation of sensitive ecosystems, the maintenance of public order, the prevention of accidents, the fight against coastal erosion, the prevention and combating marine pollution and resilience to climate change, as well as carrying out economic, social, cultural, sporting, leisure-recreational and religious activities, in an environmentally safe manner, in accordance with the combined provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22, and article 96 of Law no. 20/2019, of 8 November, Law of the Sea, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The Regulation for the Management and Planning of the Coastal Zone and Beaches, attached as an annex, is approved, which is an integral part of this Decree.

Art. 2. Under the terms of this Regulation and other applicable legislation, it is the responsibility of the Minister who oversees the sea area to adopt procedures necessary for the correct management and planning of the coastal area and beaches.

Art. 3. The Minister who oversees the sea area, taking into account the requirements defined in the Law of the Sea and those set out in this Regulation, as well as in other applicable legislation, may delegate specific matters to the State representative bodies and decentralized entities, within the scope of management and planning of the coastal area and beaches.

Art. 4. Articles 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 of Decree no. 45/2006, of 30 November, which approves the Regulation for the Protection and Prevention of Pollution, are revoked of the Marine and Coastal Environment, relating to beach management.

Art. 5. This Decree comes into force on the date of its publication.

Approved by the Council of Ministers, on October 13th 2020.

Get published.

The Prime Minister, *Carlos Agostinho do Rosário*.

Management and Planning Regulations of the Coastal Zone and Beaches

CHAPTER I

General provisions

AARTICLE1

(Definitions)

The terms and expressions used in these Regulations are defined in the Glossary, attached, which is an integral part of these Regulations.

AARTICLETWO

(Object)

The purpose of this Regulation is to define the principles and standards for the management, planning and sustainable and integrated development of the coastal zone and beaches, in the national territory, aiming, in particular, at:

The) guarantee of public use of the entire maritime-terrestrial public domain, without exceptions, including uses derived from duly justified reasons of public interest;

B) protection, conservation and use of the coastline of the coastal zone, with a focus on sensitive ecosystems, namely beaches, dunes, native vegetation, mangroves, wetlands and herb mats;

- w) safety of users, bathers and tourists;
- d) maintaining the quality of water and sand, as well as the well-being, health of users and marine and coastal biodiversity;
- It is*) definition of rules for the participation of the private sector, non-governmental organizations, civil society and user communities;
- f) definition of criteria for the concession of coastal areas and beaches;
- g) compatibility of the different specific uses and activities of the coastal zone, with a view to enhancing the use of this area's own resources with respect for the carrying capacity of natural systems and the respective basic sanitation;
- H) valorization, qualification and sustainable use of the country's beaches;
- i) classification and discipline in the use of beaches specifically designed for bathing use;
- j) identification and establishment of regimes to safeguard risk ranges in relation to different uses and occupations.

ARTICLE 3

(Scope of application)

1. The provisions of this Regulation apply to the areas of maritime public domain of the territorial sea and the coastal zone within the strip of land that borders the maritime waters, contour of islands, bays and estuaries measured from the maximum high water lines up to 100 meters inland of the territory, in accordance with applicable legislation.

2. The provisions of this Regulation apply, also, natural persons and public and private legal entities who use or have an interest in the use of the coastal area and beaches.

ARTICLE 4

(Principles)

Without prejudice to the application of other principles related to the management and planning of the coastal zone and beaches, provided for in specific legislation, in the implementation of this Regulation the following principles must be observed:

- The sustainability*—which aims to promote compatibility between socioeconomic development and conservation of the environment, biodiversity and landscape, within a framework of quality of life for current and future populations;
- B) integrated and shared territorial management*—which consists of the participation of populations, users, institutions, economic operators, non-governmental organizations and civil society, through access to information and intervention in beach management;
- w) *co-responsibility*—which consists of sharing responsibilities with users, economic agents, citizens and associations representing the community in the management options for the coastal area and beaches;
- d) *environmental responsibility*—through which preservation, protection, management of the coast and beaches prioritize the establishment of systems to prevent acts harmful to the environment, ensuring the obligation of those who damage natural resources to replace them and or pay the costs for their elimination

and compensation for the damage caused, in order to ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity or natural resources;

It is) civic and environmental education—which favors the adoption of strategies and methods that instill in populations the value and importance of the correct use and exploitation of the coastal area and beaches;

f) *zero waste*—which enshrines the full recovery and use of waste produced, generated or found in the coastal area and beaches;

g) *rational use and management of environmental components* - aims to promote and harmonize socio-economic development, nature conservation, improving citizens' quality of life and maintaining biodiversity and ecosystems; *H) equality, cohesion and social equity*—aims to ensure social and territorial balance by guaranteeing equal opportunities for access and use of natural resources for men and women, by different social groups. prevention and precaution - aims to prioritize the establishment of problem prevention systems, adopting a cautious attitude in order to avoid the occurrence of impacts, as well as not taking action in cases of lack of knowledge, doubt or scientific uncertainty about the occurrence of the environmental damage, its impact and magnitude;

i) *coordinated and scientific approach*—which promotes a culture of transversal, intersectoral and interdisciplinary approach allowing an integrated and prospective vision of the coastal zone, supporting planning and management decisions and measures with scientific and technically supported bases;

j) *citizen participatory approach*—aims to enhance the involvement of the public, institutions and local agents to reinforce citizens' civic awareness, ensure access to information, privileging the decision-making level closest to the citizen;

k) *accountability approach*—which aims to ensure shared responsibility for coastal zone management options based on the polluter principle - payer, in which whoever pollutes or otherwise degrades the environment always has the obligation to repair or compensate for the resulting damage and the user - payer;

l) *priority*—Through which, in terms of management and planning of coastal areas and beaches, issues of national defense and public order and security must be given precedence;

m) *operationality and international cooperation*— which aims to create fast, effective legal, institutional, financial and programmatic mechanisms with their own sources of financing, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of objectives and interventions, recognizing the transboundary and global dimensions of environmental problems.

ARTICLE 5

(Use of the Coastal Area and Beaches)

1. The coastal area and beaches are for public use in their functions of leisure.
2. The concession, licensing and authorization for use of areas of the coastal area and beaches, to natural or legal persons, for the use of the environment, or marine resources or services

of ecosystems, without prejudice to public access, complies with the legal regime for the use of maritime space, defined in specific legislation.

CHAPTER II

Management and Rules for Use and Planning of the Coastal Zone and beaches

SECTION I

Management of the Coastal Zone and Beaches

ARTICLE 6

(Coastal zone and beach management objectives)

The objectives of coastal zone and beach management are:

- The*) promote the sustainable use of natural resources and the planning of the occupation of coastal spaces, subsidizing and optimizing the application of coastal zone control and management instruments;
- B*) establish the management process, in an integrated, decentralized and participatory manner, of socio-economic activities in the coastal zone, in order to contribute to raising the quality of life of its population and the protection of its natural, historical, ethnic and cultural heritage;
- w*) incorporate the environmental dimension into sectoral policies aimed at the integrated management of coastal and marine environments, making them compatible with the various instruments adopted for the conservation and preservation of marine ecosystems;
- d*) control agents causing pollution or environmental degradation that threaten the quality of life in the coastal zone; *It is*
- It is*) produce and disseminate knowledge for the development and improvement of coastal zone management actions.

ARTICLE 7

(Instruments Applicable in Coastal Zone and Beach Management)

Within the scope of coastal zone and beach management, the following policy, strategic and programmatic instruments are applied, in an articulated and integrated manner:

- The*) the Policy and Strategy of the Sea (POLMAR) – a policy instrument that frames the demand for the sea and coastal areas for the development of economic activities and contributes to the consolidation of the national agenda for the sustainable, integral and multisectoral management of maritime space and coastal;
- B*) Strategy for Integrated Management of the Coastal Zone (EGIZC) - instrument that promotes integrated management of the coastal zone through the articulated and coordinated implementation of policies and instruments that ensure the rational use of physical space, the preservation of natural resources, the reduction of community vulnerability, aiming for sustainable development and coastal resilience;
- w*) Mangrove Management Strategy (EGM) – instrument that identifies priorities to consider and national qualitative goals to achieve in relation to mangrove management in an effective and inclusive action of all stakeholders in the mangrove ecosystem;
- d*) National Environmental Management Program (PNGA) - which identifies the management and use of the coast and its resources as one of the most critical areas and which requires a

- special and urgent attention, with coastal management being based on inter-sectoral coordination of the various actors and a consensual program; *It is*) Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique;
- f*) Integrated urban solid waste management strategy in Mozambique;
- g*) Regulation on environmental quality standards and effluent discharges.

ARTICLE 8

(General Skills)

The Ministry responsible for the sea area, through the maritime sector entity responsible for sea administration, is responsible for:

- The*) propose general standards regarding the control and maintenance of the quality of the coastal environment;
- B*) company is to continually evaluate the implementation of this Regulation, observing the compatibility of other approved standards, strategies and plans on the management and planning of the coastal zone and beaches;
- w*) promote intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination with State representative bodies and decentralized entities within the scope of management and planning of the coastal zone and beaches;
- d*) promote the institutional strengthening of bodies implementing the management and planning of the coastal zone, through technical and methodological support;
- It is*) monitor the monitoring, control and planning programs for the coastal zone and beaches implemented by State representative bodies and decentralized entities, in the areas of their competence.

ARTICLE 9

(Delegable matters)

Within the scope of the management and planning of the coastal zone and beaches, the Minister who oversees the sea area may delegate the following matters to the State representative bodies and decentralized entities:

- The*) administration of the coastal zone and beaches; *B*) installation of mandatory information systems; *w*) authorization of sporting, religious, cultural and recreational activities;
- d*) policing of the coastal area and beaches; *It is*) protection and safety of bathers.

ARTICLE 10

(Administration of the coastal zone and beaches)

The following are the main obligations in the field of beach administration:

- The*) ensure the protection, conservation and sustainable use of the coastal zone, beaches and their respective ecosystems; *B*) prevent and combat marine and coastal pollution; *w*) implement measures to mitigate the impacts of adaptation to climate change;
- d*) ensure the adequate management of urban solid waste, including the definition of collection, transportation, treatment, storage and final destination procedures; *It is*) ensure sustainable management of urban solid waste so that it is not thrown onto beaches,

at sea, and in courses and bodies of water, or in other places that may constitute a danger to public health and the environment;

- f) promote scientific research applied to marine and coastal management, in conjunction with other competent entities;
- g) coordinate its activities with other State institutions with a mandate to manage and organize the coastal zone, beaches and the environment;
- h) establish frequency and use schedules for the coastal area and beaches;
- i) ensure the correct implementation of the provisions of this regulation.

AARTICLE11

(Installation of Mandatory Services and Information)

1. Beaches must be provided with mandatory services, namely:

- The) assistance and rescue of bathers;
- B) aid station; w) police station;

- d) waste collection and beach cleaning;
- It is) sanitary facilities; f) spas.

2. State representative bodies and entities

decentralized services, in conjunction with the entity in the maritime sector, responsible for the administration of the sea, ensure the installation of the services referred to in number 1 of this article.

3. Mandatory information, which includes information on the state of the sea, are provided by the body responsible for disseminating information on the state of the weather, and the State representative bodies and decentralized entities must ensure their dissemination by beach users, in accordance with the signage plan defined in Article 44 of these Regulations.

AARTICLE12

(Authorization of Cultural, Religious, Sports Activities and Recreational)

State representative bodies and decentralized entities are competent to authorize the holding of events of a cultural, sporting, recreational and religious nature, defining in regulations under their jurisdiction the procedures, deadlines and other matters to be taken into account for the holding of the events referred to in this article.

AARTICLE13

(Coastal Zone and Beaches Policing)

In the field of order, security and public tranquility, State representative bodies and decentralized entities coordinate their actions with other competent entities, with a view to protecting users and assets.

AARTICLE14

(Protection and Safety of Bathers)

Within the scope of protection and safety of bathers, it is incumbent upon the entity that manages the coastal zone and beaches, namely:

- The) allocate materials and equipment intended for information, surveillance and provision of aid and rescue, in accordance with the specifications determined by the competent authorities;

- B) install and provide adequate maintenance of information, surveillance, assistance and rescue material;

- w) hire and train, through training and technical means, lifeguards, ensuring the provision of their services during the bathing season;

- d) collaborate and cooperate with superintendence entities to guarantee the safety of bathers and other beach users.

AARTICLE15

(Supervision and Inspection)

The entity in the maritime sector responsible for the administration of the sea is responsible for supervising and inspecting the State representative bodies and decentralized entities, in compliance with the standards set out in this Regulation, as well as compliance with the specific delegated matters, relating to the management and ordering of the coastline and beaches.

SECTION II

Rules for use and Planning of the Coastal Zone

AARTICLE16

(Use and Planning Rules for the Coastal Zone)

1. Installation, expansion and relocation of works, activities and undertakings, in the coastal zone is conditioned to its compatibility with the norms and guidelines of the Maritime Spatial Planning Plan (POEM), National Territorial Development Plan (PNDT) and Local Land and Environmental Planning Plans.

2. State representative bodies and entities decentralized organizations can also guide themselves through other instruments such as local zoning, zoning of conservation units and socio-environmental diagnoses, which make it possible to assess the natural and socioeconomic conditions related to the implementation of new undertakings.

3. Any development in the coastal zone must be compatible with the existing sanitation infrastructure and road system, and the technical solution adopted must preserve environmental characteristics and landscape quality.

4. In the event of non-existence or inaccessibility to the network public waste and sewage collection system in the project area, the entrepreneur will present an autonomous solution, compatible with the physical and environmental characteristics of the area.

5. Installation, expansion or relocation of projects or activities in the coastal zone that involve the deforestation and suppression of native vegetation, when permitted by law, will be compensated by repopulation of, at least, an equivalent area, in the same affected area.

6. The area chosen for compensation purposes may be located in an area different from the affected one, as long as it is in the same geoenvironmental unit.

7. Installation of equipment and use of vehicles motor vehicles, on mobile dunes, will be subject to prior environmental licensing, which must consider the effects of these works or activities on the dynamics of the dune system.

8. The implementation of artificial reefs in the coastal zone will observe environmental legislation and will be the subject of a specific standard.

SECTION III

Access, Use, Prohibition and Classification of Beaches

ARTICLE 17

(Access and use of beaches)

1. Beaches are public assets for common use by the people and are free and open access to them and to the sea, in any direction and in any direction, with the exception of places considered to be of national security interest or included in areas protected by specific legislation.

2. State representative bodies and entities decentralized entities, in coordination with other competent entities, will ensure access to beaches and the sea for users.

3. In areas already occupied by seaside subdivisions, without access to the beach, the representative bodies of the State and the decentralized entities, together with the entity of the sea sector responsible for the administration of the sea, will define the right of way areas, being responsible for their implementation, within a maximum period of two years, counting from the publication of this Regulation.

4. In rural properties, condominiums and any other For seaside developments, the owner will be notified by the State representative bodies and decentralized entities, to provide access to the beach, within a specified period, according to conditions established in conjunction with the entity in the sea sector responsible for sea administration.

ARTICLE 18

(Driving Motorized Land Vehicles)

1. Vehicles are not permitted on the beaches. motorized land vehicles, namely cars, motorcycles and others of a similar nature, outside the access routes established and defined for the purpose, by the maritime sector entity responsible for the administration of the sea, when applicable, or, State representation bodies and decentralized entities , in the case of beach areas under its jurisdiction.

2. They are excluded from the regime established in the numbers Previous the following vehicles:

The) vehicles used for transport to and from the sea, through launch ramps or other authorized routes, of motorized or non-motorized vessels or other meansfloating;

B) vehicles linked to inspection, prevention, relief and rescue operations;

w) vehicles used by individuals with mobility disabilities;

d) vehicles intended for the production and realization of films, advertising, television programs and photography sessions;

It is) vehicles used for scientific research purposes.

3. To carry out the activities referred to in the previous paragraph It is mandatory to obtain an authorization from the competent entity and will only be issued when there is no serious risk of pollution, degradation or other damage to the environment.

4. In the case of vehicles used for construction or maintenance of infrastructures authorized under special licenses, these will only be used for the time strictly necessary to carry out the work, with respect for the local environment, after issuing the necessary authorization from the competent authority.

ARTICLE 19

(Motorized Water Sports)

1. Water sports are not permitted on beaches involving motorized means, namely skiing, watercraft and others of a similar nature outside the locations expressly demarcated for this purpose, by the maritime sector entity responsible for the administration of the sea, when applicable, or, State representative bodies and decentralized entities, in the case of beach areas under its jurisdiction.

2. The practice of the aforementioned activities is expressly prohibited in the previous number on beaches reserved for bathers, within 100 meters of the low tide line.

3. To carry out the activities referred to in paragraph 1, it is mandatory obtaining an authorization from the competent entity, which will only be issued when there is no serious risk of pollution or other serious damage to the environment or risks to the life and health of beach users.

ARTICLE 20

(Other Sports, Religious and Cultural Activities)

1. The practice of sporting events, of a competitive nature or not, and religious and cultural events, such as shows, celebrations, soirées, baptisms, among others, intended to take place on the beaches, must take place in areas expressly demarcated for this purpose by the sea sector entity responsible for managing the sea, or, by State representative bodies and decentralized entities, in the case of beach areas under their jurisdiction.

2. In partial protection zones and fragile ecosystems the practice of sporting, religious and cultural activities that cause pollution or damage natural values is expressly prohibited.

3. For the practice of competitive sporting events and for any religious or cultural event in these areas, it is mandatory to obtain authorization from the competent entity.

ARTICLE 21

(Vessels)

1. In addition to the other limitations provided for by law, mooring, launching, circulation and permanence of motorized and non-motorized vessels and other recreational and sports nautical means on beaches reserved for bathers, outside defined channels and areas demarcated by the competent sea administration body or other competent entity is expressly prohibited .

2. In addition to other licenses provided for by law, docking, launch, movement and stay of boats on beaches reserved for bathers is subject to obtaining prior authorization from the competent authority.

3. They are excluded from the regime established in the previous paragraphs vessels used in inspection and prevention, relief and rescue activities.

ARTICLE 22

(Domestic animals)

1. Horses and other animals are allowed to ride and stay large domestic animals on beaches not reserved for bathers.

2. Walking and permanence of animals is allowed medium and small domestic animals, such as dogs, in areas reserved for bathers, provided they do not disturb or constitute

danger to users, and their owners or possessors must take all necessary precautions, particularly in relation to dogs, using safety masks, leashes and keeping their vaccination status regularized, as well as ensuring the removal of waste caused by said animals.

3. Animals excluded from the regime established in paragraph 1 are used in inspection, prevention, relief and rescue operations.

4. Outside of beaches reserved for bathers, it is always mandatory to obtain an authorization from the competent entity for the stay and walking of the animals referred to in paragraph 1, when this involves any of the other beach areas that are the subject of this Regulation, which must be carried out in locations demarcated by the entity maritime sector responsible for the administration of the sea, or, by State representative bodies and decentralized entities, in the case of beach areas, under its jurisdiction.

AARTICLE23

(Fishing)

1. On beaches reserved for bathers, the practice is prohibited of the following activities up to a distance of 100 meters towards the sea from the low tide line and measured from a point equidistant from the two shores of the respective beach reserved for bathers:

- The*) artisanal fishing;
- B*) sport and recreational fishing;
- W*) capture of ornamental fish;
- d*) the harvesting of corals and ornamental or collectible shells for economic purposes;
- It is*) capture of sea turtles, including the collection of their eggs.

2. Exceptions are made to the provisions of the previous paragraph if the activity is carried out for the purposes of scientific research and for the cases provided for in paragraph *The*) *It is W*) if they are exercised by local communities.

3. For committing the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, sanctions defined in specific legislation apply.

AARTICLE24

(Shells and Ornamental Fish)

1. Collecting ornamental or collectible shells, as well as the capture of ornamental fish with or without economic purposes, including their export is allowed, under the terms of specific legislation.

2. For the purposes of number 1 of this article, the Minister who oversees the Fisheries area, after consulting the fisheries sector bodies responsible for research and fisheries administration, establishes by Ministerial Diploma, within six months from the date of publication of this Regulation, the list of species whose harvest or capture is permitted.

AARTICLE25

(Coastal Zone and Beaches Located in Conservation Areas)

It is up to the competent body for the administration of conservation areas to carry out, in conjunction with the competent body for sea administration, the management and planning of coastal areas and beaches within conservation areas, observing the provisions of this Regulation.

AARTICLE26

(Classification of Beaches)

1. For the purposes of classifying and disciplining the use of beaches Specially designed for bathing use, beaches are typologically classified into:

- The*) urban beach with intensive use;
- B*) non-urban beach with intensive use;
- W*) equipped beach with conditioned use;
- d*) beach not equipped with conditioned use;
- It is*) beach with restricted use;
- f*) beach with prohibited use.

2. Any of the beaches provided for in this article can be declared a beach of suspended use whenever, temporarily, it should not be subject to bathing use due to the occurrence of force majeure events or serious emergencies that affect or endanger safety, public health and/or biophysical balance.

3. The zoning, occupation and use of the different categories of beaches classified in number 1 of this article are subject to the Territorial Planning Instruments and other specific legislation in force in the areas in which they are circumscribed.

AARTICLE27

(Urban Beach with Intensive Use)

An urban beach with intensive use is considered to be a beach adjacent to a consolidated urban nucleus, subject to strong demand, which meets the following requirements:

- The*) delimited and paved car access roads, parks and parking areas;
- B*) built or consolidated pedestrian accesses;
- W*) complete beach support, defined according to the load capacity of the beach area;
- d*) equipment defined according to those existing on the urban front;
- It is*) basic sanitation, water supply, energy and emergency communications infrastructures;
- f*) water plan allocated to multiple uses, with signposted circulation channels and access to the shore for boats and other nautical means;
- g*) specific restrictions on artisanal fishing, sport fishing and spearfishing;
- H*) control of water quality according to public health standards;
- It is*) Existence of assistance and rescue services for bathers.

AARTICLE28

(Non-urban beach with intensive use)

A non-urban beach with intensive use is considered a beach far from urban centers, subject to strong demand, which meets the following requirements:

- The*) delimited and paved car access roads, parks and parking areas;
- B*) built or consolidated pedestrian accesses, with appropriate location and design to minimize negative impacts on sensitive areas, namely dunes;
- W*) control and protection of sensitive areas;
- d*) complete beach support, defined according to the beach capacity;

- It is*) complementary equipment resulting from planning studies;
- f*) basic sanitation, water supply, energy and emergency communications infrastructures;
- g*) water plan allocated to multiple uses, with signposted circulation channels and access to the shore for boats and other nautical means;
- h*) specific restrictions on artisanal fishing, sport fishing and spearfishing;
- i*) specific restrictions on the circulation of vessels and other motorized nautical means when there are species to conserve or protect;
- j*) control of water quality according to public health standards; It is
- k*) existence of assistance and rescue services for bathers.

AARTICLE29

(Beach equipped with conditioned use)

A beach is considered to be equipped with conditional use when, depending on its ability to support uses related to bathing activities, it complies with the following requirements:

- The*) unpaved and delimited car access roads close to the beach area;
- B*) unpaved and delimited parking lots;
- w*) consolidated and marked pedestrian accesses, with suitable location and design to minimize negative impacts in sensitive areas, namely dunes;
- d*) control and protection of sensitive areas;
- It is*) beach support defined according to the beach capacity;
- f*) basic sanitation infrastructures;
- g*) water plan allocated to multiple uses, with signposted circulation channels and access to the shore for boats and other nautical means;
- h*) specific restrictions on sport fishing and sport hunting;
- i*) specific restrictions on the circulation of vessels and other nautical means, when there are species to be conserved or protected;
- j*) control of water quality according to public health standards;
- k*) existence of assistance and rescue services for bathers.

AARTICLE30

(Beach not equipped with conditioned use)

An unequipped beach is considered to be a beach which, depending on its ability to support uses related to bathing activities, meets the following requirements:

- The*) unregulated access route to a single point on the beach;
- B*) when there are two or more access roads on the same beach: there are no roads parallel to the coastline, no intermediate or connecting roads;
- w*) unpaved parking areas delimited by natural elements or suitable obstacles to minimize impacts on the environment and located before the domain margin and established protection strips;
- d*) lack of any type of equipment and infrastructure;

- It is*) water plan allocated to multiple uses, with specific constraints depending on the existence of species to conserve or protect;
- f*) control of water quality according to public health standards.

AARTICLE31

(Beach with restricted use)

A beach with restricted use is considered a beach that, due to the need for local biophysical protection or the maintenance of its balance, meets the following requirements:

- The*) lack of car access roads;
- B*) prohibition of opening and improving access roads to the beach;
- w*) lack of any type of equipment and infrastructure;
- d*) water plan allocated to uses conditioned according to the existence of species to conserve or protect.

AARTICLE32

(Beach with prohibited use)

1. A beach with prohibited use is considered to be a beach that, due to the need to protect the biophysical integrity of the space or the safety of people due to public calamities and others, it is not suitable for bathing.

2. State representative bodies and entities decentralized entities define, in conjunction with the entity in the maritime sector, responsible for the administration of the sea, the access criteria taking into account the measures established in the context of public calamity.

AARTICLE33

(Categorization of Beaches)

It is up to the entity of the sea sector responsible for the administration of the sea, in articulation with the representative bodies of the State and decentralized entities to define the category of beaches referred to in the previous articles.

CHAPTER III

Prevention and Combat of Pollution and Conservation of Areas Coasts and Beaches

SECTION I

Preventing and Combating Pollution

AARTICLE34

(General rules)

1. Within the scope of preventing and combating pollution, in the area coastal areas and beaches, permanent education, awareness, cleaning, monitoring and inspection activities must take place to ensure environmental quality.

2. Intervention by the maritime sector entity responsible for the administration of the sea, the representative bodies of the State and decentralized entities and other entities, as well as users in general, must focus, fundamentally on the elimination of sources of pollution, in order to prevent any waste from being discarded, solid or liquid, capable of altering environmental quality, endangering health and threatening or damaging biodiversity.

AARTICLE35

(Solid waste management)

1. Users of the coastal area and beaches are obliged to collect the residues remaining from their own consumption of food or any solid residue produced by themselves and to deposit them in containers, ecopoints and buckets, when they exist, or to carry them back with them until they find the nearest container.

2. Economic operators are responsible for managing of waste produced and discarded in the course of respective economic activities.

AARTICLE36

(Beach cleaning)

Cleaning beach sand and collecting waste from containers must comply with the following conditions:

- The*) on urban beaches with or without intensive use and on beaches equipped with conditioned use, the cleaning of the sand and the collection of waste in the concession areas must be ensured by the concessionaires and that of the other areas by the entity of the sea sector responsible for the administration of the sea, or by entities to which powers have been delegated;
- B*) on beaches not equipped with conditioned use and on beaches with restricted use and prohibited use, the cleaning of the sand and the collection of waste must be ensured by the entity of the sea sector responsible for administering the sea, or by the entities to whom they have competences have been delegated or by local communities, under conditions to be defined on a case-by-case basis.

SECTION II

Conservation of Coastal Zones and Beaches

AARTICLE37

(General rules)

1. Beaches must be subject to permanent remediation actions conservation, including its various environmental components, with a view to ensuring the protection of the coastal zone, existing infrastructure, biodiversity and resilience to extreme climatic phenomena.

2. Intervention in the coastal zone and beaches must be fundamentally oriented towards zero damage, with only activities, temporary or permanent, that involve only removable infrastructure being permitted and authorized, and by safeguarding the conservation of dunes, sands, biodiversity and environmental quality.

AARTICLE38

(Coastal Defense)

1. Coastal defense interventions cover a range of of actions considered essential for maintaining the uses and activities of the coastal area.

2. Coastal defense interventions are subdivided into:

- The*) defense works to be maintained, which cover a set of existing defense works;
- B*) dune systems to be reconstructed, which encompass a set of works complementary to the previous ones that aim to prevent overtopping;
- w*) planting of trees and other species and flora appropriate for the protection of dunes and sands, the prevention of coastal erosion and the escape of sand due to the action of the wind;

d) other coastal defense works that cover a set of temporary or experimental interventions that result from the need to resolve risk situations.

AARTICLE39

(Legal Regime of Coastal Defense Works)

1. Coastal defense works are governed by the terms of applicable legislation.

2. Interventions included in other defense works coastal areas will be accompanied by monitoring studies, the results of which will condition the maintenance and nature of the aforementioned works.

AARTICLE40

(Dune Consolidation)

The dune stabilization works are aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- The*) protect people and property, when duly justifiable and as long as environmental impacts are minimized;
- B*) protect the biophysical balance, using, when necessary, the installation of fences that prevent access by vehicles, people and animals;
- w*) restore the balance profile, whenever it has been altered by excavations, deposition or other works;
- d*) consolidate the dune system through sand retention actions, using the planting of suitable species or artificial systems.

AARTICLE41

(Quality Certification)

1. Under the terms of this Regulation and scope of administration and management of beaches, any beach can apply to receive international Blue Flag certification, which assesses, among others, the following requirements:

- The*) water quality;
- B*) environmental information and education; *w*) conservation of the local environment;
- d*) security, services and support infrastructures.

2. As long as the conditions for the international or national certification, rules for local certification may be introduced to be defined in a specific diploma, by State representative bodies and decentralized entities.

CHAPTER IV

Beach Signage

AARTICLE42

(Beach Signage Rules)

Notice boards must be placed on all beaches about the respective management and use rules, including indications of restrictions and prohibitions, as well as infractions and sanctions to be applied as a result of misuse.

AARTICLE43

(Pre-Warning Flags)

1. Flagpoles must be placed on all beaches to inform users about the state of the weather and tides, warning about possible restrictions or bans on bathing to safeguard life and physical integrity.

2. The flags will have the following colors:

- The*) green flag – safe to swim in the sea, however, additional precautions must be taken;
- B*) yellow flag – swimming is risky, it is dangerous to take a bath and it is recommended that the water not go beyond the waist area;
- w*) red flag – diving is prohibited, this flag represents danger.

AARTICLE44

(Signage)

The coastal zone and beaches must comply with a signage plan, which allows users to be informed about:

- The*) rules for the management and use of beaches; *B*) the dangerousness of the sea; *w*) danger zones;
- d*) the existence and importance of sensitive ecosystems; *It is*) prohibition of sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages; *f*) quality certification.

AARTICLE45

(Signage for Risk Areas)

1. Risk areas are danger zones or Prohibited areas must, whenever possible, be signaled by placing signs and delimited, when necessary and feasible, by means of protection barriers.
2. They constitute danger zones - beaches that are subject to at risk of collapse or suffering the impact of strong currents that could threaten the lives of users.
3. The beaches where the indicators quality of water and sand reveal a threat to the life and health of users.
4. The maritime sector entity responsible for administration of the sea, declare an area as areas considered to be at risk.
5. The lifting of the risk area status must be preceded by an inspection action that proves, through appropriate techniques, methods and means, the disappearance of the conditions that led to the proclamation decision.

AARTICLE46

(Signaling of Access Channels and Installation Areas of Boias)

1. Signaling of access channels to be used by users and by nautical means it is defined according to demand and in accordance with the administration of beaches granted to State representative bodies and decentralized entities.
2. The implementation of signaling channels and zones for Installation of mooring buoys, as well as the characteristics of these moorings, are defined according to the characteristics of the beach and are subject to approval by the maritime sector entity, responsible for sea administration.

CHAPTER V

Fishing and Aquaculture Camps

AARTICLE47

(Responsibilities of Fishermen and Aquaculturists)

1. In addition to the provisions of the legislation that governs the activity of fishing and aquaculture, fishermen and aquaculturists who carry out

their activity, in the coastal zone and on the beaches, must observe rules of good environmental management, namely:

- The*) correctly manage waste, with special focus on all types of plastics, including those resulting from fishing activities, namely ropes, nets, buoys, lines, hooks, fishing equipment, remains and/or wreckage of boats, as well as keeping waste clean fishing camps and marine aquaculture infrastructure;
- B*) not destroy or damage the dunes and coastal vegetation; *w*) collaborate with authorities, concessionaires and partners in adopting best practices for the preservation and conservation of marine ecosystems.

2. Failure to comply with the provisions of the previous number constitutes an offense punishable under Annex II.

CHAPTER VI

Inspection, Infractions and Sanctions

AARTICLE48

(Protection and Inspection)

1. The protection and supervision of the coastal zone and beaches aim to preventing and combating the carrying out of any activities that disturb the harmonious development of the coastal zone and beaches.
2. Protection and supervision of the coastal zone and beaches it is carried out in a coordinated manner involving all the competent authorities, under the terms of the specific legislation, and in its performance it must raise the records of the news and proceed with the apprehensions that prove necessary, as well as exercise the pedagogical action on the offenders.
3. Inspection may also be carried out by agents communities and related entities.

AARTICLE49

(Duty of Collaboration)

All users, concessionaires and other operators of the coastal zone and beaches must collaborate with inspection agents in carrying out their activities.

AARTICLE50

(Prohibitions)

1. The following are prohibited throughout the coastal area and on beaches actions:
 - The*) the extraction and removal of sand either on the sands or on the roads, verges and sidewalks, unless it is returned to the beach;
 - B*) throwing, abandoning, dumping, burying or burning any type of solid or liquid waste;
 - w*) the destruction of sensitive ecosystems;
 - d*) generate dumps in sensitive beach, dune or mangrove ecosystems;
 - It is*) the destruction, displacement or removal of any signage or protective barriers existing on beaches and other coastal areas;
 - f*) disrespect for signs placed along the coast, including going into the water or swimming in the event of a red flag, not complying with the conditions of use of risk areas, and entering prohibited areas;
 - g*) the sale and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages in bathing areas, outside of places expressly defined for that purpose, in accordance with the signs adopted by the competent bodies;

- h)* the use of glass and plastic packaging in bathing areas, with the exception of duly licensed catering establishments;
- i)* the use of a stove or stove to cook food, outside of authorized places for that purpose;
- j)* the relief of physiological needs outside of sanitary facilities;
- k)* the use of sound equipment and activities that generate noise above 85 decibels on the "C" curve of the sound intensity meter, at a distance of seven meters from the source of the open-air noise;
- l)* the practice of camping outside places created for this purpose; *m)* the movement or parking of vehicles and motorbikes on dunes and sands, except in cases expressly provided for in general legislation;
- n)* the exploitation, felling, destruction or removal of vegetation; *o)* hunting any species of fauna.

2. Failure to comply with the provisions of the previous number constitutes an offense punishable under Annex II.

AARTICLE51

(Infractions and Sanctions)

1. Violations of this Regulation are sanctioned

with a fine and accompanied by recovery measures or mandatory compensation for the damage caused in accordance with specific legislation, and, without prejudice to the application of criminal sanctions to which they give rise.

2. The offenses and sanctions are set out in Annex II.

AARTICLE52

(Additional Sanctions)

Whenever the nature of the infraction justifies it, the competent authority may, simultaneously with the application of the fine, determine the application of additional sanctions that are appropriate to protect the interests enshrined in this Regulation, namely:

- The)* seizure of equipment and products in an irregular or illegal situation;
- B)* suspension of authorizations, licenses and permits for a maximum period of two years;
- w)* suspension of the total or partial exercise of the infringing activity;
- d)* compulsive removal;
- It is)* closure of establishment;
- f)* reversion to the State and/or State representative bodies and decentralized entities of infrastructure and equipment in case of non-payment of the fine, under terms to be defined.

AARTICLE53

(Payment of Fines)

1. The deadline for paying the fine is 20 days from

from the date of notification.

2. Payment must be made using a guide issued by the competent entity, in the receipt of the respective Tax Area Directorate.

3. In the absence of payment within the period referred to in paragraph 1, the process will be sent to the competent Tax Execution Court.

4. For the purposes of this Regulation, the fine is determined taking as a reference the minimum wage in force in the public sector.

CHAPTER VII

Final disposition

AARTICLE54

(Subsidiarity)

This Regulation does not prejudice the application of principles and standards set out in current Laws on the management and planning of coastal areas and beaches.

Glossary

[Annex I - relating to Article 1]

(A)

1. **shoreline**-terrestrial zone corresponding to a range of variable width, counted from the inner limit of the sand.

two. **Bathing support**-set of removable installations aimed at improving users' enjoyment of the beach.

3. **sand**-zone of weak slope adjacent to the maximum line of high tide, made up of deposits of loose materials, such as sand, gravel and pebbles, with little or no vegetation, and formed by the action of water, wind or other natural and/or artificial causes.

4. **Risk areas**-specific areas included in the risk zones defined for low and sandy coastlines, which should, whenever possible, be marked as danger zones or forbidden zones.

5. **Sensitive areas**-spaces with high biological value, geomorphological or landscape, taking into account criteria of rarity, aesthetic, cultural and scientific value.

(W)

6. **Beach carrying capacity**-number of users admitted simultaneously to the bathing area, under appropriate conditions for using the beach.

7. **Bathing concession**-private use authorization of a beach, or part thereof, intended for the installation of the respective beach facilities, bathing facilities, recreational facilities and equipment, with a determined delimitation and deadline, with the aim of providing functions and services to support bathing use.

8. **Dealer**-holder of a license or authorization for the operating bathing equipment or facilities, for a fee, as well as providing certain support, surveillance and security services to beach users.

9. **Coast**- is the area of the national territory formed by the environment land directly influenced by the action of the sea, including the beach, dunes, mangroves and the marine environment located close to the land.

(D)

10. **Dunes**-are hills of sand piled up by the wind by the sea.

(AND)

11. **Sensitive ecosystems**-are all those who, through their natural characteristics and geographical location, are susceptible to rapid degradation of their attributes and difficult restoration, namely beaches, wetlands, mangroves, dunes, seagrass beds, and coral reefs.

12. **Decentralized entities**—the governing bodies decentralized and local authorities.

13. **Beach equipment**—core of functions and services infrastructure usually considered a food and beverage establishment, in accordance with applicable legislation, which also integrates all the functions of complete beach support.

(M)

14. **mangal**—are components of tropical ecosystems and subtropical regions dominated by a variety of trees and shrubs with specific adaptations to survive in conditions of submersion in salubrious waters, having as main adaptations *vivi pariah* and *pneumatophores*, tolerant to salinity, strong action of tidal currents, strong winds, high temperatures, muddy and anaerobic soils and successfully colonize the intertidal zone along sheltered shorelines, lagoons, riverbanks and estuaries, including river deltas.

(P)

15. **dangerousness**—the potential danger associated with the occurrence of natural phenomena likely to cause damage to people and property, corresponding to the product between their intensity and their probability of occurrence.

16. **Beach**: is the area covered and uncovered periodically by the water, increased by the subsequent strip of sand, gravel and pebbles, up to the limit where the natural vegetation begins, or, in its absence, where another ecosystem begins.

17. **Sandy beach**—beach where the waves actively roll the sediment.

18. **Concessioned beach**—portion of beach on which is licensed or authorized to provide services to users by a private entity.

19. **muddy beach**—beaches belonging to regions where they flow into rivers and there is a high abundance of mangroves, contributing to the formation of silt, making them more stable than sandy beaches.

20. **Beach equipped with conditioned use**—to which, in due to its capacity to support related uses, it allows bathing activities in accordance with the requirements set out in these Regulations.

21. **Beach not equipped with conditioned use**—to which, in due to its capacity to support related uses, it allows bathing activities in accordance with the requirements set out in these Regulations.

22. **Beach with prohibited use**—which, due to necessity protection of the biophysical integrity of the space or the safety of people, for reasons of public calamity and others, it is not suitable for bathing.

23. **Beach reserved for bathers**—is the entire shoreline covered with sand bordering the coastline, integrating areas of sea waters, lakes, lagoons and rivers, with bathing vocation and use, which has been declared as such by the competent entity for this purpose.

24. **Beach with restricted use**—the beach which, due to the need for local biophysical protection or to maintain its balance restricts bathing and other activities.

25. **Urban beach with intensive use**—the adjacent beach a consolidated urban core, subject to strong demand.

26. **Non-urban beach with intensive use**—the beach away of urban centers, subject to strong demand.

27. **rocky beach**—beach composed of consolidated material, regardless of your resistance.

(T)

28. **Seagrass Carpet**—formations constituted by the only group of underwater flowering plants in the marine environment, developing in *habitat* shallow coastal areas.

(U)

29. **bathing use**—set of functions and activities intended to the physical and mental recreation of users, satisfying collective needs that translate into multifaceted activities and multiple modalities related to the aquatic environment.

(Z)

30. **Coastal zone**—area between the limits of maritime inland waters, at sea, which includes the seafront strip and around islands, bays and estuaries, measured from the line of maximum high tides, up to 100 meters inland, except in cases where the greater extent is established on a case-by-case basis by law.

31. **Guarded area**—corresponding to the area subject to surveillance, where assistance to bathers is guaranteed, with an extension equal to the beach covered by the concession or license and includes the bathing area and channels for water, sports and leisure activities.

Annex II

Table of Infractions and Sanctions

[regarding paragraph 2 of article 51]

	Infringement	Sanction Fines
1	Failure to observe prohibitions regarding signage	2 minimum wages
two	Consume alcoholic beverages in bathing areas, outside of places expressly defined for this purpose, in accordance with the signs provided for in this regulation	2 minimum wages and seizure of drinks
3	Sell alcoholic beverages in bathing areas, outside of places expressly defined for this purpose, in accordance with the signage provided for in this regulation	6 minimum wages and seizure of drinks
4	Use glass packaging in bathing areas, with the exception of duly licensed catering establishments	3 minimum wages and seizure of packaging
5	Using a stove or stove to cook food, outside of authorized places for that purpose	2 minimum wages and seizure of equipment in case of recurrence
6	Throwing, abandoning, dumping, burying or burning any type of waste, solid or liquid	3 minimum wages
7	Generate trash in sensitive beach, dune or mangrove ecosystems	12 minimum wages
8	Relief of physiological needs outside sanitary facilities	1 minimum wage
9	Use sound equipment and activities that generate noise above 85 decibels on the "C" curve of the sound intensity meter, at a distance of seven meters from the source of the noise outdoors	6 minimum wages plus seizure of equipment
10	Extract or remove sand on the coast, even if it has moved to the road, verges and sidewalks, except in the case of return to the beach	In accordance with specific legislation
11	Camping outside authorized sites	2 minimum wages plus seizure of camping equipment
12	Destroy sensitive ecosystems	6 minimum wages
13	Driving or parking vehicles and motorbikes on dunes and sand	16 minimum wages
14	Exploit, fell, destroy or remove vegetation	6 minimum wages and seizure of equipment used to commit the offense
15	Hunting or killing of any species of prohibited or endangered marine fauna	24 minimum wages
16	Failure to comply with obligations as an economic operator	2 to 6 minimum wages
17	Holding events on the coast and beaches without prior authorization	24 minimum wages
18	Failure to fulfill obligations as event promoters	2 to 24 minimum wages
19	Implement light, mixed and heavy constructions contrary to the provisions of this regulation	according to specific legislation
20	Failure to observe the rules regarding shading systems, kiosks, tents and awnings and storage rooms	12 minimum wages and removal of infrastructure at the expense of the offender
21	Install advertising panels, posters, banners and flags or any other form of advertising support and even sound media contrary to the provisions of this regulation	24 minimum wages and removal of infrastructure at the expense of the offender
22	Not respecting cycle paths, pedestrian access and crosswalks	3 minimum wages
23	Temporarily occupying the beach without authorization or against the provisions of this regulation	12 minimum wages
24	Failure to observe the rules of beach concessionaires in the field of safety and assistance	24 minimum wages
25	Not observing obligations as a lifeguard	2 minimum wages
26	Failure to observe the rules regarding fishing and aquaculture camps	2 to 20 minimum wages

Decree no.th98/2020

November 4th

There is a need to ensure adequate protection, conservation, sustainable management, enjoyment and considering the symbolism of the former Chapel of the Parish of N'Hlamankulu of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, in deepening nationalist consciousness and in the fight against exploitation and discrimination, in the use of the powers conferred on it under the provisions of no. 1 of article 7 of Law no. 10/88, of 22 December, in conjunction with no. 3 of article 12 of Decree no. 55/2016 On November 28th, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The former Chapel of the Parish of N'Hlamankulu of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, located in the City of Maputo, Municipal District Ka-

N'Hlamankulu, Neighborhood of Chamanculo "A", as National Cultural Heritage and created its protection zone in accordance with the map and coordinates, attached, which are an integral part of this Decree.

Art. 2. The old Chapel of the Parish of N'Hlamankulu is assigned class B, due to its historical-political and socio-cultural value.

Art. 3. The former Chapel of the Parish of N'Hlamankulu is owned by the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, its custodian.

Art. 4. This Decree comes into force on the date of its publication.

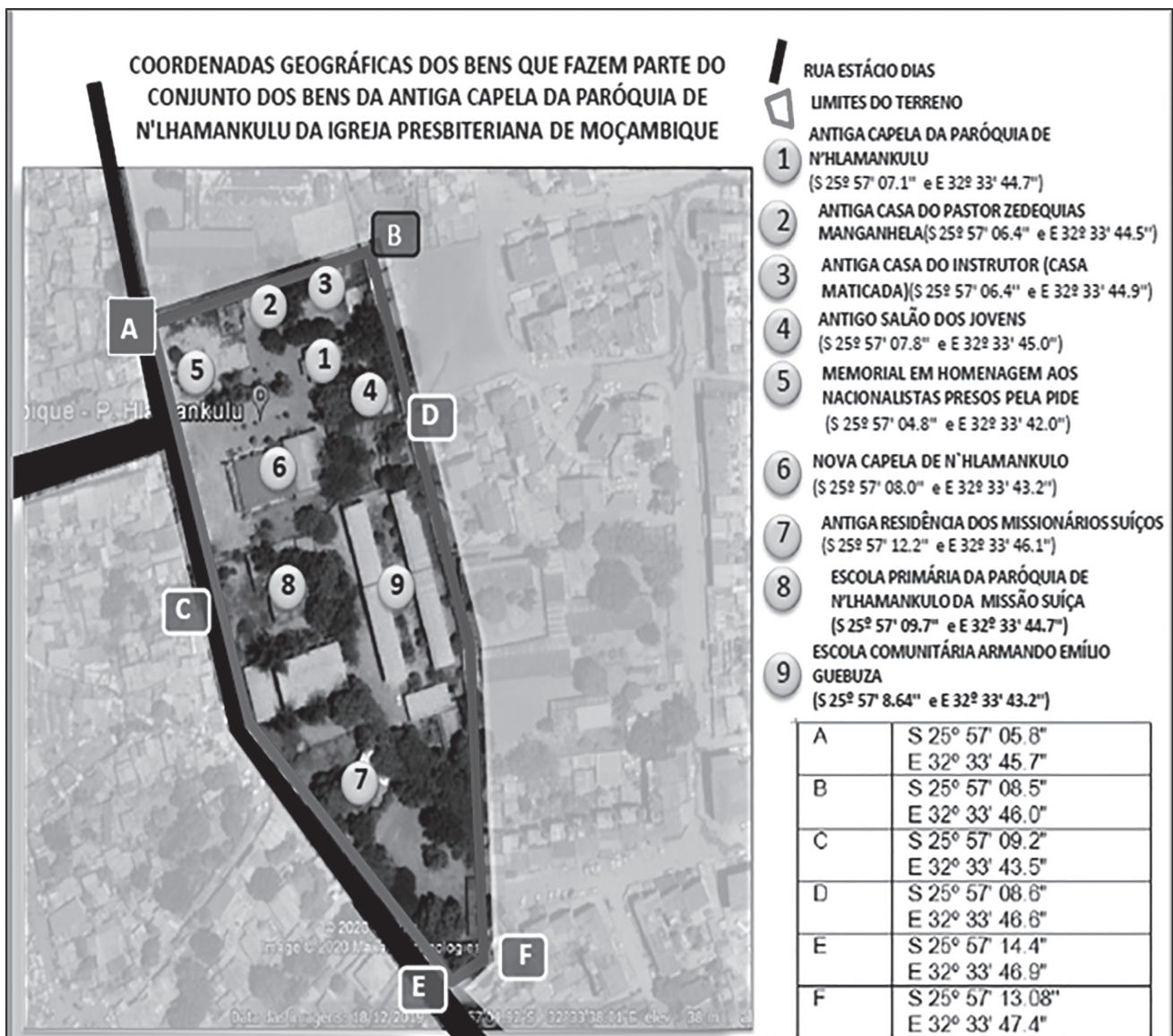
Approved by the Council of Ministers, on October 13th 2020.

Get published.

The Prime Minister, *Carlos Agostinho do Rosário*.

ATTACHMENT

Geographical coordinates of the former N'Hlamankulu Parish Chapel of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique and Protection Zone



INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION REFORM PUBLIC

Resolution no. 40/2020

November 4th

If there is a need to review the Organic Statute of the National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, IP approved by Resolution no. 8/2016, of 11 July, under the provisions of number 1 of article 1 of Resolution no. 30/2016, on October 31st, the Interministerial Commission for Public Administration Reform deliberates:

Article 1. The Organic Statute of the National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, referred to as IDEPA, IP, is hereby approved, which is an integral part of this Resolution.

Art. 2. It is the responsibility of the Minister who oversees the area of Fisheries and Aquaculture to approve the Internal Regulations of IDEPA, IP, within a period of sixty days counting from the date of publication of this Resolution.

Art. 3. It is the responsibility of the Minister who oversees the area of Fisheries and Aquaculture to submit the staffing proposal for approval by the competent body, within ninety days after the publication of this Resolution.

Art. 4. Resolution no. 8/2016, of July 11, of the Interministerial Commission for Public Administration Reform is revoked.

Art. 5. This Resolution comes into force on the date of its publication.

Approved by the Interministerial Commission for Public Administration Reform, on August 24, 2020. – The President,
Carlos Agostinho do Rosário.

Organic Statute of the National Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, Public Institute

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1

(Nature)

The National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Public Institute, abbreviated as IDEPA, IP, is a legal person governed by public law, with legal personality and administrative and patrimonial autonomy.

ARTICLE TWO

(Headquarters, Scope and Representation)

1. The National Fisheries Development Institute and Aquaculture, Public Institute, has its headquarters in the City of Maputo and carries out its activity throughout the national territory.

2. IDEPA, IP, whenever carrying out its activities justify it, you can:

The) Create or dissolve delegations in any part of the national territory, upon approval by the Minister of sectoral responsibility, after consulting the Minister of financial responsibility;

B) Create other forms of representation, subject to approval by the Minister responsible for the sector, after consulting the Minister responsible for finance.

ARTICLE 3

(Guardianship)

1. The sectoral supervision of IDEPA, IP, is exercised by the Minister which oversees the area of fishing and aquaculture, including, in particular, the practice of the following acts:

- The)* Approve the activity plans and budget of IDEPA, IP;
- B)* Approve periodic activity reports prepared in accordance with normative planning instruments;
- w)* Appoint the Board of Directors of IDEPA, IP, in accordance with applicable legislation;
- d)* Suspend, revoke or annul, in accordance with applicable legislation, acts of IDEPA, IP bodies, which are contrary to the law and other normative and management instruments;
- It is)* Exercise disciplinary power over members of IDEPA, IP bodies, in accordance with applicable legislation;
- f)* Order the carrying out of inspection, supervision or audit actions of the acts carried out by the bodies;
- g)* Order the carrying out of inquiries or investigations into IDEPA, IP services;
- H)* Approve the Internal Regulations and other normative management instruments of IDEPA, IP;
- j)* Approve the staffing table proposed by the Board of Directors, for approval by the competent body;
- j)* Carry out performance control, in particular with regard to compliance with the established purposes and objectives;
- k)* Approve all acts that require prior authorization within the scope of sectoral supervision; It is
- l)* Carry out other acts to control legality.

2. The financial supervision of IDEPA, IP, is exercised by the Minister which oversees the area of finance, including, in particular, the practice of the following acts:

- The)* Approve investment plans; *B)* Approve the sale of own assets;
- w)* Carry out performance control, particularly regarding compliance with established purposes and objectives and the use of resources made available;
- d)* Approve the contracting of external and internal loans of current credits with the obligation to repay within two years;
- It is)* Order the carrying out of financial inspections;
- f)* Carry out other acts of financial control in accordance with the creation diploma and other applicable legislation.

ARTICLE 4

(Assignments)

The responsibilities of IDEPA, IP are:

- The)* The preparation of specialized statistical studies on fishing activities and the development of infrastructures to support small-scale fishing and aquaculture;
- B)* The development of proposals for policies and strategies, plans and programs on the development and extension of fishing and aquaculture, with an emphasis on small-scale fishing;

- w) Promotion of the development of fishing and aquaculture, with a view to increasing the capacity of operators in the production, valorization, management and marketing of small national fishing producers;
 - d) Carrying out and coordinating, within the scope of fishing activities, research, experimentation, demonstration and extension actions with the direct involvement of local bodies and communities of fishermen and small-scale aquaculturists;
- It is*) The promotion of actions aimed at the implementation of infrastructures to support the production, processing, conservation and marketing of fishing and aquaculture products; It is
- f) Monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects to support the development of fishing and aquaculture.

ARTICLE 5

(Skills)

The responsibilities of IDEPA, IP are:

- The*) Participate in the definition of policies and strategies, as well as in programs leading to the development of fishing and aquaculture activities, with an emphasis on small-scale activities;
 - B) Promote the development of fishing and aquaculture, with a view to increasing the capacity of operators in the production, valorization, management and commercialization of national fishing products;
 - w) Disseminate technologies and techniques for production, processing, handling, conservation and marketing of fishing and aquaculture products; d) Participate in the mobilization of material and financial resources necessary for the implementation of programs and projects;
- It is*) Promote actions to extend fishing and aquaculture to communities through the direct involvement of local State bodies;
- f) Carry out experiments and demonstrations of fishing and fish technologies, as well as the cultivation of aquatic species; It is
 - g) Carry out specific socio-economic and technological studies.

CHAPTER II

Organic System

ARTICLE 6

(Bodies)

1. At IDEPA, IP, the following bodies operate:
 - The*) Board of Directors; It is
 - B) Technical Council.
2. In IDEPA, IP, other advisory bodies may operate of a technical nature.

ARTICLE 7

(Board of Directors)

1. The Board of Directors is the coordination and management body of the activity of IDEPA, IP.
2. The Board of Directors is responsible for:
 - The*) Approve annual and multi-annual activity plans and their respective budgets, as well as ensure their respective execution;
 - B) Systematically monitor and evaluate the activity carried out, namely the use of the resources made available and the results achieved;

w) Approve the activity report;

- d) Approve the balance sheet, in accordance with applicable legislation; *It is*) Authorize the incurring of expenses and the contracting of technical assistance services, in accordance with applicable legislation;
- f) Approve draft regulations provided for in this organic statute and those necessary for the performance of duties;
- g) Carry out other management acts, resulting from the application of this organic statute, necessary for the proper functioning of the services;
- H) Study and analyze any other matters of a technical and scientific nature related to the development of IDEPA, IP activities;
- h) Harmonize the proposed balance sheets of the Economic and Social Plan; It is
- j) Exercise other powers contained in this organic statute and other applicable legislation.

3. The Board of Directors of IDEPA, IP, has the following composition:

- The*) General manager;
- B) Deputy General Director;
- w) Directors of Central Services;
- d) Heads of Autonomous Central Department; It is *It is*) Heads of Autonomous Central Department.

4. They may participate in the Board of Directors, in the capacity of guests, other specialists, partners and technicians depending on the matters to be dealt with.

5. The Board of Directors ordinarily meets fifteen in fifteen days and extraordinarily, whenever convened by the General Director.

ARTICLE 8

(Technical Board)

1. The Technical Council is the consultation and planning body strategy directed by the General Director.
2. The Technical Council is responsible for:
 - The*) Analyze and comment on annual and multi-annual activity plans and the respective balance sheets;
 - B) Study and analyze any other matters of a technical nature related to the development of IDEPA, IP activities;
 - w) Analyze and issue technical opinions, in accordance with development plans, on programs and projects related to fishing activity and Aquaculture; It is
 - d) Analyze and issue technical opinions on the organization and programming of the performance of IDEPA, IP's duties and competencies.
3. The Technical Council has the following composition:
 - The*) General manager;
 - B) Deputy General Director
 - w) Directors of Central Services;
 - d) Heads of Autonomous Central Department; *It is*) Heads of Central Department; It is
 - f) Heads of Autonomous Central Department.
4. They can participate in the Technical Council, as a guests, other specialists, partners and technicians depending on the matters to be dealt with.
5. The Technical Council ordinarily meets once a week and, extraordinarily, whenever the Director General calls it.

ARTICLE 9

(General Directorate)

1. IDEPA, IP, is directed by a General Director, assisted by a Deputy Director General, both appointed by the Minister who oversees the area of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

2. The General Director and Deputy General Director of IDEPA, IP, are appointed by order of the Minister responsible for the sector for a term of office of four (04) years, renewable once.

3. The appointment of the General Director and Deputy General Director of IDEPA, IP, comply with criteria of proven technical and professional capacity.

4. The mandate of the Director General and Deputy Director General of IDEPA, IP, may terminate before its expiry, by reasoned decision of the entity competent to appoint it, based on just cause, without the right to any compensation.

ARTICLE 10

(Competences of the General Director)

The General Director is responsible for:

- The*) Manage IDEPA, IP;
- B*) Chair the meetings of the Board of Directors and ensure the regular functioning of IDEPA, IP;
- w*) Execute and enforce the law, resolutions and deliberations of the Board of Directors;
- d*) Coordinate the preparation of the annual activity plan for IDEPA, IP;
- It is*) Exercise the powers of direction, management and discipline of staff;
- f*) Represent IDEPA, IP, in or out of court; *g*) Control the collection of revenue from IDEPA, IP; *It is H*) Carry out other activities that are covered by law or other applicable legislation.

ARTICLE 11

(Competences of the Deputy General Director)

1. The Deputy General Director is responsible for:

- The*) Assist the General Director, in the exercise of his powers;
- B*) Replace the General Director, in his absences or impediments; *It is*
- w*) Carry out other tasks assigned to the superior under the terms of this Statute and other applicable legislation.

CHAPTER III

Structure and Functions of Organic Units

ARTICLE 12

(Structure)

IDEPA, IP comprises the following structure:

- The*) Central Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Services;
- B*) Central Services for the Promotion of Fisheries Marketing;
- w*) Central Studies, Planning and Community Development Services;
- d*) Human resources department; *It is*) Department of Administration and Finance;
- f*) Information and Communication Technologies Division; *g*) Procurement Division; *It is H*) Legal Advisory Division.

ARTICLE 13

(Central Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Services)

1. These are functions of Central Development Services Fisheries and Aquaculture:

The) In the field of fisheries

- i*. Guide, in coordination with local bodies, the implementation of extension activities in the field of shipbuilding, fishing technology and technology of activities complementary to fishing;
- ii*. Promote and coordinate actions and cooperation projects with a view to encouraging support and development of fisheries production;
- iii*. Assist local bodies in carrying out technological inventories and studies related to fishing gear, prospecting, experimenting and disseminating improved fishing techniques and methods;
- iv*. Monitor the implementation and evaluation of fisheries development programs and projects;
- v*. Develop teaching materials aimed at training those involved in fishing activities;
- saw*. Assist local bodies in promoting actions to extend simple and low-cost equipment and technologies, appropriate for the development of fishing;
- viii*. Assist local bodies in promoting technical assistance for projects related to fishing activities; *It is*
- viii*. Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

B) In the Field of Aquaculture

- i*. Promote and support the promotion of aquaculture, ensuring its sustainability and taking into account its impact on the country's economic development;
- ii*. Promote and participate in the creation and implementation of Aquaculture Research and Development Centers;
- iii*. Guide local bodies in carrying out actions to promote and extend aquaculture, with an emphasis on small-scale activities;
- iv*. Guiding local bodies in the implementation of extension activities for the cultivation of aquaculture species;
- v*) Disseminate the results of experimentation and demonstration of actions considered necessary for the development of aquaculture production;
- saw*. Promote actions aimed at the implementation of infrastructures to support the promotion, production and marketing of aquaculture products;
- viii*. Promote and coordinate cooperation programs and projects to promote and support the development of aquaculture with an emphasis on small-scale aquaculture;
- viii*. Guarantee technical assistance to local bodies in the implementation of aquaculture programs and projects;
- ix*. Develop teaching materials aimed at training those involved in aquaculture activities;
- x*. Promote, in coordination with local bodies, development actions and projects related to aquaculture technology and inputs;

- xi.* Monitor the evaluation of programs and projects to support the development of aquaculture;
- xii.* Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of the local representations within the scope of their work area; It is
- xiii.* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

2. The Central Fisheries Development Services and Aquaculture is headed by a Director of Central Services, appointed by the Director General.

ARTICLE 14

(Central Services for the Promotion of Fisheries Marketing)

1. These are functions of Central Promotion Services of Fish Marketing:

The) In the Field of Fish Technology

- g*) carry out studies and diagnoses related to the use, exploitation and valorization of fish;
- ii.* Design, implement and guide, in coordination with local bodies, training and training programs in fish technology matters for those involved in the fish production value chain;
- iii.* Promote, in coordination with local bodies, the implementation of extension programs for the adoption of good practices and the use of appropriate fish processing and conservation technologies;
- iv.* Assist local bodies in preparing and guiding actions to extend improved shipbuilding techniques and practices and technical assistance to marine engines;
- v.* Support local bodies in the organization, use and control of infrastructure and equipment to support the development of fishing and aquaculture;
- saw.* Promote, in coordination with local bodies, exchanges with the target group on matters related to fish processing; It is
- viii.* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

B) In the Field of Fish Marketing

- i.* Guide market prospecting actions for the sale of fish from those involved in the fish production value chain;
- ii.* Promote, in coordination with local bodies, the expansion of the marketing network for inputs for fishing and aquaculture as well as fish products;
- iii.* Participate in carrying out studies and diagnoses related to infrastructure and equipment supporting fishing and aquaculture;
- iv.* Ensure and monitor the collection, processing and dissemination of information on prices and other important aspects related to the evolution of fishing markets;
- v.* Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of the local representations within the scope of their work area; It is
- saw.* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

2. Central Marketing Promotion Services

Pesqueira is headed by a Director of Central Services, appointed by the Director General.

ARTICLE 15

(Central Services for Studies, Planning and Development community)

1. These are the functions of the Central Studies, Planning Services and Community Development:

The) In the Field of Studies and Applied Research

- i.* Promote and guide the carrying out of studies and diagnoses aimed at establishing policies, strategies, plans and programs for the development of fishing and aquaculture, with an emphasis on small-scale fishing;
- ii.* Develop, in coordination with local bodies, technical assistance programs for fishing and aquaculture projects;
- iii.* Participate in carrying out studies that contribute to improving the functioning and expansion of small and medium-sized companies that operate in the fishing production value chain;
- iv.* Participate in carrying out studies that contribute to improving the intervention of community-based organizations in fisheries and aquaculture development programs; It is
- v.* Carry out other activities that are superiorly determined under the terms of this statute and other applicable legislation.

B) In the Field of Planning and Statistics

- i.* Promote the preparation of statistical studies on the development of fishing activities, formulating proposals for strategic recommendations in the fields of fishing and aquaculture;
- ii.* Prepare annual activity plans and budgets; *iii.* Monitor the degree of execution of the activity plan and other indicators, and propose the application of corrective measures;
- iv.* Promote, in coordination with local bodies, the carrying out of fishing and aquaculture censuses;
- v.* Ensure the dissemination and application of planning methodologies and control of the plan issued by the competent bodies;
- saw.* Ensure quality control of the statistical information produced;
- viii.* Keep the register of investment projects updated and monitor their implementation; *viii*
- i.* Issue opinions on the design of fisheries and aquaculture development programs; It is
- ix.* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

w) In the Domain of Community Development

- i.* Promote and carry out social campaigns for the development of fishing and aquaculture communities;
- ii.* Assist local authorities in the integrated development of fishing and aquaculture communities;
- iii.* Support fishing communities for their involvement in the planning processes of development projects; It is

iv. Carry out other activities that are superiorly determined under the terms of this statute and other applicable legislation.

d/In the Field of Cooperation

- i.* Propose national and international cooperation programs, projects and actions;
- ii.* Coordinate and monitor the execution of international and national cooperation actions;
- iii.* Promote adherence, celebration and implementation of international conventions and agreements;
- iv.* Participate in the preparation of conventions and agreements with cooperation partners;

v. Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of the local representations within the scope of their work area; It is

saw. Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

3. Central Services for Studies, Planning and Community Development is headed by a Director of Central Services, appointed by the Director-General.

AARTICLE16

(Human resources department)

1. The functions of the Human Resources Department are:

- The)* Ensure compliance with the General Statute of State Employees and Agents and other legislation applicable to State employees and agents;
- B)* Prepare and manage the staff;
- w)* Ensure that the performance of State employees and agents is evaluated;
- d)* Propose, define and organize the process of implementing strategic human resources management actions; *It is)* Organize, control and keep e-SNGRHE updated, in accordance with the guidelines and standards defined by the competent bodies;
- f)* Produce internal statistics on human resources; *g)* Plan, coordinate and ensure training and professional development activities for State employees and agents inside and outside the country;
- H)* Implement activities within the scope of policies and strategies on HIV and AIDS, Gender and people with disabilities;
- l)* Implement norms and strategies relating to health, hygiene and safety at work;
- j)* Implement the social security norms for employees and agents of the State;
- k)* Manage the remuneration and benefits system for employees and agents of the State;
- l)* Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of local representations within the scope of their work area; It is
- m)* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

2. The Human Resources Department is headed by a Head of Autonomous Central Department, appointed by the Director General.

AARTICLE17

(Department of Administration and Finance)

1. The functions of the Administration and Finance Department are:

- The)* Participate in the preparation of the institution's budget proposal in accordance with established methodologies and standards;
- B)* Execute the budget in accordance with established expenditure standards and applicable legal provisions and report to interested entities;
- w)* Control the execution of funds allocated to external financing projects;
- d)* Manage the institution's assets in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the State;
- It is)* Ensure compliance with laws, regulations and other legal provisions of an administrative and financial nature;
- f)* Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of local representations within the scope of their work area; It is
- g)* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

2. The Department of Administration and Finance is headed by a Head of Autonomous Central Department, appointed by the Director General.

AARTICLE18

(Information and Communication Technologies Division)

1. These are functions of the Information Technologies Division and Communication:

- The)* Ensure the maintenance and installation of the network that supports information and communication systems;
- B)* Prepare proposals for plans to introduce new information and communication technologies;
- w)* Propose the definition of computer equipment standards, *hardware* It is *software* to acquire;
- d)* Manage and coordinate the computerization of all information systems of the institution and its representations;
- It is)* Guide and propose the acquisition, expansion and replacement of information processing equipment;
- f)* Participate in the creation, maintenance and development of a database for processing statistical information;
- g)* Promote exchanges of experiences on access and use of new information and communication technologies;
- H)* Edit and maintain the portal;
- l)* Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of local representations within the scope of their work area; It is
- j)* Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

2. The Information and Communication Technologies Division is headed by an Autonomous Central Department Head, appointed by the Director General.

AARTICLE19

(Acquisitions Division)

1. The Purchasing Department is responsible for:

- The*) Carry out a survey of hiring needs; *B*) Prepare and carry out annual hiring planning; *w*) Administer contracts and ensure compliance with all procedures relating to their object;
- d*) Ensure compliance with the contracting procedures provided for in the regulations for contracting public works contracts and the supply of goods and provision of services to the State;
- It is*) Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of local representations within the scope of their work area;
- f*) Carry out other activities determined by superiors under the terms of these statutes and other applicable legislation.

2. The Acquisitions Department is headed by a Chief of Autonomous Central Division, appointed by the Director General.

AARTICLE20

(Legal Advisory Department)

1. The functions of the Legal Advisory Division are:

- The*) Issue an opinion on disciplinary proceedings, formal regularity of the instruction and legal adequacy of the proposed sentence;
- B*) Issue an opinion on investigation and investigation processes and on the adequacy of the final report to the matter investigated;
- w*) Advise the manager in administrative litigation;
- d*) Ensure compliance with and observance of legislation applicable to the sector;
- It is*) Propose legislative measures that it deems necessary; *f*) Provide an opinion on the formal aspect of the legislative measures in the areas of the institution and collaborate in the study and preparation of draft legal diplomas; *It is* *g*) Carry out other activities that are superiorly determined under the terms of this Statute and other applicable legislation.

2. The Legal Advice Department is headed by a Chief of Central Division, appointed by the General Director.

CHAPTER IV

Local Representation of IDEPA, IP

AARTICLE21

(Provincial Delegation)

1. IDEPA,IP, is represented at local level by delegations Provincial departments are directed by a Provincial Delegate, appointed by the Director General.

2. The organization and functioning of provincial delegations are defined in the internal regulations of IDEPA, IP.

AARTICLE22

(Function of the Provincial Delegation)

The Delegation's functions are:

- The*) Ensure at local level that its duties and responsibilities are carried out;

B) Coordinate, guide and guarantee the carrying out of the activities of local representations within the scope of their work area;

- w*) Propose to the competent Entities plans for activities and programs to be carried out at local level;
- d*) Guarantee interventions by institutions and non-governmental organizations in the field of Fisheries and Aquaculture; *It is*) Implement sectoral Development policies and strategies.

AARTICLE23

(Powers of the Provincial Delegate)

It is incumbent upon the Provincial Delegate:

- The*) Technically and administratively manage the Provincial Delegation and coordinate its activities;
- B*) Ensuring the implementation of programmatic instruments in the field of fisheries and aquaculture at provincial level; *w*) Submit the Provincial Delegation's activity plan and budget proposals for approval;
- d*) Ensuring that budgeted expenses are met for the Delegation to function;
- It is*) Provide periodic information to IDEPA-Headquarters and local State bodies on activities carried out in the province and provide accounts within the scope of financial management;
- f*) Ensure and establish liaison and cooperation with other institutions involved directly or indirectly in fishing and aquaculture activities;
- g*) Convene and direct meetings of the Delegation's collectives;
- H*) Ensure the correct management of human, material and financial resources in accordance with the regulatory standards of the General Statute of State Officials and Agents and other standards defined by the competent bodies;
- l*) Propose to the Director-General of IDEPA, IP the constitution and termination of the employment relationship;
- j*) Exercise disciplinary action on the Delegation staff; *k*) Authorize travel on missions by staff assigned to the Delegation;
- l*) Coordinate the preparation of activity reports and submit them for approval by the competent authorities; *m*) Guarantee and coordinate the processing of applications for aquaculture fishing licenses and their forwarding to the competent authorities;
- n*) Propose to the General Director the appointment of technicians to occupy Management and Leadership positions; *It is*
- O*) Carry out the tasks assigned to the superior and other powers conferred on him by law.

AARTICLE24

(Subordination)

The Provincial Delegation is centrally subordinated to IDEPA, IP and operates under the guidance and coordination of the General Director to whom it is accountable for its activities, without prejudice to coordination and cooperation with other entities in the province.

CHAPTER V

Financial, Budgetary and Personnel Regime

AARTICLE25

(Financial regime)

The financial management of IDEPA, IP, complies with the rules of the State Financial Management System and other applicable legislation.

AARTICLE26

(Revenues)

IDEPA,IP revenue constitutes:

The) State budget allocations; *B*) Revenues allocated by the State; *w*) Donations and legacies; It is *d*) Any other sources permitted by law.

AARTICLE27

(Expenses)

The following constitute IDEPA, IP expenses:

The) Charges resulting from its operation and the exercise of its duties and powers;
B) The costs of acquiring, maintaining and conserving goods, equipment or services that you have to use.

AARTICLE28

(Personnel Regime)

IDEPA, IP personnel are governed by the General Statute of State Employees and Agents, by this Organic Statute and other applicable legislation.