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- Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (1993)
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995)

- Agreement for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)

EU relevant texts

- Com (2002) 535 final, Brussels 09.10.2002, Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament laying down a Community action plan for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in Mediterranean Sea under the Common Fisheries Policy
- Council regulation on management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, (EC) No. 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006

APPENDIX 1. LICENCE REGIMES FOR RECREATIONAL FISHERIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Countries	Shore-based fishing	Boat-based fishing	Underwater fishing	Licence issuing institution	Licence eligibility restrictions
Albania	No licence is required (Article 23 of law No. 7908 of 1995).	Licence is required if a vessel is used to conduct such fishing operations (Article 23 of law No. 7908 of 1995).	Licence is not required (no precisions within laws).	Minister of agriculture and food (Art 23 of Law No. 7491 05/04/1995).	Sport fishing associations or interested persons who satisfy the criteria mentioned at the point 3 of the Article 56 of Fisheries Regulations No. 1 of 1997.
Algeria	Licence required (Art. 13 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03).			Administration responsible for fisheries (Art. 63 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03).	n.a.
Croatia	Any individual, whether a Croatian or a foreign citizen, wishing to engage in sport and recreational fishing activities is required to obtain a licence (Articles 31 of the Marine Fisheries Act of 1997).			Licence issued by a field office of the Ministry responsible for marine fisheries (Articles 32 of the Marine Fisheries Act of 1997).	n.a.
Cyprus	According to Regulations 3 and 4 of the National Fisheries Law, a licence/permit is needed to practice RF.		Licence is not required for underwater recreational fishing (Regulation 17 (1) and Regulation 17 (2) of the National Fisheries Law.	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR).	n.a.
Egypt ¹⁶⁷	Shore based licence are issued.	The licence is issued to the owner of the boat and is valid both for him and the accompanists. ¹⁶⁸ Participants in the sport contest are not required to hold a RF licence.	Licence required only in the zone of Cape Mohammed and Sharm El-sheikh (Art. 1 of Resolution No. 64 of the Ministry of transport regulating diving sport in the zone of Cape Mohammed and Sharm El-sheikh of 2 February 2003).	General authority for Fisheries Resources Development of the Ministry of Agriculture.	n.a.

¹⁶⁷ When this study was compiled, the GAFRD in Egypt was planning to adopt new regulation on RF stating that all recreational fisheries, including shore fishing, boat fishing and underwater fishing, will require a licence issued by

Countries	Shore-based fishing	Boat-based fishing	Underwater fishing	Licence issuing institution	Licence eligibility restrictions
European Union	No regulation.				
France	There is no licence required for marine recreational fishing in France from shore and boats.		<p>–Underwater recreational fishermen must every year do a statement to the decentralized departments of the maritime affairs which issue a receipt (<i>récépissé</i>).</p> <p>– Individuals holding licences delivered by a sports federation authorized by the Sports Ministry are exempted from these annual declarations.</p>		Older than 16 years.
Greece	Licence is not required.	Amateur individual licence is required, valid within the Greek territorial waters (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985).	Licence is required.	Local port police or police departments (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985).	Older than 16 years.
Israel	n.a.				
Italy	No licence is required to engage in RF within Italian waters. But individuals involved in sporting competitions are required to be members of a national sport fishing federation and to report catch data (Presidential decree No1639/1968).				
Lebanon	Amateur marine fishing licence is required.	Amateur marine fishing licence is required.	<p>–Amateur underwater fishers require licences to fish with spearguns (Art. 4 of of Decree No. 1/126 May 23, 2001).</p> <p>–To use diving equipment, a certificate is needed. It is issued by a Club or institute/academy. (Art. 5 of Decree No. 347, December 11, 1972).</p> <p>– Annual fee for UFL: LL 5, 000 (Law No. 89. September 7, 1991).</p>	Ministry of Agriculture-Department of Fisheries & Wildlife issues underwater fisheries licence (Art. 4 of Decree No. 1/126 May 23, 2001 and Art 100 of Decree No. 5246 June 20, 1994).	Foreign tourists are permitted to practice underwater fishing on condition that they belong to an international underwater fishing club and obtain the required licence (Art. 2 of Decree No. 347, December 11, 1972).
Libyan A. J.	n.a.				

GAFRD. Personal communication with Ahmed Salem from the General Authority for Fishing Resources Development of Egypt (GAFRD).

¹⁶⁸ Personal communication with Ahmed Salem from the General Authority for Fishing Resources Development of Egypt (GAFRD).

Countries	Shore-based fishing	Boat-based fishing	Underwater fishing	Licence issuing institution	Licence eligibility restrictions
Malta	Vessels ¹⁶⁹ registered in the national fishing fleet register and are classified as non-commercial "Category C" vessels require a licence. Vessels engaged in recreational fishing that are registered only in the National Maritime Register do not need a licence.				
Morocco	Licence is required.	Licence is not required.	Underwater recreational fishing requires special authorization (Art. 4 of Law No. 1673-255 of 1973).	n.a.	Non-resident tourists were not required have to pay forhaving this special authorization (Art. 4 of Law No. 1673-255 of 1973).
Serbia - Montenegro	A permit is necessary for fishing from shore by means of fishing rod and line (Article 19 of the law on marine Fishery of September 25 2003).	n.a.	Permit required for the carrying of underwater guns (Art. 22 Law on Marine Fishery of 2003).	Permit issued by the authority of local self-management in charge of sport and recreation affairs (Article 20 of the law on Marine Fisheries of 2003)	The permit can be used only by its holder (Article 19 of the law on marine Fishery of September 25 2003).
Slovenia	No permit or ticket is required for engaging in sport and recreational fishing activities from the shore (Article 28 (7) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).	Annual permit for sport fishing and daily or weekly recreational fishing ticket for recreational fisheries (Article 28 (2) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).	An underwater sport fishing permit is required to engage in RF using an underwater gun (Article 29 of the Marine Fisheries At of 2002).	A daily or weekly recreational fishing ticket shall be issued on the basis of public authorization by a federation of sports marine fishing societies (Article 28 (4) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).	To be issued a sports fishing permit, a person must be a member of a sport marine fishing organization belonging to the national federation of sport marine fishing organizations (Article 28 (3) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002). Idem for a person who apply for an underwater sport permit (Article 29 (3) of the Marine Fisheries At of 2002).

¹⁶⁹ It is the major sector, 826 vessels in 2002. The recreational fishing sector in Malta has two sectors.

Countries	Shore-based fishing	Boat-based fishing	Underwater fishing	Licence issuing institution	Licence eligibility restrictions
Spain	For the practice of RF it is necessary to possess the corresponding licence issued by the relevant authority of the autonomous regions (Article 3.1 of the Order of 26/02/1999)	For the catch or possession on-board of species under specific conservation measures, listed in the Annex III, boats must possess specific authorization issued by the General Secretariat Marine Fisheries (Article 3.2 of the Order 26/02/1999). The Federative RF licence (FRFL) is necessary to take part in any competition.	In Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Andalusia, Balearic Islands Underwater RF licences are required (Article 5 of Decree 109/95, Article 3 of Decree 131/00, Article 6 of Decree 92/84, Decree 361/2003, Decree 69/99 and Article 2 of Decree 61/02).	The federative licence is issued by the Regional Delegations of “Federación Espanola de Pesca y Casting” (FEP y C).	n.a
Syrian A.R.	Individual permits/licences required (Art. 35 of the Legislative Decree No. 30 on the protection of aquatic life of 12/08/64).			n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	Need authorization (Art. 15 of Law of 30/9/1994).	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	Open public access. But a document is given to anglers who want to certify their activities. Non-Turkish residents can perform recreational fishing by having “certificate of visiting amateur fisher” issued by MARA, valid for 2 years.				

Notes: n.a. = not available; here the classification used is in function of the three main segments of recreational fisheries used in this report; however, some countries adopted a different classification in function of the purposes of the RF activity performed (sport and amateur fishing licences).

APPENDIX 2. MAIN MANAGEMENT MEASURES OF RECREATIONAL FISHERIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
Albania	No precision	Sport fishing is only allowed to be exercised with hooks, fish rod and sea guns. Only the use of the mask and the tube for fishing with the gun are allowed. In the sailing means is not allowed any kind of fishing equipment or net used in professional fishing (Art. 57 of Fisheries Regulations No. 1 of 1997). Use of spearguns is subject to an age limit (16) and cannot be used in conjunction with a self contained underwater breathing apparatus (Art. 23 of Law No. 7908 of 1995 as modified by Article 6 of Law No. 8870 of 2002).	It is not allowed to fish during the day a quantity of more than 3 kg fish for every fisherman, except the cases when the weight of a single sample exceeds this limit (Art. 58 of Fisheries Regulations No. 1 of 1997).	Art 51, of Regulation No. 1 (29/3/05) on the implementation of the legislation on fishery and aquaculture.	– It is not allowed to fish cockles, crustacean and other kinds, which are prohibited from the sub legal acts issued by the ministry (Art. 58.1d of Fisheries Regulations No. 1 of 1997). – Sturgeons, Njila, sharks, Lopa e detit (Mobular mobular), Gureshpuesi (bivalve mussels) (Art. 48 par.1 of Regulation No. 1 on the implementation of the legislation on fishery and aquaculture). – Sea mammals (dolphins, whales, seals, etc.). (Art. 48 par.2 of Regulation No. 1 on the implementation of	– Use of spearguns is subject to area restrictions, it cannot be used within 50 m from professional gears and in marine protected areas (Art. 23 of Law No. 7908 of 1995 as modified by Article 6 of Law No. 8870 of 2002).	It is not allowed: – To use more than five hooks (fishing poles) for a fisherman in the sea waters and three hooks (fishing poles) in other waters different from marine waters. – To use a form of fishing with light resources, except of a hand light or lamp for underwater fishing (Art. 58.1d of Fisheries Regulations No. 1 of 1997). All the prohibitions foreseen for professional fishing also apply to sport fishing (Art. 58.2d of Fisheries Regulations No. 1 of 1997).

¹⁷⁰ See Appendix 3 for size limitations.

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
					the legislation on fishery and aquaculture).		
Algeria	The product of RF is destined for self consumption and cannot be sold, traded or exchanged. (Art. 62 of Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03).			– Art. 1 of Decree of 9/03/1995.			
Croatia	– Fish and other marine organisms caught while conducting sport and recreational fishing activities may not be put on the market (Art. 33 of the Marine Fisheries Act of 1997).	– The manner, type and the quantity of fishing gear and equipment which can be used in the sport and recreational fishing activities are determined by the minister (Article 35 of the Marine Fisheries Act of 1997). It is allowed to use: – hand lines (2 per licence). – Trolling lines (2 per licence). – Hand lines with hooks for cephalopods (2 per licence) – Traps for sea worm (2).	– It is allowed to catch and collect a maximum of 5 kilos of fish and other marine organisms per day. The cartilaginous fishes, as well as single fish heavier than 5 kilos are excluded from the amount given in paragraph 2 of this article (Art. 33 of the Marine Fisheries Act of 1997). During the competition in sport and recreational fishing	– Ordinance on the protection of fish and other marine organisms of 20/08/02.			

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Spearguns for underwater fishing (2) No gear other than hand lines and trolling lines (no more than two pieces each) can be used for the catching of big games (e.g. Bluefin tuna and swordfish). – Use of self-contained underwater breathing apparatus is prohibited for both sport and recreational fisheries. (Regulation on sport and recreational fishing established in 2001). 	the quantity of catch is not limited (Art. 34 of the Marine Fisheries Act of 1997).				
Cyprus	National Fisheries Legislation, Regulation 17C refers to all recreational anglers and prohibits the sale of any kind of organism caught.	Recreational fisherman from boat can only use nets of maximum total length 800 m (use of monofilament net is prohibited) and total length of longlines that are allowed is 500 m (total of 200 hooks) (Regulations 17A and 17B of the National Fisheries Legislation).	With the use of nets and longlines the maximum landing catch is 10 kg for each method. For fishing with traps it is also 10 kg and for underwater fishing the maximum landing catch is three fish (Regulations 17C and 19 of the National Fisheries Legislation).				

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
Egypt		– Shore-based recreational fishermen can not carry more than one fishing rod with maximum of two hooks (Act No. 124 of August 18, 1983 on fishing, aquatic life and aquaculture).		Art 9. Regulation No. 667 of 1961 on fishery states the size limit for four species: – “cabot” part of perch order: 16 cm. – grey mullet: 14 cm. – muge caption: 10 cm. – tilapia: 10 cm.			
European Union	Article 17 of Council regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 establish an absolute prohibition of sale of the catches of RF. But, by way of exception, sale of species caught in sportive competitions may be authorized provided that the profits from their sale are used for charitable.	The use of towed nets, surrounding nets, purse seines, boat dredges, mechanised dredges, gillnets, trammel nets and combined bottom-set nets shall be prohibited for leisure fisheries. The use of longlines for highly migratory species shall also be prohibited for leisure fisheries (Article 17 Council regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006).		Annex III of Council regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006, See Annex II of this study.	It is forbidden to fish St Andrew’s cross and similar grabs for harvesting, in particular, red coral or other type pf corals or coral-like organisms. Fishing berried females crawfish and berried female lobster shall be prohibited. (Article 8 (1) of Council regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006). The deliberate catching, retention on board, transshipment or landing of marine species referred to in Annex IV to	On Fishing protected areas see Chapter III of Council regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006.	

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
					Directive 92/43/EEC shall be prohibited except when a derogation has been granted according to Article 16 of Directive 92/43/EEC.		
France	Catch cannot be hawked, offered for sale, sold, or bought with knowledge of the fact. Catch shall be consumed exclusively by the fisher and his family (Article 1 of Decree No. 90-618 of 11/07/1990). There are some exceptions for the tuna fish but only for fishing contests with a state agreement.	Only these gears can be used for boats practising recreational fishing: lines with a maximum number of 12 hooks, 2 long lines with 30 hooks each, 2 traps, a spear, 1 landing net, 1 “grapette”.	There is no limit in terms of weight or number of specimen for MRF in France. But Blue Fin Tuna is subject to specific measures regarding its conservation in the Mediterranean. For example, the quantity of tuna species caught by a non professional fishing vessel (either trolling or drifting) is limited to 25 kg or one tuna fish per person onboard and per day. But quantity can be surpassed with special authorization. (Art. 1 of the Order No. 506 of 26/8/1994).	Size and weight permitted for MRF are established in Decree No. 99-1163 of 21 December 1999 and in Order of 21 December 1999.	Dusky Grouper in continental Mediterranean from 1st January 2003 to 31 December 2007 (Order No. 2002/1113 of 30 December 2002). Plus all the international treaties signed in France which protected different species.	There are three main kind of marine protected areas: Natural Park (region management), National Park (state management) and local reserve (Department management). For example, in the Natural Reserve of Scandola in Corsica, RF is not allowed.	– Are forbidden by default in D.90-618 the following tackles: use of electrical or hydraulic bobbins, or any gear which is strictly manual, use of any means artificial attraction or concentration of species and, explicitly the use of lights for this purpose, use of any kind of poisonous, narcotic, exploding or polluting substances – The Tunas during RF after being fished have to wear tag (Art. 2 of the Order No. 506 of 26/8/1994). – It is prohibited to

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
							fish Tuna within 1 mile from other vessels in action (Art. 3 of the Order No. 506 of 26/8/1994).
Greece	Sale fish is illegal (Presidential Order No. 373 of 16 July 1985).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is forbidden to use of nets (manomena) or larger than 100 metres for each vessel, with a side smaller than 24 millimetres. – Each fisherman in the boat cannot use more than 150 hooks, the number of hooks per boat cannot exceed 300 however the number of fishermen. – It is forbidden to use more than two traps per fisherman. – Only one net thrown from land can be used which the diameter should be less than 10 metres and the opening “eye” should not be larger than 30 millimetres. (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985). 	– It is forbidden to fish with nets and long lines more than 10 kg of fish per day and per person or 5 kg per day and per person with other gears. (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985).	– It is prohibited for underwater recreational fisherman to fish fishes which weight less than 150 grams. (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is prohibited to fish corals and sponges (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985). – It is also prohibited to fish shells (Presidential Order 86/98 & 227/03). 		<p>It is prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To fish with any source of light, except for spearfishing. – Fishing with navigable means in the lagoons and farms of State and local authorities. – To fish with a net thrown from land at a distance smaller than 500 metres from the exit of rivers and 200 metres from the entrance openings of fish farms. (Presidential Order No. 373 of 16 July 1985).

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
Israel				No specific rule for RF. But the Schedule 1 (Rule 6) of the Fisheries Rules 1/05/00, 1937 (original), lists about 35 species with the minimal size in cm. It includes the bluefin tuna (70 cm), hake (16 cm), sole (16 cm), mullet (11 cm).			
Italy	Prohibition of sale (DPR 1639/68).	From boat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cast net (max circumference less than 16 metres). – Fishing rod (a max of 5 rods by fisherman and not more than 3 hooks per rod). – Hand line (no more than 3 hooks per line). – Line for squid. – Trolling line. – Floating device with a hanging hooks for surface fishing. – Fishing rod for squids. – Fix or drifting log-lines (max 200 hooks by vessel). – Fish trap (max 2 by 	Maximum of 5 kg of fishes, molluscs and cetaceans per fisherman and day is authorized (maximum weight can be overcome in the case of a single piece with a higher weight than 5 kg) (Art. 142 of Art. 128 bis of DPR 1639/38). Specified limit for a grouper to a max of one per day. The harvest of mussels for recreational purposes is subject to a 3 kg daily bag	No specific rule for RF. Article 87 of the DPR 1639/38 establishes the minimum size for each single species, according to the EU minimum size. For example sturgeon's size has to be minimum 60 cm. No tuna sport fishing regulation.	No forbidden species was found in Italian legislation. But the under water fisherman cannot take corals, shellfishes, molluscs (Art. 128 bis of DPR 1639/38).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To practice RF with a not “unità da di porto” ship¹⁷¹ (Art. 7 of DPR 1639/68). – The use of light sources, but for the use of a lamp is allowed during the fish spear fishery. – Obstructing or interfering with the activities of professional fishing. To practice RF at distance lower than 500m from professional fishing ships and gears (Art. 139 DPR 1639/68).

¹⁷¹ “Unità da di porto” is the vessel with exclusively recreational or sportive use, without lucrative purpose.

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
		vessel). For underwater sport and recreational fisheries, breathing apparatus is prohibited but speargun is allowed (Art. 128 bis and 138 of DPR 1639/38).	limit (Ministerial Decree 10 th April 1997).				– To practice RF in important reproduction or growth areas (Art. 98 of DPR 1639/38, Art. 15 of L.963/65, Art. 27 of L.979/1982).
Lebanon	No precision	Recreational fishermen from shore can only fish with a fishing rod with maximum of two hooks (Art. 34 of Decree No. 2775, September 28, 1929).		Lebanon Resolution No. 15/1 of 14 January 2004. See Annex II.	– Underwater fishermen cannot collect sponge and fish lobster (Art. 5 of Decree No. 1/126 May 23, 2001).		
Libyan A. J.							
Malta ¹⁷²	No precision	There were no particular limitation for recreational fishing modalities and tackles.	Unknown	Art 37 and 38 of Fishery regulations of 25/05/1934.	Unknown	None	Use of lights is forbidden for fishing purposes within bays and harbours as well as poisons.
Morocco	– It is forbidden to sale the product of underwater fishing.		– Underwater recreational fishermen can not fish more than five pieces.	n.a.	– Fishing groupers is forbidden between the 1 st July and the 31 August included.		

¹⁷² There are no special regulations for recreational fisheries.

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
Serbia - Montenegro	A natural person engaged in sport-recreational fishing must not sell or exchange its catch (Art. 21 of the Law on Marine Fishery of 2003).	Fishing lines, one rod for angle throwing, underwater gun without explosive charge, harpoons, longlines of up to 150 angles and tridents with a torch of up to 400 candelas or without it, one fish trap, with use of rowing boats, sailing boats or motor boat. For joint sport fishing bigger fishing, sport or other vessels can be used (Art. 1 of the Rule book on method, type and quantity of fishing tools and gear that can be used in sport-recreational fishing, forms, number and contents for the sport fishing permits of 10/02/2004). Collecting of fish, sponges and corals can be done only with manual tools such as: rakes, pincers and drivers' knife (Art. 1 of the Rulebook). When fishing with fishing lines, angles of curve width not less	RF has a daily limit of 5 kg of fish and other marine organisms, except during sport fishing competitions. This quantity can be reduced on request from the competent scientific institution (Art. 21 of the Law on Marine Fishery of 2003). Catching of marine game (shark, catfish, ray, etc.) And an individual fish that weights more than 5 kg (seabass, dentex, seabream etc.) Is not included on the quantity of fish stated at the Paragraph 2 of the article 21 of Law on Marine Fishery of 2003). Quantity of fish caught in sport-recreational fishing at the level of the state is not limited (Art. 25 Law on Marine Fishery of 2003).	Decree on prohibition of catch and trade in fish juveniles, undersized fish and other marine organisms of 10/02/04.	Marine mammals (whales, dolphins, seals, etc.) And sea turtles (Art 6 of Decree on prohibition of catch and trade in fish juveniles, undersized fish and other marine organisms of 10/02/04.		Sport-recreational fishing must not hinder commercial fishing (Art. 22 of the Law on Marine Fishery of 2003).

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
		than 7mm can be used, whereas if fishing with floating fishing lines, the curve width must not be less than 9mm (Art. 2 of the Rulebook).					
Slovenia	Prohibition of offering on the market (Art. 30).	The Minister responsible for marine fisheries is empowered to prescribe the fishing gear and methods that may be used for sport and recreational fishing as well as the daily bag limits applicable to such activities (Art. 28 (6) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002). – The method of underwater sports fishing and the permitted daily quantity of catch shall be prescribed by the minister (Art. 29 (8) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).					

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
Spain	Sale of catches from RF is forbidden at all levels, state (Art. 11 of Order of February 26 1999, which establishes the norms that regulate marine RF modified by Order of July 24 2000) and regional (For Andalusia, Art. 2 of Decree 361/2003 of December 2003). But, sale is allowed when the catch comes from contests but the benefit must be given for social or charitable purposes (Art. 9 of Decree 69/1999 of June 4 modified in 2002 by Decree 61/2002).	At state level and regional level, the following modalities in RF from boat are authorized: bottom line fishing, spinning, shumming, jigging, hand line fishing, trolling. For the practice of RF, either from shore or boat, only lines and tackles with a maximum of six hocks or two jigging tackles are authorized. This includes both artificial lures and baited hooks, No more than two tackles per licence can be used. In big game each rod has a single hook and 6 rods are allowed. (Article 6 of O.26/02/99, O.24/07/00).	RF in Spain has a daily limit of catches per licence. At state level, for RFL the daily limit is 5 kg/RFL, for RFL for boat the daily limit is 25 kg/boat (Art. 4 of O.26/02/99 O.24/07/00). Limits can be different in the regions and in some regions catch limits are specified for fish. For example, in Catalonia, only 5 kg of cephalopod can be caught (Art. 25 of D.109/95). For species listed at the Annex III of the O.26/02/99 the quantities differ (See Art. 4. par. 3.a & b) of O.26/02/99. During competition, a special authorization is needed in order to surpass the quantities	Size and weights permitted in RF in Spain are established by the Royal Decree 560/1995 of April 7 about minimum sizes for specific species, based on the provisions of the article 5.2 of the Regulation (EEC) 3094/86 of October 7 and according to the Regulation (EC) 1626/94 of the Council, of June 27.	Prohibited species for RF in Spain are: corals, bivalves, gastropods, crustaceans and any other species determine by EU legislation or International Treaties signed by Spain (Annex II of the Order of February 26 1999).	Marine reserves and seasonal closures are management instruments which, above other measures, regulate RF (Art. 13 and 14 of Law 3/2001).	At the state level, are prohibited: Interference professional fishing, gears and tackles from professional fishing, non manual means, artificial concentration of fish, illegal substances, distances to restricted areas, (Article 11 of O.26/02/99, O.24/07/00). In Catalonia, Mooring at sea and fishing after sunset is prohibited (Art. 10-13 of Decree 109/95). In Andalusia, fishing after sunset is also prohibited (Art. 10, 14, 15 D.361/2003).

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
			mentioned above (Art. 5 of O.26/02/99).				
Syrian A.R.	Amateur fishermen may not sell their catches (Art. 34 (b) of the Legislative Decree No. 30 on the protection of aquatic life of 12/08/64).						
Tunisia	– It is strictly forbidden to sale the product of the URF (Art. 24 of Law of 1994).	– Gears allowed are equipment used for the launch of a projectile destined to transfix the fish. Chemical mixing or compressed gas can not be used for the propulsion of the projectile, unless the compression of the gas is obtained by a manual action. (Art. 19 of the Law of 1994).	– The daily bag limit is stated only for URF and is limited to 5 kg except for single pieces which exceed this weight (par.2 of Art. 25 of Law of 1994). – During contests, the relevant authority can give special authorization allowing surpassing the quantity mentioned before (par.2 of Art. 25 of Law of 1994).	– Art 9 of Decree of 28/09/95 on regulation of fisheries.	– Fishing Grouper is prohibited during exercise of URF, except authorization from the relevant authority.		

Country	Prohibition of sales	Limitation of fishing modalities and tackles	Catch limits	Minimum lengths or weights ¹⁷⁰	Forbidden species	Spatial and temporal limits	Other general prohibitions
Turkey	Sale, barter or trade of all or part of the catch is not allowed (fishing circulars valid from 1/9/06 to 31/8/08).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Every type of fishing lines including long-line, cast nets weighing up to 5 kg and scoop-nets, are allowed. – The use of fishing gear other than those mentioned above is determined by the Provincial Directorate in accordance with the principles dictated by the Ministry (Article 6 of the Fisheries Law, No. 1380). Gill net and speargun are although allowed (fishing circulars valid from 1/9/06 to 31/8/08). – Castnet: maximum length 3 metre, maximum mesh size 28mm. – Gill net: maximum length 5m, maximum height 1.5m, maximum mesh size 28mm. – Maximum of 4 lines per each angler are permitted and each line can have maximum 6 hooks. 	Daily quantity of fish to be caught in sport fishing can not exceed the quantity given in Annex 4 of the Fisheries Regulation corresponding to the Fisheries Law No. 1380 (Article 6 of Fisheries law No. 1380).	Defined by recreational fishery circular: mullet (13 cm, 5 kg), horse mackerel (13 cm, 5 kg), turbot (40 cm, 2 pieces), swordfish (130 cm, 1 piece), seabass (18 cm, 5 kg), blue fish (14 cm, 5 kg), blue fin tuna (90 cm, 1 piece), albacore (60, 1 piece), Atlantic mackerel (20 cm, 5 kg), Grouper (40 cm, 3 pieces). 5 kg of small sized fish are allowed. (fishing circulars valid from 1/9/06 to 31/8/08).	Defined by recreational fishery circular: Coral, dolphins, sturgeon, fatty fish, ocean sunfish, sea trout, brown meagre, basking shark, spider crab, sea turtle, grass carp, silver carp, sea horse, curled octopus, salmon... (Fishing circulars valid from 1/9/06 to 31/8/08).	Defined by recreational fishery circular: it defined some area restricted. It is prohibited to fish that have been specified and announced as by the city directorate as of the ministry as hauling areas.	<p>It is prohibited to use and have presents nets, any narcotic, deadening and lethal chemicals, all types of explosives, carbide, quick lime, dazing plants, to use electric current, electroshock, liquid gas and air pressure methods for amateur fishing activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – RF boat cannot be more than 7.5m. – RF is ban around the aquaculture cages. – No harpoons and underwater riffles are allowed at night time. <p>(fishing circulars valid from 1/9/06 to 31/8/08).</p>

APPENDIX 3. MINIMUM SIZES OF THE SPECIES POTENTIALLY CONCERNED BY RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

(centimetres)

Scientific name	Common name	Albania	Algeria	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	EU	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Lebanon	Malta	Morocco	Serbia-Montenegro	Slovenia	Spain	Syrian A.R.	Tunisia	Turkey
<i>Acipenser spp.</i>	Sturgeon										60									
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna											35								40
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna		22																	
<i>Boops Boops</i>	Bogue	10						10	11		13				15		11			
<i>conger conger</i>	Conger	30													40		58			
<i>Dentex dentex</i>	Dentex	25		30								40			30				22	20
<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	Seabass	25		23			25	25	25		20	26			25		23		25	18
<i>Diplodus spp.</i>	Seabream	15		15				15		11									20	
<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	Two-banded seabream						18		18						15					15
<i>Epinephelus aenus</i>	White grouper								45	30.		50								30
<i>Epinephelus spp.</i>	Grouper	45		45			45	15			45				60				35	40
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	Little-tunny										30	45								
<i>Katsuwonnus pelamis</i>	Skipjack		35									40								
<i>Labrus viridis</i>	Common dolphinfish																			40
<i>Lichia amia</i>	Leer fish	30							14										40	30
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	European hake	20		16			20	20	20	16	11	30		20	20		20		20	
<i>Mugil spp.</i>	Mullet	20		20		10		20	16		20	34			40		16		20	20

Scientific name	Common name																			
		Albania	Algeria	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	EU	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Lebanon	Malta	Morocco	Serbia-Montenegro	Slovenia	Spain	Syrian A.R.	Tunisia	Turkey
<i>Mullus spp.</i>	Red mullet	11		11		14	11	11	11	11	15	12	10	11	11		15		12	13
<i>Pagellus erythrunus</i>	Pandora			12			15	12	15	11		16		14	15		12		12	15
<i>Pagellus spp.</i>	Common seabream										12				15		12		12	
<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	Couch seabream			30			18.	20	18	15	18	24			36		18		20	
<i>Pleuronectes limanda</i>	Flounder	15									15									20
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	Blue fish																			14
<i>Raja spp.</i>	Ray	30						36.							37				40	
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	Atlantic bonito	30	35	45							25	40								25
<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	Brown meagre	25		30				30												
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Chub mackerel						18	18	18			30			25		18			18
<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Atlantic mackerel	20		18			18	18	18		15	30			20		18		20	20
<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>	Sea pike																			60
<i>Scophthalmus sp.</i>	Turbot																			40
<i>Serranus scriba</i>	Little-thunny bonito		40																	45
<i>Solea vulgaris</i>	Sole	20		20			20		20	16	15			14	25		20		20	

Scientific name	Common name																				
		Albania	Algeria	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	EU	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Lebanon	Malta	Morocco	Serbia-Montenegro	Slovenia	Spain	Syrian A.R.	Tunisia	Turkey	
<u><i>Sparus aurata</i></u>	Gilthead seabream	20		20			20	20	20	15	20	33			20		20		20	15	
<u><i>Sphyraena sphyraena</i></u>	European barracuda											50									
<u><i>Squalus spp.</i></u>	Sharks	40																			
<u><i>Thunnus alalunga</i></u>	Albacore	40									40						3.2 kg			60	
<u><i>Thunnus obesus</i></u>	Bigeye tuna																3.2 kg				
<u><i>Thunnus¹⁷³ thynnus</i></u>	Bluefin tuna	70	70	70 or 6.4 kg			70 cm or 6.4 kg	70 cm or 6.4 kg	80 cm or 10 kg	70 cm.	70 cm or 6.4 kg	95 cm		6.4 kg	70 cm or 6.4 kg		70 cm or 6.4 kg		6.4 kg	90	
<u><i>Trachurus trachurus</i></u>	Atlantic horse mackerel	12						15	12	15		12	20			20	15	12		12	
<u><i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i></u>	Mediterranean horse mackerel									15			20			20					
<u><i>Xiphias gladius</i></u>	Swordfish	100	120	120			120–110 cm (Med.)		120	120		140			125 cm or 25 kg				120	100	130

Note: Species underlined are the main recreational target species.

¹⁷³ According to the Resolution 06-05 BFT, recently adopted by ICCAT, the new minimal size was 30 kg for this species.

APPENDIX 4. EXAMPLE OF MARINE RESERVES WITH IMPACTS ON RECREATIONAL FISHING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
Albania	None							
Algeria	Ileshabibas	2 700 ha (40 ha terrestrial).	Marine Nature Reserve (JORA No. 23/2003).	Ministry of the Environment and Land Management	Shoreline National Commission	In progress	In progress	In progress
Cyprus	Lara Toxeftra	550 ha (+100 ha terrestrial)	Nature Reserve (Fisheries Law CAP 135 and Amendments 1961 to 2004).	Department of Fisheries and Marine research, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research.	RF is forbidden as anchoring and sailing.	None	None
Croatia	Brijuni	2 651 ha	National Park (Brijuni National Park Act (1983).	Ministry of Culture	“Brijuni National Park” Institution.	– Spearfishing is forbidden as CF. – RF from boat and shore is regulated as anchoring and sailing.	Ibid.	None
	Kornati	16 750 ha	National Park (Kornati Is. National Park Act 1980).	Ministry of Culture	Public Institution Kornati Is. National Park	– RF is forbidden as spearfishing, anchoring, sailing and CF.	– Spearfishing is forbidden as CF. – RF from shore and from boat as anchoring is regulated. – Sailing is authorized.	None

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
	Malostonski Zaljev	4 821 ha	Special Marine Reserve (Malostonski Zaljev Special Marine Reserve Act 1983).	Ministry of Culture	Dubrovnik-Neretva county (no specific body).	– Spearfishing is forbidden as CF. – RF from shore and from boat is regulated as anchoring and sailing.	Idem	None
Egypt	None							
France	Bouches de Bonifacio	80 000 ha	Nature Reserve (Decree 23/09/1999).	Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	Corsican Environment Office.	– RF, spearfishing, CF and scuba diving are not allowed. ¹⁷⁴	– RF, scuba diving, spearfishing and CF is prohibited. ¹⁷⁵	– Spearfishing is not allowed. – RF and CF are regulated. ¹⁷⁶
	Côte Bleue	9 873 (intervention area (surveillance and artificial reefs). 295 ha for integral reserve.	Marine Park (Specifics orders (1983/1993/2000) and Extension orders (15/12/2003; 16/12/2004)).	Maritime Affairs Administration	Management Consortium (5 municipalities and as associated members, fishermen delegates).	– RF, spearfishing, CF, anchoring and scuba diving are forbidden. ¹⁷⁷	None	None

¹⁷⁴ Here the first degree is called integral reserve.

¹⁷⁵ Here the second degree is called core area.

¹⁷⁶ Here the third degree is called buffer zone.

¹⁷⁷ Called integral reserve (85 ha + 210 ha).

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
	Port-Cros	1 300 ha	National Park (Decree No. 63-1235 of 1963).	Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	“Port-Cros National Park” Public Institution.	– Spearfishing and RF are forbidden. – CF and scuba diving are authorized but regulated.	None	None
Greece	Alonissos-Vories Sporades	226 500 ha	National Marine Park (Common Ministerial Decision 23537/6-5-03).	Ministry of Environment, Public Works and Physical Planning	Management Authority of National Park of Alonissos in the Northern Sporades.	– RF is forbidden.	– RF is allowed under restrictions (only lines and trolls). – Spearfishing and scuba diving are forbidden. – CF is allowed but under conditions.	– Spearfishing is forbidden. – CF is allowed. RF is allowed under restrictions (only lines and trolls).
Israel	Yam Dor haBonim	530.3 ha	Marine Nature Reserve (2002).	Ministry of the Environment	Nature and National Parks Protection Authority	No information		
Italy	Archipelago Toscano	61 474 ha	National Park (Decree July 21 st , 1989 modified by decree July 22 nd , 1996; and Ministerial Decree 19.12.98).	Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Territory	“Tuscan Archipelago National Park” public institution.	– Spearfishing, RF, CF, scuba diving are prohibited. ¹⁷⁸	– RF, spearfishing and CF are authorized but under strict conditions. – Scuba diving is allowed. ¹⁷⁹	None

¹⁷⁸ Marine area 1 around the islands (Montecristo, Pianosa, Gorgona, Giannutri & Caprai).

¹⁷⁹ Marine area 2 around the islands (CAprai & Giannutri).

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
	Isole Egadi	53 992 ha	Natural Marine Protected Area (Decree of 27 December, 1991 modified by decree of 6 August, 1993 and decree of 17 May, 1995).	Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Territory	Municipality of Favignana (since 2001)	Zone A: – Spearfishing, RF, scuba diving, CF are prohibited.	Zone B: – Spearfishing is not allowed. – RF, CF and scuba diving are regulated.	Zone C: – Spearfishing is forbidden. – RF is regulated. – CF and scuba diving are allowed. Zone D: – RF, scuba diving and CF are allowed. – Nothing on spearfishing.
	Penisola del Sinis	24 800 ha	Protected Marine Area (Decree 12/12/97, integrally substituted by decree 06/09/99, modified by decree 17/07/2003).	Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Territory	Municipality of Cabras	Zone A (1 136): – RF, spearfishing, scuba diving and CF are forbidden.	Zone B (1 1031 ha): – Spearfishing is forbidden. – RF, scuba diving, CF and anchoring are regulated.	Zone C (24 113 ha): – Spearfishing is forbidden. – RF, scuba diving, CF and anchoring are regulated.
Lebanon	Palm Island	420 ha	Nature Reserve (Gouvernemental law No121 of 1992).	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	– RF, spearfishing and CF are forbidden. – Scuba diving is regulated.	None	None
Libyan A. J.	None							
Malta¹⁸⁰	Marine area between Rdum Majjiesa and Ras ir-Raheb	8.5 km2	Protected Marine Area (environment protection act,	Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Should be determined soon.	In progress	In progress	In progress

¹⁸⁰ This MPA is not included within the Figure 3 untitled “status of recreational fisheries and commercial fisheries in the different areas of Mediterranean MPAs”.

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
			CAP.435, Development planning act, CAP 356, November 18, 2005).					
Morocco	Al Hoceima	19 600 ha	National Park (Decree No. 2/04/781 of 2004).	High Commission for Water Resources, Forests and Fight Against Desertification.	“Al Hoceima National Park” Public Institution.	In progress	In progress	In progress
Monaco	Larvotto	50 ha	Protected area (Sovereign Order No. 6256 of 1978).	Environment, Planning and Building Directorate; Maritime and Airport Police Division; Maritime Affairs Directorate.	Association for Nature Protection in Monaco.	– RF, spearfishing and CF are forbidden. – scuba diving is allowed.	None	None
Slovenia	Strunjan	90 ha	Nature Reserve (Governmental Decree on the Strunjan Landscape Park 2004).	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.	Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Regional Unit Piran.	Zone A (30 ha): – RF, spearfishing, scuba diving and CF are forbidden.	Zone B (60 ha): – RF and spearfishing are forbidden. – CF is regulated. – Scuba diving is allowed.	None

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
Spain	Isla de Alborán	26 456 ha	Natural Park and Marine Reserve (Law No3/2003).	Environmental Council of the Assembly of Andalucía & Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries.	General Directorate of the network of Natural Protected areas and Environmental services, Environment Council of the Assembly of Andalucía & Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries.	– RF is forbidden as CF. – Spearfishing is allowed.	– RF is not allowed but CF is allowed under regulation. – Spear fishing is allowed.	None
	Migjorn de Mallorca	22 332 ha	Marine Reserve (Regional Council for Agriculture and Fishing Order of 2002 modified by Order of 2003).	Autonomous Community of Balearic Islands	General Directorate for fishing.	– Spear fishing, Rf, scuba diving and CF are regulated.	None	None
	Freus d'Eivissa	13 617 ha	Marine Reserve (Decree No. 63 of 1999).	Autonomous Community of Illes Balears.	General Directorate for Fishing.	– Spearfishing, anchoring and scuba diving are forbidden. – RF and CF are authorized but regulated.	None	– Spearfishing is forbidden. – RF, scuba diving and CF are authorized but regulated.

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
Syrian A.R.	Ras El Bassit	3 000 ha	Protected Area (Resolution N026/T of 1999).	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Ministry of transportation; Ministry of higher Education.	Unknown	– RF, spearfishing, scuba diving and CF are forbidden.	In progress	None
	Om Al Toyour	1 000 ha	Protected Area (Resolution No. 15/T of 1999).	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Ministry of transportation; Ministry of higher Education.	Unknown.	– RF, spearfishing, scuba diving and CF are forbidden.	In progress.	None
Tunisia	Zembra & Zembretta	4 700 ha	National Park (Marine and Coastal protected areas in progress).	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	Coastal Protection and Physical Planning Agency.	– RF, spearfishing and CF are forbidden. – Scuba diving is regulated.	Idem.	– RF and CF are regulated. – Nothing on spearfishing. – Scuba diving is allowed. ¹⁸¹

¹⁸¹ Called here Transition and Sustainable Development Area.

Countries	Reserve	Surface areas	Legal status (foundation text)	Relevant Administration	Management Body	Regulations in the different areas		
						Core area	Buffer zone	Peripheral area
	Archipel de la Galite	450 ha	National Park (Marine and Coastal protected areas in progress).	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	Coastal Protection and Physical Planning Agency.	– RF, spearfishing, scuba diving and CF are forbidden.	– RF, spearfishing and CF are forbidden.	– Rf and CF are regulated. – Nothing on spearfishing. – Scuba diving is allowed. ¹⁸²
Turkey	Datca-Bozburun	76 300 ha	Specially Protected Area (Special decree).	Ministry for Environment and Forestry.	Authority for the protection of Special Areas.	– RF, spearfishing and CF are forbidden.	None	None
	Kekova	11 500 ha	Specially Protected Area; Nature Protection Area; Archaeological Protection Area (Council of ministers decree No. 90/77 of 1990).	Ministry for Environment and Forestry.	Authority for Specially Protected Areas (Ankara), Regional Directorate of Specially Protected Areas (Antalya).			

¹⁸² Ibid.

APPENDIX 5. UNDERWATER RECREATIONAL FISHING REGULATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Country	Underwater recreational fishing regulation
Albania	n.a.
Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For URF, to be more than 16 years of age. – Forhaving the authorization, a medical certificate and an insurance contract are needed (Art. 66 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03). – Use of Scuba equipment is forbidden (Art. 67 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03). – Limitation of Underwater fishing gears (Art. 68 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03). – URF cannot be practice between sunset and sunrise – Use of light for URF is not allowed. – Catching marine organisms taken by trap which belong to other fishermen is prohibited. – Catching crustaceans in any other manner than by hand is prohibited. (Art. 69 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03). – Use of pioche or barre de mine or any gears susceptible to change the habitat of species is prohibited (Art. 71 of the Executive Decree No. 03-481 of 13/12/03).
Croatia	n.a.
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Use of scuba and underwater flash lighter are strictly prohibited. –Underwater fishing is prohibited in tourists’ areas. (Regulation 17(1) and Regulation 17(2) of the National Fisheries Law.
Egypt	– Underwater fishing is prohibited between sunset and sunrise.
European Union	– Spearguns shall be prohibited if used in conjunction with underwater breathing apparatus or at night from sunset to dawn (Article 8 (4)).
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For URF, people have to be more than 16 years. – Scuba equipment (autonomous or not) is forbidden. Detention on board of scuba equipment or other similar special equipment is forbidden except derogation. Art 4.III of Decree No. 99-1163 of 21/12/99 – It is forbidden for underwater fishermen to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fish between sunset and sunrise • approach within 150 metres from the commercial vessels • catch marine animals taken by tackles or nets belonging to others fishermen • use light sources • use for catching crustaceansharpoons or special gear for underwater fishing • keep armed spearguns outside water Art 4.IV of Decree No. 99-1163 of 21/12/99 –Underwater fishermen need to indicate his presence by a buoy. Art 4.V of Decree No. 99-1163 of 21/12/99
Greece	<p>For URF it is forbidden to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fish from sunset to sunrise

Country	Underwater recreational fishing regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be younger than 16 years old • fish during month of may • use scuba equipment • remove fish catches from piscatorial tools of other fishermen • have the speargun armed outside of water or on land <p>Use submarine light, nets or harpoon that its force emanates from detonation of matter or other chemical mix. (Presidential Order No. 373 on sport-recreational fishing of July 16 1985).</p>
Israel	n.a.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use of scuba equipment is forbidden. – Collect corals, crustaceans and molluscs are prohibited. (Art. 128 bis of the Presidential decree No. 1639/1968). – Safety requirements (Art. 128 ter). – The exercise of underwater recreational fishing is forbidden : – Between sunset and sunrise. – In the port transit area. – In a distance inferior to 100 metres from the boats anchoring outside ports. – In a distance inferior to 100 metres from fisheries installation. – In a distance inferior to 500 metres from beaches frequented by bathers. (Art. 129). – Signage is required. (Art. 130). – Speargun can not be loaded outside water (Art. 131).
Lebanon	<p>It is forbidden to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Approach to 200 m distance boats fishing and also marked fishing nets. – Pick marine animals that are fished by other people’s gear and fishing nets. – Fish lobster by harpoons and spearguns. – Approach to 500 m distance; licenced swimming clubs. – Use of any kind of light. – Keep the speargun loaded outside the water. – Dive during the night. – Fish underwater by using air compressor fixed on a boat. (Art. 5 of Decree No. 1/126 May 23, 2001).
Libyan A. J.	n.a.
Malta ¹⁸³	n.a.
Morocco	– Only snorkel use is allowed.

¹⁸³ There are no special regulations for recreational fisheries.

Country	Underwater recreational fishing regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Angler with a speargun can not approach bathers short of 50 m. Underwater fishing can only be performed in monitored beaches areas. –Way out and return form the port must be declare. – Fishing between sunset and sunrise is forbidden.
Serbia - Montenegro	Sport recreational fishing with underwater gun is prohibited to persons under the age of 16 and between sunset and sunrise (Art. 22 of the Law on Marine Fishery of 2003).
Slovenia	<p>Use of underwater gun within Slovenian waters is strictly prohibited in the conduct of recreational fishing operations (Art. 29 (1) and (2) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).</p> <p>Sport fishing using an underwater gun is prohibited from sunset to sunrise (Art 29 (4) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).</p> <p>Underwater breathing equipment is prohibited with the use of underwater gun (Art 29 (5) of the Marine Fisheries Act of 2002).</p>
Spain	n.a.
Syrian A.R.	n.a.
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to be more than 16 years old (Art. 16 of Law of 1994). – Performing URF is forbidden in a distance inferior to 500 m from beaches and from swimming areas, from fishery installation (cages, nets, traps..). – Performing URF is forbidden in a distance inferior to 200 m from the jetties and fairways (Art. 8 of Law of 1994). – Use of Scuba equipment is not permitted except for scientific reasons. (Art. 20 of Law of 1994). – Detention on board of scuba equipment and at the same time of underwater fishing gears is forbidden except under derogation (Art. 21 of Law of 1994). – Fishing under sunset and sunrise. – To have loaded the underwater fishing gun outside water. – It is forbidden to use light for URF (Art. 23 of Law of 1994).
Turkey	–Scuba equipment is not permitted.

Note: n.a. = not available.

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The purpose of this study is to provide a snapshot of recreational fisheries legal frameworks within the Mediterranean with a view to promoting homogeneous and comprehensive recreational fisheries management in the Mediterranean. The study reviews the existing laws and regulations concerning recreational fisheries adopted by Mediterranean countries. It provides first an overview of relevant international initiatives regarding the management of recreational fisheries and a summary of marine recreational fisheries within the Mediterranean basin. The core of the study focuses on a comparative analysis of the main management measures adopted by States, including: (i) access regimes to fisheries resources; (ii) conservation measures; (iii) special recreational fisheries regulations; and (iv) monitoring, control and surveillance of recreational fisheries.

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