

**Legislative Decree No. 94-13 of 17 Dhu'lhijjah 1414, corresponding to 28 May 1994,  
establishing the general rules relating to fisheries, 22 June 1994**

The President of the State,

On the report of the Minister of Agriculture,

In view of the Constitution, particularly articles 12, 115 and 117 thereof,

In view of the platform establishing a national consensus regarding the transitional period, in particular articles 5 and 42 thereof,

In view of Order No. 66-155 of 8 June 1966, establishing the penal procedure code, as amended and supplemented,

In view of Order No. 73-12 of 3 April 1973 establishing the national coastguard service,

In view of Order No. 75-58 of 26 September 1975, as amended and supplemented, establishing the civil code,

In view of Order No. 75-59 of 26 September 1975, as amended and supplemented, establishing the commercial code,

In view of Order No. 76-80 of 23 October 1976 establishing the maritime code,

In view of Order No. 76-84 of 23 October 1976 establishing general fisheries regulations,

In view of Act No. 83-05 of 5 February 1983 concerning protection of the environment,

In view of Act No. 83-17 of 16 July 1983 establishing the water code,

Promulgates the following legislative decree:

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**TITLE I**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

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**Article 1**

The purpose of the present legislative decree is to implement a national fisheries policy designed to:

- Protect and preserve marine and freshwater fisheries resources through rational exploitation with the aid of appropriate means;

- Institute a system for monitoring the impact of fisheries;
- Extend national sovereignty to the resources located beyond the territorial waters by instituting a reserved fishing zone;
- Promote and develop inland fishing and specific fisheries.

## CHAPTER I GENERAL PRINCIPLES

### Article 2

The assessment, protection and preservation of marine and freshwater fishery resources are in the general interest.

They therefore call for rational and balanced exploitation in a context of harmonious development of fishing activity.

### Article 3

Within the meaning of the present legislative decree:

- "Sea fishing" means any action aimed at the breeding, catching or taking of animals or plants whose normal or most frequent habitat is sea water;
- "Inland fishing" means any action aimed at the breeding, catching or taking of animals or plants whose normal or most frequent habitat is fresh or brackish water;
- "Commercial fishing" means any fishing for profit;
- "Scientific fishing" means any fishing for purposes of study, research or experiment;
- "Exploratory fishing" means any fishing designed to yield knowledge of a resource, a zone, a technique or a type of fishing gear prior to commercial fishing and not exceeding six months in duration;
- "Recreational fishing" means any fishing for purposes of sport or leisure and not in pursuit of profit;
- "Authority responsible for fisheries" means the fisheries administration;
- "Waters under national jurisdiction" means internal waters, territorial waters and the reserved fishing zone.

**CHAPTER II**  
**IMPLEMENTING ORGANS**

**Article 4**

For purposes of the application of the present legislative decree, the Minister responsible for fisheries shall establish implementing organs specially designed to this end.

He shall involve the other agencies concerned in order to ensure better coverage of fishing activities.

**CHAPTER III**  
**SEA FISHING ZONES**

**Article 5**

Sea fishing takes place in three zones:

- A zone for coastal fishing;
- A zone for offshore fishing;
- A zone for high-seas fishing.

Fishing vessels with a tonnage of 120 tons or more and using towed fishing gear may engage in commercial fishing only beyond the limits of the national territorial waters as defined by the legislation in force.

The modalities for the application of the present article shall be determined by decree.

**Article 6**

A reserved fishing zone located beyond and adjacent to the national territorial waters is hereby established.

The breadth of the zone measured from the baseline shall be 32 nautical miles between the western maritime border and Ras Ténès and 52 nautical miles between Ras Ténès and the eastern maritime border.

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## TITLE II CONDUCT OF FISHING

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### CHAPTER I CONDITIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF FISHING

#### Article 7

Any purchase, sale, import or transfer of ownership of fishing vessels by individuals or bodies corporate shall be subject to approval by the Fisheries Administration.

#### Article 8

Any construction, conversion or modification, in whole or in part, of the structure of a fishing vessel shall be subject to approval by the competent authorities in conformity with the legislation in force.

#### Article 9

The conduct of fishing in waters under national jurisdiction shall be subject to authorization by the Minister in charge of fisheries.

#### Article 10

The provisions of the present Legislative Decree shall apply to all persons engaging in fishing in the waters under national jurisdiction.

These provisions shall also apply to any individual or body corporate engaging in fishing beyond the waters under national jurisdiction and using for the purpose vessels registered in Algeria.

#### Article 11

Foreign vessels may not fish in the waters under national jurisdiction.

Nevertheless, in derogation from the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister responsible for fisheries may temporarily authorize foreign vessels to conduct scientific fishing operations in the waters under national jurisdiction.

He may also authorize foreign vessels, on payment of fishing fees, to engage in commercial fishing exclusively for highly migratory species in the waters under national jurisdiction.

The conditions for the issuance of permits to fish for highly migratory species in the waters under national jurisdiction, as well as the list of the species concerned and maximum catch quotas, shall be established by regulations.

### Article 12

The provisions of article 11 above shall not affect the right to freedom of movement accorded to foreign fishing vessels navigating or anchoring for good reason in the waters under national jurisdiction, on condition that such vessels comply with the rules laid down by the legislation in force and by the provisions of the present legislative decree and the texts adopted for its application.

Such vessels shall, in particular, clear their decks of all fishing equipment or stow the equipment in such a way that it cannot be used.

### Article 13

Fishing, by whatsoever procedure, may be limited or prohibited for a specified time or within a specified area whenever its limitation or prohibition is recognized as necessary in order to preserve the reproduction and development of species.

The modalities and conditions for the conduct of fishing shall be defined by regulations.

### Article 14

The list of gear whose importation, manufacture, possession and sale is prohibited shall be defined by regulations.

However, the list of certain gear whose use is subject to special authorization shall be defined by regulations.

## CHAPTER II FISHING GEAR AND FISHERY ESTABLISHMENTS

### Article 15

Only gear the use of which and the rules for the use of which are provided for by the present legislative decree and the texts adopted for its application may be authorized for use in fishing.

### Article 16

All fishing gear, whatever its name, form, purpose and dimensions, shall be classified in the following five categories:

1. Nets;
2. Lines and hooks;
3. Traps;
4. Wound-inflicting fishing gear;
5. Harvesting, collecting and gathering gear.

### Article 17

All installations in the national domain fed by seawater, fresh water or brackish water with a view to the catching, raising and farming of marine or freshwater animals and plants shall be deemed to be fishery establishments.

**Article 18**

The use of the public freshwater or maritime domain for purposes of setting up establishments as defined in article 17 above shall give rise in all cases to concessions in accordance with the legislation in force.

**Article 19**

The various types of fishery establishments, the terms for their setting-up and the rules for the operation shall be defined by regulations.

**CHAPTER III**  
**PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ENGAGE IN FISHING**

**Article 20**

Only persons entered in the Seaman's Register may sail on board commercial fishing vessels in possession of a muster-roll specifying that they are equipped to engage in commercial fishing.

**Article 21**

The conduct of scientific fishing shall be reserved to institutions and agencies holding a special permit issued by the Minister responsible for fisheries after consulting the ministry responsible for scientific research.

Vessels participating in scientific fishing operations must in addition to the ship's papers be in possession of a muster-roll specifying that they are equipped for the purpose.

Conditions may be attached to the scientific fishing permit.

The terms and modalities for the issuance of scientific fishing permits shall be defined by regulations.

**Article 22**

Persons wishing to engage in recreational fishing shall obtain a fishing permit issued by the territorially competent wali.

A fee shall in all cases be charged for the issuance of this permit.

**Article 23**

Individuals or bodies corporate of Algerian nationality domiciled in Algeria may own fishing vessels without limitation as to tonnage.

Authorization to practise the profession of owner of a fishing vessel shall in all cases be subject to payment of a fee varying in amount as a function of the tonnage of the vessel or vessels operated and of the type of fishing engaged in.

**Article 24**

The exercise of all professional, industrial or commercial activities associated with fishing shall be defined by

regulations.

**Article 25**

Health and hygiene measures relating to the conservation, storage, processing, handling, transport, transshipping, unloading, display and sale and purchase of the different products derived from fishing shall be defined by regulations.

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**TITLE III**  
**POLICING OF FISHERIES**

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**CHAPTER I**  
**INQUIRY INTO AND ESTABLISHMENT OF VIOLATIONS**

**Article 26**

Officers of the criminal investigation department, commanders of naval vessels and agents of the national coastguard service shall be empowered to inquire into and establish violations of the provisions of the present legislative decree.

**Article 27**

The administration responsible for fisheries may at any time call on the services of agents of the national coastguard service to inquire into and establish violations in respect of fishing.

**Article 28**

The agents mentioned in article 26 above shall be empowered to inspect, at any time, vessels, small craft, fishery establishments, warehouses and other premises, as well as the means of transport used for fishery products.

**Article 29**

The homes of retailers and manufacturers of fishing equipment may be searched for prohibited gear in the context of the legislation in force.

**Article 30**

Agents reporting an offence are authorized to call on the police force to trace and establish violations of the legislation regarding fisheries, as well as to seize prohibited nets, gear and equipment and products fished in violation of the present legislative decree.

**Article 31**

The establishment of a violation must be followed by the preparation of a report in which the reporting agent shall give a precise account of the facts he has identified and the statements he has received, as well as the seizures of prohibited fishery products and fishing gear which he has ordered.

Reports shall be signed by the reporting agent(s) and by the perpetrator(s) of the violation. They shall be deemed to be authentic unless proven otherwise. They shall not be subject to confirmation.

Reports shall be transmitted to the competent jurisdiction. A copy must be transmitted to the fisheries administration.

### Article 32

Seizures of prohibited fishery products and fishing gear may be carried out:

- In the fishing areas, if the agent is able to board the vessel with which the violation was committed;
- Upon the arrival of the vessel in port, if the agent is able to determine without boarding the vessel that a violation has occurred;
- Wherever the products and gear are stored.

### Article 33

Seized fishery products shall be handed over immediately to the fisheries administration, which must, in cooperation with the Department of State Property and in the presence of the reporting agent, sell them at local market prices.

The proceeds of such sales shall be deposited with the Department of State Property pending the outcome of judicial proceedings.

If the jurisdiction orders confiscation, the proceeds of the sale shall remain State property. Otherwise, they shall be handed over to the owner of the products seized, subject to the legislation in force.

Where sale is impossible for a reason identified by the fisheries administration, the fishery products shall be delivered by it free of charge to the nearest hospital, charity or school.

A report on the delivery of such products shall be drawn up by the fisheries administration and transmitted to the competent jurisdiction.

### Article 34

Seized gear shall be transported and stored in a secure place by the reporting agent.

If he is unable to do so, he shall temporarily appoint the owner of the vessel with which the violation was committed as custodian of the seized gear and shall, as soon as possible, take the measures required to ensure its transport by the most appropriate means.

The competent jurisdiction shall be informed of the amount of any costs occasioned by such transport.

In ordering the confiscation of prohibited gear, this jurisdiction shall assign the costs of transport and destruction to the offender.

### Article 35

If the competent jurisdiction orders the destruction of prohibited gear which has been seized, such destruction shall take place, at the expense of the offender, at the decision of the fisheries administration and under its



surveillance.

Where the competent fisheries authority does not have at its disposal the means with which to carry out destruction immediately, it may call upon specialized bodies for this purpose.

#### Article 36

The public prosecutor's office may refrain from instituting judicial proceedings upon payment by the offender of an on-the-spot fine within thirty (30) days following the establishment of a violation.

Payment of the on-the-spot fine, the amount of which shall not be less than the minimum fine entailed by the violation committed, shall be made to the Department of the Treasury.

Payment implies acknowledgement of the violation and takes the place of an initial judgement in respect of a determination of recidivism.

#### Article 37

Recidivism shall be deemed to have occurred where, during the two years prior to the establishment of a violation, at least one judgement has been rendered against the offender for violation of the provisions of this legislative decree.

Recidivism shall be extended to the owner, the operator and the captain of the vessel.

#### Article 38

The procedure involving an on-the-spot fine shall not apply:

- If a judicial investigation has been opened;
- If the violation identified renders the perpetrator liable to a sentence of imprisonment;
- If the maximum amount of the fine is greater than 50,000 dinars.

#### Article 39

The amount of the on-the-spot fine shall be set at one half of the sum obtained by adding the maximum and minimum amounts of the fine provided for.

#### Article 40

Prosecution of the violation shall be instituted before the competent jurisdiction in which the violation was established or the jurisdiction of the port in which the vessel was commissioned.

#### Article 41

The competent fisheries administration may, if it deems necessary, bring criminal indemnification proceedings and request, on behalf of the State, compensation for the damage suffered by the authority as a result of the violation committed.

#### Article 42

The penalties provided for in this legislative decree shall be imposed on:

- The captain, where the violation is committed with a vessel. However, the operator shall be solely liable for

civil damages;

- The person who manages the fishery establishment or operation, where the violations involve:
- The marketing, processing or transport of fishery products;
- The creation or operation of a fishery establishment;
- The health measures stipulated in respect of the breeding, transport, processing and marketing of fishery products.

This same person shall also be solely liable for civil damages;

- In other cases, the perpetrators themselves, without prejudice to the imposition of civil damages.

#### Article 43

The public right of action shall be time-barred within the periods provided for by the legislation in force.

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## **TITLE IV**

### **REGULATORY MEASURES AND VIOLATIONS RELATING TO FISHING**

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#### CHAPTER I

#### REGULATORY MEASURES

#### Article 44

All vessels fishing in the waters under national jurisdiction must carry an inscription of their name, their home port and their registration number in accordance with the legislation in force.

#### Article 45

The letters and numbers assigned to each fishing vessel shall, whenever possible, be inscribed on the boats, the anchors, the main floats of each net and, in general, on all fishing tackle belonging to the said vessel.

Such inscriptions must be of sufficient size to be easily recognized.

The owners of nets and other fishing tackle may mark them with any signs which they may deem necessary.

#### Article 46

It shall be forbidden to obliterate, render unrecognizable, cover or conceal by any means whatsoever the names, letters and numbers inscribed on the vessels and their equipment.

**Article 47**

The crews of vessels arriving in a fishing area must not, under any circumstances, set up or cast their nets or other gear in such a way as to cause mutual harm or to disturb those who have already begun their fishing operations.

**Article 48**

All fishermen shall be prohibited from berthing, anchoring or mooring their vessels, for any reason whatsoever, at the nets, buoys or other fishing apparatus of another fisherman.

**Article 49**

It shall be forbidden to hook, raise or inspect nets and fishing gear belonging to others.

**Article 50**

It shall be forbidden to moor or anchor nets or any other fishing gear in an area where other fishermen are already established; order of arrival shall be the deciding factor.

**Article 51**

Fishermen using drag-nets must keep their vessels at a distance of five hundred (500) metres from all other fishing gear.

A distance of five hundred (500) metres must be maintained between nets of different types.

**Article 52**

Where nets belonging to different fishermen become entangled, it shall be forbidden to cut them without the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

**CHAPTER II**  
**VIOLATIONS**

**Article 53**

The use for fishing purposes of dynamite or any other explosive shall be prohibited.

**Article 54**

The possession, transport, transshipment, storage, processing, handling, display and sale of fishery products caught with the help either of dynamite or any other explosive or of substances or bait liable to weaken, intoxicate or destroy marine or freshwater animals shall be prohibited.

**Article 55**

The possession of gear intended for fishing with lights aboard any vessel lying in coastal waters, as well as fishing with lights, shall be prohibited.

**Article 56**

The use for fishing of prohibited substances or bait, even those not liable to weaken, stun, intoxicate or kill marine and freshwater animals and plants, shall be prohibited.

**Article 57**

The import, manufacture, possession and sale of prohibited nets, gear or tackle shall be prohibited.

**Article 58**

The use for fishing purposes of the gear referred to in article 57 above shall be prohibited.

**Article 59**

The catching, possession, transport, processing and sale of species or fishery products which have not attained the prescribed commercial weight, or which it is expressly forbidden to catch, shall be prohibited.

Species caught in violation of the first paragraph of this article must, under all circumstances, be immediately returned to their natural environment.

The fact that such fishery products are returned shall not clear the offender of the violation committed or shield him from the public right of action.

However, in the case of non-selective fishing gear, a proportion of immature fishery products or species which it is forbidden to catch can be tolerated. This proportion may not exceed 20 per cent of the total catch.

**Article 60**

The use for fishing of procedures or methods other than those provided for in this legislative decree shall be prohibited.

**Article 61**

All shipowners, ship operators, captains and other crew members shall be required to allow authorized agents empowered to carry out inspections and monitoring to operate on board their vessels.

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**TITLE V**  
**PENALTIES AND SENTENCES**

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**Article 62**

Anyone who purchases, sells, imports or transfers ownership of fishing vessels without prior authorization from the fisheries administration shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 100,000 to 200,000 dinars, and the transaction shall be voided.

**Article 63**

Anyone who builds, converts or modifies a fishing vessel, in whole or in part, without prior authorization from the competent authorities shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 100,000 to 200,000 dinars.

**Article 64**

Anyone who engages in fishing for commercial or scientific purposes without the requisite authorizations or licences shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one (1) to three (3) years, a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 40,000 dinars, or only one of these two penalties.

**Article 65**

Anyone who engages in recreational fishing without the requisite fishing licence shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 1,000 to 2,000 dinars.

**Article 66**

Anyone who engages in commercial fishing in waters under national jurisdiction with a vessel which does not carry an inscription of its name, its home port and its registration number, shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 50,000 dinars.

**Article 67**

Anyone who deliberately obliterates, renders unrecognizable, covers or conceals, by any means whatsoever, the names, letters and numbers inscribed on his vessel or its equipment shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three (3) to six (6) months and a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 50,000 dinars, or only one of these two penalties.

**Article 68**

Anyone who arrives in a fishing area and sets up or casts his nets or other gear in such a manner as to harm or disturb those who have begun their fishing operations shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 80,000 dinars.

**Article 69**

Anyone who berths, anchors or moors his vessel, for any reason whatsoever, at nets, buoys or other fishing apparatus belonging to others shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 40,000 dinars.

**Article 70**

Anyone in the fishing areas who hooks, raises or inspects nets and fishing gear belonging to others shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three (3) to six (6) months and a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 50,000 dinars, or to only one of these two penalties.

**Article 71**

Anyone in the fishing areas who uses drag-nets and does not keep his vessel at a distance of at least 500 metres from all other fishing gear shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 10,000 to 20,000 dinars.

Anyone in the fishing areas who does not maintain a distance of at least 300 metres between his nets and the fishing gear of others shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 2,000 to 5,000 dinars.

**Article 72**

Anyone who cuts nets which have become entangled without the mutual consent of the parties concerned shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 10,000 to 20,000 dinars.

However, all liability for the damage shall cease if the impossibility of separating the nets by other means can be demonstrated.

The attribution of blame shall be determined by the order of arrival in the fishing areas.

**Article 73**

Anyone who uses for fishing purposes dynamite or any other explosive shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two (2) to five (5) years, a fine in the amount of 50,000 to 200,000 dinars, or only one of these two penalties.

**Article 74**

Anyone who possesses, transports, transships, stores, handles, unloads, displays or sells fishery products caught with the help either of dynamite or any other explosive or of substances or bait liable to weaken, intoxicate or destroy marine and freshwater animals and plants shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two (2) to five (5) years and a fine in the amount of 50,000 to 200,000 dinars, or to only one of these penalties.

**Article 75**

Anyone who possesses gear intended for fishing with lights aboard any vessel lying in coastal waters, or who engages in fishing with lights, shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars.

**Article 76**

Anyone who uses for fishing purposes prohibited substances or bait, even those not liable to weaken, stun, intoxicate or kill marine and freshwater animals and plants, shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 5,000 to 10,000 dinars.

**Article 77**

Anyone who imports, manufactures, possesses or sells prohibited nets, gear or tackle shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three (3) to six (6) months and a fine in the amount of 200,000 to 500,000 dinars, or to only one of these two penalties.

**Article 78**

Anyone who uses for fishing purposes the gear referred to in article 57 above shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 50,000 dinars.

Prohibited gear shall, in all cases, be confiscated, without prejudice to the imposition of the penalties provided for.

**Article 79**

Anyone who fishes for species which have not attained the prescribed commercial weight or which it is expressly forbidden to catch shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 10,000 to 50,000 dinars.

The possession, transport, processing and sale of fishery products which have not attained the prescribed commercial weight or which it is expressly forbidden to catch shall be subject to the same penalty.

Species caught in violation of the first paragraph of this article must, in all cases, be immediately returned to their natural environment.

The fact that such fishery products are returned shall not clear the offender of the violation committed or shield him from the public right of action.

Products of prohibited fishing shall be confiscated without prejudice to the institution of judicial proceedings pursuant to the penal provisions of this legislative decree.

#### **Article 80**

Anyone who uses for fishing purposes procedures or methods other than those provided for in the legislation in force shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 50,000 dinars.

#### **Article 81**

Anyone who fishes in prohibited areas shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six (6) months to one (1) year and a fine in the amount of 100,000 to 200,000 dinars, or to only one of these two penalties.

#### **Article 82**

Anyone who fishes using prohibited gear or procedures during the periods when the fishing areas are closed shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three (3) to six (6) months and a fine in the amount of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars, or to only one of these two penalties.

The gear used shall, in all cases, be confiscated.

#### **Article 83**

Anyone setting up or operating a fishery establishment without the requisite prior authorization shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars.

#### **Article 84**

Anyone who refuses to allow authorized agents to carry out inspections and monitoring of fishing vessels shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 40,000 dinars.

#### **Article 85**

In the event of recidivism, the penalties provided for in articles 64 to 84 above shall entail the temporary revocation of the offender's professional maritime certificate for a period not exceeding one (1) year.

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## TITLE VI

### VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES RELATING TO FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS

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#### Article 86

All foreign-flagged fishing vessels operating without authorization in waters under national jurisdiction shall be boarded, taken to an Algerian port and detained by the reporting agent until such time as a final decision is rendered by the competent jurisdiction.

#### Article 87

Where pursuit is initiated within waters under national jurisdiction, boarding may take place beyond such waters.

The right of pursuit ends once the vessel being pursued enters waters under the jurisdiction of its country or of a third State.

#### Article 88

If the foreign vessel refuses to halt or attempts to flee, the Algerian fisheries surveillance vessel shall fire a blank warning shot.

If the foreign fishing vessel refuses to comply, and in case of absolute necessity, live ammunition shall be used, with every precaution being taken to avoid injuring the persons on board.

#### Article 89

At the time when the reporting agent identifies a violation, he must order the seizure of the fishery products and fishing gear found on board. The report must mention such seizures.

#### Article 90

The procedures provided for in articles 36, 38 and 39 of this legislative decree shall not apply to acts committed by foreign fishing vessels.

The report shall be transmitted to the public prosecutor's office, which shall refer it to the competent jurisdiction, in accordance with the in flagrante delicto procedure provided for in the code of penal procedure.

The competent jurisdiction may not pronounce judgement until it has heard the criminal indemnification proceedings.

#### Article 91

The captain of the foreign-flagged fishing vessel and the navigator, if any, shall, if found guilty of fishing in any manner whatsoever in waters under national jurisdiction without the requisite prior authorization of the Minister of Fisheries, be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 300,000 to 2,000,000 dinars.

The competent jurisdiction shall order the confiscation of gear found on board or prohibited, and of fishery



products, as well as the destruction of prohibited tackle, as the case may be.

**Article 92**

In the event of recidivism, the person(s) found guilty of fishing in waters under national jurisdiction shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of 600,000 to 4,000,000 dinars and the confiscation of the vessel with which the violation was committed.

**Article 93**

The foreign fishing vessel shall be detained pending payment of the court costs, fines and civil damages.

Upon receipt of the documents attesting to the payment of these sums, the competent jurisdiction shall issue an order lifting the seizure of the vessel.

The order lifting the seizure of the vessel may also be issued by the competent jurisdiction upon receipt of a written pledge by the consular authorities of the country concerned to pay the sums owed.

**Article 94**

In the event of non-payment within three (3) months following the date on which sentence becomes final, the vessel shall be sold by the Department of State Property, in accordance with the legislation in force.

**Article 95**

The provisions of Decree No. 76-84 of 23 October 1976, referred to above, shall be abrogated.

**Article 96**

This legislative decree shall be published in the Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

DONE at Algiers on 17 Dhu'lhijjah 1414 (28 May 1994).