

**PROPOSED AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT, ..... 2019**

**An Act to repeal and replace the Fisheries Act, 2003 to make provision for sustainable aquaculture development and for related matters.**

**MAPENDEKEZO YA SHERIA YA UENDELEZAJI WA UKUZAJI VIUMBE MAJI, 2019**

Sheria ya kufuta Sheria ya Uvuvi, 2003 kuweka vifungu vya Uenedelezaji endelevu wa Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji na mambo yanayohusiana na hayo.

<b>Titles</b>	<b>Proposed Act in English</b>	<b>Rasimu ya Sheria kwa Kiswahili</b>
	<b>PART I: PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS</b>	<b>SEHEMU I: MAELEZO YA AWALI</b>
Short title and commencement  Jina na kuanza kutumika	1. This Act shall be cited as the Aquaculture Development Act, 2019 and shall come into operation on a date which the Minister may by notice published in the <i>Gazette</i> .	1. Sheria hii inaweza kuitwa Sheria ya Maendeleo ya Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji na itaanza kutumika baada ya tarehe ya kutanganzwa na Waziri mwenye dhamana katika Gazeti la Serikali.
Interpretation  Ufafanuzi	2. For the purpose of this Act, unless the context requires otherwise “Act” means Aquaculture Development Act 2019.	2. Katika Sheria hii, isipokuwa pale ambapo maelezo yataelekeza vinginevyo, “Sheria” maana yake ni Sheria ya Maendeleo Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji 2019.
Definitions  Tafsiri	<p>“Aquaculture” means the farming of aquatic organisms, including seaweeds, crocodiles and, frogs and/or toads, in controlled or selected aquatic environments (marine, brackish or freshwater), involving:</p> <p>(a) a degree of human intervention in the rearing process to enhance production which may include propagation, breeding, regular stocking, feeding or protection from predators and harvesting of cultured aquatic organisms; and</p> <p>(b) individual or corporate ownership of the stock being farmed, and includes ranching, but excludes stock enhancement.</p> <p>“Aquaculture establishment” any area in Mainland Tanzania, including water and land where aquaculture practices are</p>	<p>“Ukuzaji viumbe maji” maana yake ni kukuza viumbe maji ikiwemo mamba na vyura kwenye maji ikiwa ni pamoja na:</p> <p>(a) matunzo na umiliki ikiwemo uzalishaji, upandikizaji, ulishaji au ulinzi na uvunaji, na</p> <p>(b) Umiliki binafsi au kishirika kwa viumbe wanaofugwa ikijumuisha kwa njia ya ranchi bila kuhusisha upandikizaji samaki kwenye vyanzo vya asili.</p> <p>Maeneo ndani ya Tanzania Bara ambapo shughuli za ukuzaji viumbe maji zinafanyika.</p>

undertaken.	
“Aquaculture practices” includes: All routine activities undertaken in an aquaculture establishment including the following;	“Shughuli za ukuzaji viumbe maji zitahusisha” Kazi za zote za kila siku zinazofanyika kwenye eneo la ukuzaji viumbe maji yafutayo;
(a) collection of broodstock and hatchery operations,	(a)Ukusanyaji wa wazazi wa viumbe maji na utotoleshaji au uzalishaji;
(b) the operation of an aquaculture products processing facilities,	(b)Uchakataji wa viumbe maji,
(c) the transportation of live aquaculture organisms,	(c)Usafirisha wa viumbe maji hai,
(d) the import, export, storage and distribution of aquaculture products or aquaculture organisms,	(d)Uingizwaji, usafirishaji nje ya nchi, uhifadhi na usambazaji wa viumbe maji ya mazao yake,
(e) the manufacture, import or export of formulated feed for use in aquaculture,	(e)Uzalishaji, uingizaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa vyakula vya samaki kwa matumizi ya ukuzaji viumbe maji,
(f) seeding and harvesting for ranching purposes, and	(f)Upandaji na Uvunaji kwa ajili ya sababu za kiranchi, na
(g) farming of aquarium and ornamental fish.	(g)Ufugaji wa samaki wa mapambo.
“Aquaculture Inspector” means an officer charged with responsibilities prescribed under this Act and who shall be gazetted;	“Mkaguzi wa ukuzaji viumbe maji” maana yake ni afisa aliyepewa majukumu chini ya sheria hii na ambaye atakuwa ametangazwa kwenye gazeti la Serikali;
“Aquaculture Development Zone” means an area gazetted for aquaculture use;	“Ukanda wa ukuzaji viumbe maji” maana yake ni eneo ambalo limetengwa kwa ajili ya ukuzaji viumbe maji na kutangazwa kwenye gazeti la Serikali;
“Aquaculture organism” means an aquatic organism of any species and includes the reproductive products and body parts kept for aquaculture purposes;	“Kiumbe maji cha kufugwa” maana yake ni kiumbe maji cha jamii yoyote ikiwemo mazao ya uzalianaji;
“Aquaculture product” means the aquaculture organism or part thereof, whether alive or dead, which are being, or have been farmed in any aquaculture establishment or which is being or have been ranched in Mainland Tanzanian waters;	“Mazao ya viumbe maji” maana yake ni ukuzaji wa viumbe au sehemu yake aidha hai au wafu ambao wamefugwa katika shamba lolote la ukuzaji viumbe maji ndani Tanzania Bara;
“Broodstock” is a sexually mature aquaculture organism that is kept intentionally for breeding purposes;	“Wazazi wa samaki” maana yake ni viumbe maji vilivyopevuka na ambavyo vinatunzwa rasmi kwa ajili ya uzalishaji;
“Commercial aquaculture” means aquaculture that is undertaken with a primary purpose of making profit using mostly employed labour and high use of production inputs;	“Ukuzaji viumbe maji kibiashara” maana yake ni ukuzaji viumbe maji wenye dhumuni la kupata faida kwa kutumia haswa watu aliowaajiri and matumizi makubwa ya pembejeo za uzalishaji;
“court” means Primary Court, District Court, Resident Magistrate Court, High Court and Court of Appeal	“Mahakama” maana yake ni mahakama ya mwanzo, mahakama ya Wilaya, mahakama ya hakim mkaazi, mahakama kuu na mahakama ya rufaa;

“Small scale aquaculture” means aquaculture that is undertaken with a primary purpose of making profit using mostly family labour and limited use of production inputs;	“Ukuzaji viumbe maji mdogo” maana yake ni ukuzaji viumbe maji wenye dhumuni la kupata faida kwa kutumia haswa nguvu kazi ya familia na matumizi madogo ya pembejeo;
“subsistence aquaculture” means aquaculture that is undertaken with a primary purpose of providing household nourishments and small surplus for sale or barter;	“Ukuzaji viumbe maji wa kujikimu” maana yake ni ukuzaji viumbe maji wenye dhumuni la chakula, uuzaji mdogo au ubadilishanaji;
“Competent authority” means the Director or any other officer delegated by the Director to perform functions under this Act;	“Mamlaka husika” maana yake ni Mkurugenzi au afisa yoyote alikabidhiwa madaraka kufanya kazi chini ya sheria hii;
“Exotic aquaculture organism” means an aquaculture organism which is not indigenous to Mainland Tanzania;	“Kiumbe maji wa kigeni” maana yake ni kiumbe maji kisicho na asili ya Tanzania Bara;
“Export” means sending of aquaculture products for selling outside Mainland Tanzania;	“Usafirishaji nje ya nchi” maana yake ni usafirishaji wa mazao ya nje ya nchi kwa ajili ya masoko na uuzwaji;
“Permit” means an official permission to undertake aquaculture practices;	“Kibali” maana yake ni ruhusa ya kujishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji;
“Permit holder” means a person to whom aquaculture permit has been issued;	“Mmiliki wa kibali” maana yake ni mtu ambaye amepewa ruhusa ya kujishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji;
“seed” means <i>inter allia</i> eggs, fry, fingerlings, spat and post-larvae intended for stocking in aquaculture establishments;	“Mbegu” viumbe ikiwa ni pamoja na mayai, vifaranga kwa ajili ya upandaji katika maeneo ya ukuzaji viumbe maji;
“genetic resource” means genetic material of actual potential value;	“Vyanzo vya jenetiki” maana yake ni vitu vya kijenetiki vyenye thamani;
“genetically modified organism” means any organism whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques;	“Viumbe walioboreshwa kijenetiki” maana yake ni viumbe ambao jenetiki zao zimedadilishwa kwa kutumia;
“import” means the bringing aquaculture products from any place into Mainland Tanzania;	“Uingizaji” maana yake ni uletaji wa mazao ya viumbe maji kutoka mahali popote kuja Tanzania Bara;
“trans-boundary aquatic ecosystem” means aquatic ecosystem shared by more than one country;	“Maeneo” ya ushirikiano maana yake ni maeneo ya maji yanayotumiwa na nchi zaidi ya moja;
“local government authority” means district authority or an urban authority as ascribed to it under the Local Government (District) Authorities Act, 1982 or the Local Government (Urban) Authorities Act, 1982;	“Mamlaka ya serikali za mitaa” maana yake ni mamlaka za Wilaya au kijiji kama ilivyoainishwa katika sheria ya Mamlaka serikali za mitaa ya mwaka 1982 au Sheria ya Serikali za vijiji ya mwaka 1982;
“Minister” means the Minister for the time being responsible for aquaculture development;	“Waziri” maana yake ni waziri wa wakati husika anayehusika na ukuzaji viumbe maji;
“ornamental fish” means fish deliberately used for aquarium or	“Samaki wa mapambo” maana yake ni samaki ambao hutumika kwa

	recreational;	mapambo;
	“owner” means individual or corporate possessing aquaculture establishment and/or its products;	“Mmiliki” maana yake ni mtu au shirika lenye umiliki wa maeneo ya ukuzaji viumbe maji na mazao yake;
	“stock enhancement” means the release of aquatic organisms into the aquatic environment without the intention to benefit an exclusive user and with the aim of supplementing or sustaining the recruitment of one or more aquatic species and raising the total production or the production of selected elements of a fishery beyond a level which is sustainable through existing natural processes;	“Upandaji wa viumbe maji” maana yake ni upandikizaji wa viumbe maji katika mazingira ya maji bila kutegemea watumiaji na kurudishia au kuwezesha jamii moja au zaidi za viumbe maji na ukuzaji wa jamii zilizochaguliwa katika kiasi zaidi ya kile ambacho kinatakuwepo katika mazingira halisi;
	“restoration” means reinstating damaged environment to its original form or state;	“Urudishiwaji” maana yake ni kurudishia mazingira yaliyoharibika kufikia hali ya awali;
	“sea ranching” means practices in which juveniles aquaculture organisms are released into the ocean to grow unprotected on natural feeds and subsequently harvested at marketable size;	“Upandaji baharini” maana yake uruhusiwaji wa viumbe maji kuingia baharini ili kukua bila ulinzi na ulaji wa vyakula halisi na baadae kuvunwa katika ukubwa unaotakiwa sokoni;
	“surveillance” means checking and ensuring compliance with control measures imposed under this Act in aquaculture and related activity;	“Ufatiliaji” maana yake kuangalia na kuhakikisha usimamia katika vipimo kwa mujibu wa Sheria hii ya ukuzaji viumbe maji;
	“waters” means land surface and underlying waters.	“Maji” maana yake ni eneo lenye maji.
	<b>PART II: ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>SEHEMU YA II: UTAWALA</b>
Application of Act Matumizi ya sheria	3. This Act applies Mainland Tanzania	3. Sheria hii itatumika Tanzania Bara
Responsibilities of the Minister  Wajibu wa Waziri	4. The Minister shall be responsible for policy formulation and ensuring the execution by officials in the Ministry such functions connected with the implementation of this Act.	4. Waziri atahusika na kuandaa Sera na kusimamia utendaji wa maafisa katika Wizara katika kutekeleza kazi za Sheria hii.
Appointment of Director and His Functions	5. (1) There shall be a Director who shall be an officer in the public service  (2) The Director shall be a professional officer in the field of Aquaculture or related aquaculture sciences with experienced in	5. (1) Kutakuwa na Mkurugenzi ambaye atakuwa afisa katika utumishi wa umma.  (2) Mkurugenzi atakuwa afisa wa kitaaluma katika nyanja ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji au uzoefu katika Nyanja inayohusiana na hii na

Uteuzi wa Mkurugenzi na kazi zake	aquaculture field and advisor to the Government in all matters related to Aquaculture.	uzoefu katika nyanja ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji na mshauri kwa Serikali katika masuala yote kuhusiana na usimamizi wa Mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji.
	(3) The Director shall be the Competent Authority in all matters pertaining aquaculture practices and its products.	(3) Mkurugenzi atakuwa mwenye mamlaka kwa mambo yote yanayohusiana na ukuzaji viumbe maji na mazao yake
	(4) The Director may from time to time issue and publish circulars and directives that are in conformity with the provisions of this Act for the purpose of enhancing the implementation of this Act.	(4) Mkurugenzi anaweza kutangaza na kutoa machapisho na miongozo inayohusu ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji kwa lengo la kuwezesha utekelezaji wa Sheria hii.
	(5) Where the Director is required or empowered by this Act to decide issues affecting or likely to affect the rights of any person or the opportunity for any person to undertake any activity shall give that person reasons for such a decision.	(5) Iwapo Mkurugenzi anapotakiwa au amewezeshwa na Sheria hii kuamua jambo linalohusu haki ya mtu au nafasi kufanya jambo lolote lazima atoe sababu kwa maamuzi hayo.
	(6) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Director made in accordance with subsection (5) may within thirty days appeal to the Minister.	(6) Iwapo mtu hataridhika na uwamuzi wa Mkurugenzi yaliyofanywa kwa mujibu wa kifungu (5) anaweza kukata rufaa kwa Waziri ndani ya siku thelathini
Conflict of Interests Mgongano wa kimaslahi	6.(1) Where any matter concerning aquaculture industry in which any officer exercising functions under this Act or any member of his immediate family has an interest allocated to, referred to or otherwise comes to that officer for his advice, assistance or decision, that officer shall not exercise any functions under this Act in respect of that matter.	6.(1) Kwa suala lolote linalohusu tasnia ya ukuzaji viumbe maji ambalo litakuwa na mgongano wa kimaslahi na afisa anayelifanyia kazi chini ya sheria hii, afisa huyo hataruhusiwa kushughulikia suala hilo kwa mujibu wa sheria hii.
	(2) Where the officer referred to in subsection (1) is the Director, he shall declare his interest to the Minister, and where the officer referred to in subsection (1) is an officer appointed under section 5, shall declare his interest to the Director, the Minister or the Director as the case may be, shall appoint another officer to exercise functions in respect of that matter.	(2) Iwapo afisa aliyetajwa katika kifungu (1) ni Mkurugenzi, atalazimika kubainisha maslahi hayo kwa Waziri mwenye dhamana na iwapo afisa aliyetajwa katika kifungu (1) ni afisa aliyeteuliwa kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 5, atalazimika kubainisha maslahi hayo kwa Mkurugenzi mwenye dhamana, Waziri au Mkurugenzi atateua afisa mwingine kushughulikia suala hilo.
Information to members of the public Kutoa taarifa kwa	7. The Director and all officers appointed under this Act may, where it is appropriate to do so, provide and disseminate information and guidance, in writing by order or notice to members of the public in connection with the implementation of this Act	7. Mkurugenzi na maafisa watakaoteuliwa kwa mujibu wa sheria hii kama wataona inafaa wanaweza kutoa na kusamabaza taarifa na mwongozo kwa maandishi au notisi kwa umma katika kutekeleza sheria hii.

umma		
Relationship between the Ministry, Local authorities and Stakeholders	8. (1) The Director shall use his best endeavors to ensure that all, Local Government Authorities and other stakeholders are consulted and kept informed about the aquaculture development activities taken under this Act.	8. (1) Mkurugenzi atatumia uwezo wake wote kuhakikisha kwamba Tawala za Mikoa na wadau wengine wanashirikishwa na kufahamishwa masuala ya usimamizi wa ukuzaji viumbe maji chini ya Sheria hii na sheria nyingine yoyote iliyoandikwa kuhusiana na usimamizi wa ukuzaji viumbe maji.
Mahusiano kati ya Wizara, Mamlaka ya serikali za mitaa na wadau	(2) Where there is any conflict between the Local Government Authority concerning aquaculture development activities, the Director and the Local Government Authority shall consult together and use their best endeavors to reconcile any such variances.	(2) Pale ambapo pana mgogoro wowote kati ya mpango wa usimamizi wa mamlaka ya Serikali za Mitaa na mamlaka nyingine za serikali za mitaa katika matumizi ya maji, Mkurugenzi na maafisa wengine husika na wajumbe wa mamlaka ya serikali za mitaa watashirikiana na kutumia jitihada zao katika kupatanisha tofauti hizo.
	<b>PART III: AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>SEHEMU III: MAENDELEO YA UKUZAJI VIUMBE MAJI</b>
Aquaculture development plan	9. (1) The Director shall prepare an “Aquaculture Development Plan” which shall be approved by the Minister with the objective of promoting the sustainable development of aquaculture in Mainland Tanzania in accordance with the principles and objectives of this Act	9. (1) Mkurugenzi ataandaa Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji kwa ajili ya kupitiwa na kuidhinishwa kwa lengo la kuendeleza ukuzaji wa viumbe maji Tanzania bara kulingana na madhumuni ya Sheria hii.
Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji	(2) Any “Aquaculture Development Plan” developed under subsection (1) shall be for the duration of five years and may be reviewed when deemed fit and necessary.	(2) Mpango wa Maendeleo utakaoandaliwa chini ya kifungu (1) utadumu kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano.
Establishment of Aquaculture Development Fund	10. (1) There is hereby established a Fund to be known as the “Aquaculture Development Fund” into which all monies received by the Fund Board shall be paid into and out of which all payments required to be made by it shall be made.	10. (1) Kutakuwa na Mfuko uitwao Mfuko wa Maendeleo wa Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji ambao fedha zote za Bodi zitawekwa na malipo yote yatafanyika.
Kuunda Mfuko wa	(2) The Board shall manage the Fund.	Mfuko utasimamiwa na Bodi

maendeleo ya Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji		
Functions of the Fund	11. (1) The functions of the Fund shall be:	11. (1) Kazi za Mfuko zitakuwa:
Kazi ya mfuko	(a) to finance the activities of the Board and Annual Council;	(a) kulipia kazi za Bodi na Mkutano Mkuu wa Baraza wa Mwaka;
	(b) support various aquaculture development activities including extension service, research, breeding, training, information, development and promotion of aquaculture products consumption as well as export; and	(b) kusaidia kazi mbalimbali za maendeleo ya ukuzaji viumbe maji ikiwa pamoja na ugani, utafiti, uzalishaji, mafunzo, takwimu, kutangaza matumizi ya mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe maji ikimo kusafirisha nje ya nchi;
	(c) to cover the cost of any other activities as may be required in the furtherance of the objectives of this Act.	(c) kulipia gharama za kazi kama itakuwa inatekeleza madhumuni ya Sheria hii.
Sources of the Fund	12. The sources of the Fund shall be:	12. Chanzo cha Mfuko zitakuwa:
Chanzo cha Fedha	(a) such sum of money as may be appropriated by Parliament for purposes of this Act;	(a) fedha zitakazoamriwa na Bunge;
	(b) all fees and other charges payable under this Act;	(b) tozo zote zitakazolipwa chini ya Sheria hii;
	(c) such donations, grants and bequeaths as the Board may from time to time receive from stakeholders or organizations;	(c) ufadhili na michango kutoka kwa watu binafsi au mashirika;
	(d) income derived from investments;	(d) pesa zitakazopatikana kwa uwekezaji;
	(e) proceeds derived from sale of assets; and	(e) pesa zitokanazo na kuuzwa ka rasilimali;
	(f) such sums of money or property which may become payable to or vested in the Board under this Act or any other written law or in respect of any matter incidental to the carrying out of its functions.	(f) fedha zitakazotokana na malipo au tolewa na Bodi chini ya Sheria hii au Sheria nyingine au katika malipo ya utendaji kazi.
Management of the Fund Usimamizi wa Mfuko	13. The fund shall be managed in accordance with sound financial accounting procedures.	13. Mfuko utasimamiwa kwa misingi ya uendeshaji fedha.
Remuneration of members of the Board or Annual	14. A member of the Board or Annual Council shall be entitled to such remuneration or allowances for expenses as the Minister may, upon recommendations of the Board prescribe.	14. Malipo kwa wajumbe wa Bodi au Mkutano Mkuu wa Mwaka yatatolewa kama Waziri atakavyoonyesha kama itakavyoelezwa katika kanuni.

<p>Council</p> <p>Malipo kwa wajumbe wa Bodi au Mkutano Mkuu wa Mwaka</p>		
<p>Proper accounting</p> <p>Usimamizi wa Malipo</p>	<p>15. (1) The Board shall prepare accounts and records of its transactions and affairs, and shall ensure that all monies received are properly accounted for, and all payments are properly authorized and correctly made and that adequate control is maintained over its property and the incurring liabilities.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall within three months after the end of each financial year, submit to the Board an annual report in respect of that year containing:</p> <p>(a) audited accounts;</p> <p>(b) general information relating to the activities and operation of the Board and the aquaculture industry during the preceding financial year; and</p> <p>(c) other information as the Board may, prior to the completion of the annual report or any supplementary to the report, request in writing the Board shall thereafter table the annual report to the Annual Council.</p>	<p>15. (1) Bodi itaandaa akaunti na kumbukumbu za malipo na itahakikisha kuwa fedha zilizopatikana zinatuzwa na malipo yote yanaidhinishwa na usimamizi wake ni mzuri.</p> <p>(2) Msajili atoa taarifa ya mwaka kwa Bodi miezi mitatu baada mwaka wa fedha ikibainisha:</p> <p>(a) akaunti zilizokaguliwa;</p> <p>(b) taarifa za jumla za kazi na utendaji wa Bodi na tasinia ya ukuzaji viumbe maji mwaka unaofuata; na</p> <p>(c) taarifa zingine za Bodi kabla ya kukamilika kwa mwaka wa fedha au za nyongeza zitakazohitaji Bodi kutoa taarifa za Mkutano Mkuu wa Mwaka.</p>
<p>Auditing</p> <p>Ukaguzi</p>	<p>16. (1) The accounts of the Board shall be audited within ninety days every end of financial year by any qualified firm of auditors appointed by the Board and approved by the Controller and Auditor General.</p> <p>(2) The firm of auditors appointed under subsection (1), shall audit the accounts of the Board within a month after the receipt of the accounts and present its opinion to the Board.</p> <p>(3) The Chairman of the Board shall cause copies of each annual report together with a copy of opinion of the auditors or firm of</p>	<p>16. (1) Akaunti za Bodi zitakaguliwa ndani ya siku tisini kila mwisho wa mwaka wa fedha na Mkaguzi aliyeteuliwa na Bodi na aliyeidhinishwa na Mkaguzi Mkuu wa Hesabu za Serikali.</p> <p>(2) Kampuni ya Ukaguzi iliyoteuliwa kwenye Kifungu (1), atakagua akaunti za Bodi ndani ya mwezi baada ya kupata akaunti na maoni ya Bodi.</p> <p>(3) Mwenyekiti wa Bodi atoa nakala ya kila taarifa yam waka pamoja na maoni ya Wakaguzi au kampuni ya Ukaguzi kabla aya Baraza la</p>



	auditors to be laid before the Annual Council, within three months after receipt.	Mkutano Mkuu la Mwaka ndani miezi mitatu baada ya kupokea.
	(4) The Board may order any audit in addition to the one prescribed under subsection (1) of this section.	(4) Boadi inaweza kuamuru kufanyika wa ukagunzi mwingine kama iliyo katika kifungu (1).
	(5) As soon as the accounts of the Board have been audited and in any case not later than four months after the close of the financial year, the Board shall submit to the Minister a copy of the statements of accounts together with a copy of the report made by the Auditor on the statements of accounts.	(5) Mara baada ya kukaguliwa akaunti, kwa muda usiozidi miezi minne kabla ya kuisha kwa mwaka wa fedha, Bodi itapeleka nakala ya taarifa akaunti kwa Waziri pamoja na taarifa ya ukaguzi.
Investment Uwekezaji	17. The Board may where it sees fit, invest any monies not required for immediate use.	17. Bodi inaweza kuwekeza hela kwa matumizi ya haraka
Aquaculture development zones	18. (1) The Minister after consultation with relevant authorities and by notice in the Gazette, declare any area within Mainland Tanzania as aquaculture development zone or aquaculture buffer zone	18. (1) Waziri kwa kushauriana na mamlaka husika anaweza kutoa tamko katika Gazeti la Serikali kuwa eneo lolote la Tanzania bara kuwa eneo la maendeleo ya ukuzaji viumbe maji.
Kanda za Kuendeleza Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji	(2) Subject to subsection (1), the Minister must, for the purposes of identifying aquaculture development zones and buffer zones:	(2) Kulingana na kifungu (1), Waziri ili kutambua kanda za ukuzaji viumbe maji:
	(a) develop criteria and a methodology for determining whether an area is suitable for aquaculture of a specific type; and	(a) ataandaa vigenzo na njia za kutambua kama eneo liyafaa kwa ukuzaji wa aina fulani ya ukuzaji viumbe maji; na
	(b) Conduct environmental studies, in consultation with the Minister responsible for the environment, to identify suitable areas.	(b) kufanya tathmini ya athari za mazingira kwa kushauriana na Waziri anayehusika na mazingira kutambua maeneo yanayofaa.
	(3) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, abolish an aquaculture development zone or alter its boundaries.	(3) The Minister may, by notice in the <i>Gazette</i> , abolish an aquaculture development zone or alter its boundaries
Conduct of aquaculture development zones	19. (1) The Minister in consultation with relevant authority may, by notice in the <i>Gazette</i> , specify restrictions and conditions on the conduct of aquaculture in an aquaculture development zone, or part thereof, as the Minister considers necessary, including:	19. (1) Waziri kwa kuwasiliana na mamlaka husika anaweza, kutoa tangazo kwenye gazeti la serikali ili kuainisha vizuizi na mambo muhimu katika utendaji kanda au sehemu ya ukanda kwa ukuzaji wa viumbe kwenye maji, kama Waziri atakavyoona inafaa, ikijumuisha:
Utekelezaji wa Shughuli za	(a) the aquatic species which may be farmed;	(a) Aina ya samaki ambao wanaweza kufugwa;
	(b) the conditions subject to which aquaculture and any related activities may be conducted; and	(b) Mambo muhimu yanayotakiwa kuwepo ili ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji na vingine kama hivyo vifanyike kwa ufanisi; na

Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji	(c) the number and size of the aquaculture establishments that may be established within the zone and the carrying capacity of the aquaculture zone concerned.	(c) Namba na ukubwa wa miundombinu ya ukuzaji wa viumbe kwenye maji vitakavyowekwa katika ukanda wa ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji.
Other Activities in aquaculture zone Shughuli nyingine katika Kanda za Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji	20. A person may not unless authorized in writing by the Director, conduct any business or undertaking other than specified aquaculture activities in that particular aquaculture development zones.	20. Mtu yoyote hatotakiwa, isipokuwa kwa ruhusa ya maandishi kutoka kwa Mkurugenzi wa ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji ili kufanya kazi nyingine tofauti na ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji kwenye eneo lililoainishwa kama ukanda wa ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji.
	<b>PART IV: AQUACULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM</b>	<b>SEHEMU YA NNE: MFUMO TAARIFA WA UKUZAJI VIUMBE MAJI</b>
Aquaculture Statistics Collection and Management	21. (1) The Director shall establish and prescribe aquaculture statistics collection system. (2) Subject to subsection (1) the Director shall be responsible for the collection, processing, storage, reporting and dissemination of aquaculture statistics. (3) The statistics shall contain information on aquaculture industry <i>inter allia</i> establishments, practices, permits holders, production, aquaculture development zones, aquaculture associations.	21. (1) Waziri ataweka na kutangaza takwimu katika mfumo wa ukusanyaji. (2) Kama ilivyoelekezwa katika kifungu kidogo cha (1) Mkurugenzi anatakiwa kuwa na mamlaka ya kukusanya, kuchakata, kutunza, kutaarifu, kusambaza taarifa za ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji. (3) Takwimu zitakazotuzwa ni pamoja na maeneo yote yanayojishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji kibiashara, vibali, kibali, na kanda za uendelezaji wa viumbe maji, vyama na ushirika wa ukuzaji viumbe maji.
Ukusanyaji na Usimamizi wa Takwimu za Ukuzaji viumbe Maji	(4) Subject to subsection (3), The Director may require any person to collect, keep and disclose, within a reasonable time or on a regular basis, any information related to aquaculture for the purposes of the national aquaculture information system or for achieving the objects of this Act. (5) Subject to subsection (1), officer responsible for aquaculture in Local Government Authority shall collect, keep and submit records of aquaculture establishments and activities therein and submit to the Director on regular basis; (6) Notwithstanding subsection (3) the director shall furnish	(4) Kutokana na kifungu (3), mmiliki wa eneo la ukuzaji viumbe maji atatakiwa kutoa taarifa za kazi za ukuzaji viumbe maji. (5) Kutokana na kifungu (1) Afisa Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji atakusanya, kutunza na kutuma kumbukumbu za maeneo na kazi za ukuzaji viumbe maji katika eneo lake. (6) Bila kuathiri/bila kujali kifungu (3), Mkurugenzi anapaswa

	relevant authorities and stakeholders with aquaculture data and information.	kuzitaarifu mamlaka zinazohusika na taarifa za ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji.
	<b>PART V: MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MEASURES</b>	<b>SEHEMU V: HATUA ZA USIMAMIZI NA UTHIBITI</b>
Permission to Undertake Aquaculture Activities	22. (1) A person shall not operate commercial aquaculture establishment or offer services to aquaculture industry without a written permit of Director. (2) Permission for any activity in subsection (1) may be granted subject to such conditions as the Director may prescribe.	22. (1) Mtu yeyote hatajihusisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji kibiashara isipokuwa kwa mujibu wa Sheria hii. (2) Idhini ya kufanya shughuli yoyote katika kifungu (1) inaweza kutolewa chini ya masharti na kibali kwa jinsi Mkurugenzi atakavyoona inafaa.
Idhini ya kufanya shughuli ukuzaji viumbe maji	(3) A permit issued under this Act is not transferable except with the prior written approval by the Director.	(3) Kibali itakayotolewa chini ya Sheria hii haihamishiki isipokuwa kwa kibali cha Mkurugenzi.
	(4) A person who contravenes subsections (1) and (3) commits an offense and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not less than five hundred thousand and not exceeding one million shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both.	(3) Mtu atakayekiuka kifungu (1) atakuwa amefanya kosa na atawajibika kwa faini sio chini ya Shilingi laki tano na si zaidi ya Shilingi milioni moja au kwa muda wa kifungu kisichozidi mwaka mmoja au vyote.
Ownership of Aquaculture organisms and Products	23. (1) All aquaculture organisms and products, while contained within the boundaries of an aquaculture establishment, are exclusive property of the establishment owner until sold, traded, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the establishment owner. (2) All aquaculture organisms or products referred to in subsection (1), which are released or which escape into the natural environment, remain the exclusive property of aquaculture establishment owner as long as the aquaculture establishment owner can prove their identity.	23. (1) Viumbe maji wakuzwao na mazao yao yatakapokuwa katika eneo la ukuzaji viumbe maji vitakuwa mali halali ya mwenye eneo mpaka vikiuzwa, safirishwa au kutolewa na mwenye eneo. (2) Viumbe maji au mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe maji vitakavyoingia katika mazingira ya asili, vitakuwa mali ya eneo la uzalishaji kama mmiliki ataweza kuonyesha utambulisho wake.
Introduction and transfer of aquatic organisms	24. (1) A person shall not, without written permission granted by the Director, introduce or cause to be introduced into Mainland Tanzania or any Mainland Tanzania waters any seeds of exotic or adult species of aquatic organism or any genetically modified aquatic organism or transfer any species of aquatic organisms from one aquaculture establishment to another or from any location to another in Mainland Tanzania	24. (1) Mtu yeyote hataruhusiwa bila idhini ya maandishi itakayotolewa na Mkurugenzi kuingiza Tanzania Bara au katika maji ya Tanzania Bara mayai, vifaranga au mbegu za aina ya kigeni ya samaki au samaki wakubwa au samaki waliobadilishwa kijenetiki au kutoka katika eneo moja la ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji hadi lingine ndani ya Tanzania Bara.
Uingizwaji na uhamishwaji	(2) The permission granted by the Director under subsection (1)	(2) Idhini itakayotolewa na Mkurugenzi chini ya kifungu cha (1)

i wa viumbe maji	may be subject to such conditions as prescribed under this Act.	inaweza kutolewa na masharti kulingana na Waziri atakavyoona inafaa.
	(3) The Director must not issue any approval under this section unless the impact of any introduction or transfer of any aquatic species or genetically modified aquatic organism has been assessed, if so required, in accordance with the legislation or policy dealing with environmental assessments.	(3) Mkurugenzi hatatoa idhini katika kifungu hiki isipokuwa athari za uingizaji, uhamishaji wa jamii ya samaki wenye sifa tajwa katika kifungu cha (1) imefanyiwa tatthmini kulingana na kanuni na sera inayoshughulikia tathmini za athari za kimazingira.
Escapement  Utorokaji wa viumbe maji	25. (1) A person engaged in aquaculture shall take appropriate measures to prevent or minimize the risk of the escape of aquaculture stock into the wild.	25. (1) Mtu yeyote anayejishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji atatakiwa kuhakikisha anazuai au anapunguza utorokaji wa viumbe wanaokuzwa kwenye maji kutoka katika mashamba kwenda katika maji ya asili.
	(2) Where there has been an escape or damage to the aquaculture establishment that may lead to the escape, owner of the establishment should take immediate measures to minimize the damage to the extent possible to rescue the situation.	(2) Ikiwa kuna utorokaji, au uharibifu wa shamba, vifaa au nyenzo yoyote inayoweza kusababisha utorokaji wa viumbe msimamizi wa shamba atatakiwa kuchukua hatua za haraka kuzuia uharibifu huo.
	(3) A person engaged in aquaculture practices shall, within twelve hours after becoming aware of the escape or damage to an aquaculture establishment that may lead to the environmental integrity impairment, notify the Director of the escape or damage, as prescribed under this Act.	(3) Mtu yeyote anayejishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji atatakiwa ndani ya masaa 12 baada ya kugundua kuna kiumbe ametoroka au kuna uharibifu unaoweza kusababisha mkanganyiko wa mmazingira, kutoa taarifa kwa Mkurugenzi juu ya utorokaji au uharibifu huo, ikiwa ni pamoja na:
	(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1), (2) or (3) commits an offense and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not less than five hundred and not exceeding one million shillings or to a term of imprisonment not less than six months and not exceeding one year or to both.	(4) Mtu yeyote atakekiuka kifungu cha (1), (2) au (3) atakuwa ametenda kosa na atatakiwa kulipa faini isiyopongua Shilingi laki tano na isiyozidi milioni moja au kifungo kisichopungua miezi sitana kisichozidi mwaka mmoja.
Management of Aquaculture Effluents in Aquaculture Establishments  Usimamizi	26. (1) A person engaged in aquaculture shall take appropriate measures to prevent discharge of effluent containing harmful levels of chemical products, pathogenic agents, organic matter and any other waste material from the aquaculture establishment to avoid environmental pollution or impairment.	26. (1) Kemikali, vimelea vya magonjwa, takataka za kwenye maji kutoka kwenye mashamba ya ukukuzia viumbe wa kwenye maji kuingiamashambani yatadhibitiwa kwa kuwekewa maelekezo maalum ya udhibiti wa maji machafu na namna ya kuyafanya yasichafue mazingira.
	(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offense and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not less than five hundred and not exceeding one million shillings or to a term of imprisonment not less than six months and not exceeding one	(2) Mtu yeyote atakekiuka kifungu cha (1), (2) au (3) atakuwa ametenda kosa na atatakiwa kulipa faini isiyopongua Shilingi laki tano na isiyozidi milioni moja au kifungo kisichopungua miezi sitana kisichozidi mwaka mmoja au vyote kwa pamoja.

taka za Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji	year or to both.	
Water quality monitoring	27. (1) The Director shall, after consultation with other Authorities prescribe water quality standards for aquaculture.	27. (1) Mkurugenzi atafanya, kwa ajili ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji, atanzisha na kuhifadhi taratibu za ufuatiliaji wa ubora wa maji na mabaki yaliyopo chini ya bwawa au sehemu nyingine za kukuzia viumbe kwenye maji utakaofanya kutolewa kwa taarifa za haraka kwa Mkurugenzi juu ya uwepo au kujitokeza kwa aina yoyote ya uchafuzi au kitu chochote kilichozuka kinachoweza kuathiri au kuwa hatari kwa viumbe wa kwenye maji au mazao yatokanayo na ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji.
Ufuatiliaji wa ubora wa maji	(2) Subject subsection (1) the Director shall, after consultation with other Authorities, cause a water and sediment quality monitoring system to be established and maintained to provide timely information on occurrence or imminent occurrence of any pollution or natural phenomenon which may have a harmful or detrimental effect on the aquatic environment or any aquaculture establishment.	(2) Kulingana na kifungu (1), Mkurugenzi atashauriana na mamlaka husika kuandaa mfumo wa ufuatiliaji ubora wa maji na taka maji na kutos taarifa za kutokea au uwezekano wa kutokea uchfunzi au kitu cha asili kinachoweza kuwa na uharibu katika mazingira ya majini au maeneo ya ukuzaji viumbe maji.
	(3) The Director may must allow aquaculture establishments access to information about any condition that may affect the health of aquatic organisms	(3) Waziri ataruhusu maeneo ya ukuzaji viumbe maji kupata taarifa kuhusu hali inayoweza kudhuru afya ya viumbe wa maji.
Aquaculture not to impair other activities	28. (1) The Director shall in collaboration with Local Authorities and other relevant bodies ensure that:	28. (1) Mkurugenzi kwa kushirikiana na mamlaka ya serikali za mtaa na Taasisi nyingine atahakikisha:
Shughuli za kuzaji viumbe maji kutokuathiri kazi nyingine	(a) aquaculture activities are ecologically sustainable and allows the rational use of the resource shared by aquaculture and other activities;	(a) Shughuli za ukuzaji viumbe maji yanakua endelevu kiikolojia na yanatoa mwanya katika utumiaji wa rasilimali kwa kushirikiana na shughuli nyingine za kijamii;
	(b) the livelihood, culture and traditions of local communities are not affected by aquaculture development; and	(b) maisha, tamaduni na mila za jamii haziathiriwi na ukuzaji viumbe maji; na
	(c) the local community has access to fishing grounds.	(c) Jamii inaendelea na shughuli za uvuvi.
	(2) Any person or group of persons who deprive a local community the access to fishing grounds without good cause commits an offense.	(2) Mtu yeyote atakayezuia jamii ya wavuvi kuendelea na shughuliza uvuvi atakuwa anatenda kosa.
Aquaculture	29. (1) Subject to applicable regional and international law, the	29. (1) Chini ya Sheria za Kikanda na Kimataifa, Mkurugenzi

in transboundary water bodies	Director shall initiate dialogue with other riparian States to ensure that governments and aquaculture farmers are obliged to protect transboundary aquatic ecosystems from:	ataitisha mazungumzo na nchi majirani kuhakikisha kuwa Serikali na wakuzaji viumbe kwenye maji wanalazimika kulinda mazingira ya majini yanayotumika kwa pamoja kutoka kwa:
Ukuzaji viumbe maji katika maji ya yanayochan giwa na nchi nyingine	(a) escapement of aquaculture species into shared water bodies;	(a) utorokaji wa viumbe wanaokuzwa kwenye maji toka wanakokuzwa kwenda katika maji ya asili yanayomilikiwa na nchi husika kwa pamoja;
	(b) aquaculture effluent that might affect transboundary aquatic ecosystems; and	(b) Utiririshaji wa maji taka kutokana na ukuzaji viumbe yanayoweza kuathiri mazingira ya majini yanayomilikiwa kwa pamoja katika nchi wanachama; and
	(c) diseases that are likely to become or have reached epidemic proportions.	(c) magonjwa amabayo yanonekana au yamekuwa janga.
Health and Welfare of Aquaculture Organisms	30. (1) Any person engaged in aquaculture shall immediately report to the Director or any other officer responsible for aquaculture, presence of any disease or harmful organism in an aquaculture establishment.	30. (1) mtu yeyote anayejishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji atatakiwa kutoa taarifa haraka kwa Mkurugenzi au Afisa yetote anayehusika na ukuzaji viumbe maji uwepo wa ugonjwa au mdudu mharibifu katika eneo lake la ukuzaji viumbe maji
Afya na Ustawi wa viumbe maji	(2) The Director may, after consultation with relevant authorities, and where disease or harmful organism deemed to pose significant risk to aquaculture organisms or to the environment:	(2) Mkurugenzi baada ya kushauriana na mamlaka husika anaweza:
	(a) order the isolation, quarantine or treatment of any aquatic organism infected or thought to be infected with a disease or harmful organism;	(a) kuamuru kutenga, kuweka karantini au kutibu kiumbe maji kilichoathirika;
	(b) restrict) or destroy the movement of any aquatic organisms infected or thought to be infected with a disease or harmful organism;	(b) kuharibu na kuteketeza au kuzuia kusafirisha kiumbe maji aliyeathirika;
	(c) quarantine any aquaculture establishment in which the Director reasonably suspects that a disease or harmful organism is present.	(c) kuliwekea karantini eneo au sehemu ya eneo lenye ugonjwa;
	(3) Any owner of aquaculture establishment must take all possible measures to prevent the spread of disease or of any harmful organism in or from the aquaculture establishment, including the destruction of aquatic organisms or aquaculture products and the disinfection of aquaculture facilities and the owner shall	(3) Mtu yeyote anayejishughulisha na ukuzaji viumbe maji anatakiwa kuchukuwa hatua za kuzuia kuenea kwa ugonjwa na kuzingatia maelekezo yoyote yatakayotolewa na Mkurugenzi.

	immediately comply with any measures that the Director may direct for that purpose.	
	(4) The Director may prescribe minimum standards for protecting the welfare of live aquaculture organisms.	Mkurugenzi anaweza kutoa kanuni za kulinda haki za viumbe hai maji
Use of drugs, hormones and chemicals	31. (1) Any person shall not use any drug, hormones, antibiotics or any other chemicals for the treatment of fish diseases or growth promotion without a written approval from the Director.	31. (1) hakuna mtu atakayeruhusiwa kutumia madawa, vichochezi, antibiotiki au chemikali yoyote katika kutibu magonjwa au kukuza ukuaji wa samaki bila idhini ya Mkurugenzi.
Matumizi ya madawa, vichochezi na kemikali	(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offense and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not less than five hundred thousand and not exceeding one million shillings or to a term of imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding two years or to both.	(2) Mtu atakayekiuka kifungu (1) atakuwa amefanya kosa na akipatika na hatia atalipa faini isiyopungua shilingi laki tano na isiyozidi milioni moja au kufungo kisicho chini ya mwaka mmoja na kisichozidi miaka miwili au vyote kwa pamoja.
Harvest and Marketing of Aquaculture Products	32. (1) Harvest and marketing of aquaculture products shall be at owner's preference with regard to weight or length under prescribed conditions.	32. (1) Uvunaji na uuzwaji wa mazao ya viumbe maji kwa kuzingatia uzito au urefu utakuwa juu ya mmiliki katika masoko ya ndani ya nchi na kimataifa.
Uvunaji na Masoko ya mazao ya viumbe maji	(2) Subject to subsection (1), the products' owner will notify the Director and incase of export, permit will be granted by the Director under prescribed conditions.	(2) Kutokana na kifungu (1), mmiliki wa mazao atamtaarifu Mkurugenzi na kwa anayesafirisha, atapata kibali cha mkurugenzi chini ya masharti ya kanuni yaliyowekwa.
Quality and safety of aquaculture products	33. (1) The Director, after consultation with relevant Authorities, shall establish and maintain quality standards for safety and traceability of aquaculture products as prescribed conditions.	33. (1) Waziri atatoa notisi kwenye gazeti la Serikali akitaja masharti muhimu ya usalama na ubora wa mazao ya viumbe maji ili kulinda afya ya mlaji.
Kudhibiti ubora na usalama wa mazao ya	(2) Subject to subsection (1), the Director may seize, hold, quarantine, disinfect or destroy any aquaculture product if they do meet the established quality and safety standards	(2) Kwa mjibu wa kifungu (1), Mkurugenzi anaweza kuzuia, kuweka karantini, au kuteketeza mazao yoyote ya ukuzaji viumbe maji kama hayajafikia viwango vya ubora na usalama uliowekwa.
	(3) The Director may, after consultation with relevant Authorities, establish a certification system for aquaculture practices and products	(3) Mkurugenzi baada ya kushauriana na Mamlaka zinazohusika anaweza kuandaa mfumo wa kuithinisha mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe maji;

viumbe maji		
National Residual Monitoring Plan	34. (1) The Director shall establish and prescribe a National Residual Monitoring Plan; (2) Subject to subsection (1) an aqua farmer shall not use:	34. (1) Mkurugenzi anapaswa kuanzisha na kutangaza Mpango wa kitaifa wa kuchunguza/kupima mabaki. (2) Kama inavyosomeka katika kifungu kidogo cha (1), mfugaji wa samaki hatakiwi kutumia:
Mpango wa Taifa wa kufatilia mabaki taka	(a) hormones and beta-agonists or any other similar substances for growth promotion; (b) unauthorized substances or substances which are not permitted as prescribed by the Director.	(a) Homoni na beta-agonists au kemikali zozote zinazochochea ukuaji; (b) Kitu chochote ambacho hakijaruhusiwa na Mkurugenzi
	<b>PART VI: ENFORCEMENT</b>	<b>SEHEMU VI: UFUATILIAJI</b>
Appointment of Aquaculture Inspectors	35. (1) The Director shall appoint any public officer as an aquaculture inspector for the purposes of this Act and shall be published in the <i>Gazette</i> . (2) Officers appointed under section (1) shall be answerable to the Director and will discharge their duties as prescribed in this act.	35. (1) Maafisa watakaoteuliwa kwa kifungu (1) atapewa kazi hizo na atakuwa katika ofisi au taasisi hiyo kulingana na matakwa ya Mkurugenzi atakavyoona inafaa. (2) Maafisa watakaoteuliwa kwa kifungu (1) watawajibika kwa Mkurugenzi watafanya majukumu yao kama ilivyoelekezwa katika Sheria hii.
Uteuzi wa Wakaguzi Viumbe Maji	(3) Officers appointed under subsection (1) shall be issued with identification cards and will be required to show their identification cards when discharging their duties.	(3) Maafisa watakao teuliwa kwa Kifungu (3) watapewa Kitambulisho Maalum na watawajibika kukionyesha wakati wa utekelezaji wa majukumu yao.
Powers of Inspectors	36. (1) Aquaculture inspector shall have powers to:	36. (1) Mkguzi wa Ukuzaji Viumbe kwenye Maji atakuwa na uwezo wa:
Mamlaka ya Wakaguzi	(a) enter and inspect any aquaculture establishment;	(a) kuingia na kufanya ukaguzi maeneo yoyote panapofanyika kazi za ukuzaji viumbe maji;
	(b) stop, enter and search any vehicle, vessel or aircraft which may be transporting aquaculture products and inputs;	(b) kusimamisha, kuingia na kukagua gari, zana au ndege ambayo inaweza kuwa inasafirisha mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji au pembejeo zake;
	(c) question any person who, in the opinion of the aquaculture inspector, may be capable of furnishing any information which the inspector may require;	(c) kuhoji mtu yoyote kwa minajili ya kupata taarifa anazozihitaji;
	(d) require any person employed in any aquaculture facility to assist in the examination of such aquaculture facility or any document in order to ascertain whether this Act has been complied with;	(d) kumtaka mtu yeyote anayefanyakazi katika shughuli za ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji kuchunguza eneo ya uzalishaji au nyaraka ili kujua kama Sheria hii inazingatiwa;



	(e) seize and destroy any aquatic organism or aquaculture product or any sample of an aquatic organism or aquaculture product, which the aquaculture inspector suspects are diseased or infected with parasites or has not been farmed in accordance with a permit issued under this Act or has been removed or transported from any site in contravention of this Act;	(e)kukamata na kuteketeza kiumbe maji chochote kinachofugwa au mazao yake au sampuli yoyote ya kiumbe cha kufugwa ambacho mkaguzi anadhani kinaugonjwa au kimeathirika na vimelea vya magonjwa kwa mujibu wa Sheria hii au zimetolewa au zimesafirishwa kutoka katika eneo lolote kinyume na Sheria hii;
	(2) Where an inspector on reasonable grounds suspects that an offense under this Act has been committed, the inspector may:	(2) Iwapo Mkaguzi atahisi kuwa Sheria hii imevunjwa anaweza:
	(a) seize any vehicle, vessel or equipment or any other means which the inspector reasonably suspects has been used in the commission of that offense or where such seizure is reasonably necessary to preserve evidence;	(a) Kuzuia gari lolote, zanaa au kifaa au namna yoyote ambayo Mkaguzi anahisi kimetumika kufanya kosa au ambapo kuzuia huko kutasidia kuhifadhi kithibiti;
	(b) require any person who may have information concerning a possible offense to furnish his or her name and address.	(b) kutaka mtu yeyote anayeweza kuwa na taarifa ya tukio la kuvunjwa sharia hii kutoa jina na anuani yake;
	(3) If any aquatic organism or aquaculture product seized under subsection (1):	(3) Kama kiumbemaji chochote au mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji yatazuiwa kwa kifungu kidogo (1):
	(a) if found not to be diseased or infected, the Inspector must return it to its owner or, if its return is not practicable, the Inspector may dispose of it as the Inspector thinks fit; or	(a) hayatakuwa na ugonjwa au na vimelea vya magonjwa yatarudishwa kwa mwenye mali au kama kama haiwezekani kurudishwa, Waziri anaweza kuamuru kuharibiwa akama atakavyoona inafaa; or
	(b) is found to be diseased or infected with parasites, the Inspector may dispose of it as the Inspector thinks fit.	(b) kama yatakuwa yana magonjwa au yameathirika, Waziri anaweza kuamuru kuharibiwa akama atakavyoona inafaa.
Call for information from the permit holders  Kuhitaji taarifa kwa mmiliki wa Kibali	37. The Director may for the purpose connected with the implementation of this Act, by notice sent in writing, or delivered by registered post, require any person holding a permit under this Act to send or deliver to the Director within thirty days from the date on which the notice was sent or delivered, such documents and information that is required.	37. Mkurugenzi anaweza kwa nia ya utekelezaji wa Sheria hii akatoa notisi ya maandishi au kutuma barua ikimtaka mmiliki wa kibali kwa mujibu wa sheria hii kutuma au kupeleka taarifa kwa Mkurugenzi ndani ya siku thelathini tangu siku notisi ilipotolewa
	38. (1) The Minister may make regulations for the better carrying	38. Waziri anaweza kushauri vifungu vya Sheria kwa ajili ya

Power of Minister to make Regulations	out of the objects and purposes of this Act and may, by such regulations, make provisions which, in his opinion, are necessary or expedient for the purpose of regulating or controlling aquaculture practices and its products.	utekelezaji bora wa Sheria hii na kwa maendeleo ya Ukuzaji wa Viumbe kwenye Maji katika kusimamia, kutunza au kutafuta masoko kwa mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji, mimea na wanyama wa kwenye maji.
Mamlaka ya Waziri kutunga Kanuni	(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations:	(2) Bila ya kuathiri ujumla wa kifungu (1), Waziri anaweza kutengeneza kanuni:
	(a) providing for the issuance, suspension and cancellation of permits or authorities granted or given under this Act or any subsidiary legislation made under this Act;	(a) zinazohusu utoaji, kusimamishwa na kufutwa kwa kibali au mamlaka nafasi au lililotolewa chini ya sheria hii au sheria yoyote ndogo alifanya chini ya sheria hii;
	(b) prescribing the terms and conditions upon which any such permit or authority may be granted or issued;	(b) ataoa vigezo na masharti ambayo juu kibali au mamlaka yoyote kama inaweza kuwa nafasi au iliyotolewa;
	(c) prescribing the forms of application for permits, and responsible authorities;	(c) kuagiza fomu ya maombi ya kibali na mamlaka husika;
	(d) prescribing fees for permits, services and authorities;	(d) Kutangaza tozo/ada kwa kibali, huduma na mamlaka;
	(e) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the importation of exotic live aquatic organism intended for aquaculture into and within Mainland Tanzania;	(e) kuzuian na kusimamia uingizaji wa viumbe maji vinavyokusudiwa kwa ukuzaji viumbe maji Tanzania;
	(f) prohibiting or regulating the exportation of aquaculture organisms;	(f) Kudhibiti au kusimamia uingizwaji wa samaki wa sio wa asili waliohai kutoka nchi nyingine kuja bara;
	(g) prohibiting or restricting the use of hazardous materials for the purpose of preservation and treatment in aquaculture establishments and their products;	(g) Kudhibiti na kusimamia uingizwaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa mimea na wanyama wa kwenye maji au mazao ya viumbe wa kwenye maji;
	(h) prohibiting or restricting the capturing, collection, removal or destruction of any variety of aquatic organisms intended for aquaculture;	(h) Kudhibiti au kuzuia matumizi ya kemikali zenye sumu kwa ajili ya utunzaji na uuaji wa vijidudu vya samaki wa kufugwa na chakula cha samaki;
	(i) controlling the import and export of aquaculture products;	(i) Kudhibiti au kuzuia ukamatwaji au uharibifu wa baadhi ya samaki, mimea na wanyama wa kwenye maji pamoja na mazao ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji;
	(j) regulating the marketing of aquaculture products;	(j) Kudhibiti usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa samaki, mimea na wanyama maji, mazao ya samaki au mazao ya mimea na wanyama maji (viumbe wa kwenye maji);
	(k) regulating the processing of aquaculture products;	(k) Kusimamia masoko ya samaki wa kufugwa na mazao ya viumbe wa kwenye maji;
	(l) prescribing conditions under which every processor of	(l) Kusimamia uchakatwaji wa mazao ya viumbe wa kwenye maji;

	aquaculture products shall comply;	
(m)	prescribing specifications to which any aquaculture establishment used for the purpose of aquaculture product processing, storage or sale shall conform;	(m) Kutangaza vigezo ambavyo kila mchakataji anapaswa kuvifuata;
(n)	providing for and regulating the manner in which aquaculture activities shall be undertaken;	(n) Kutangaza vigezo maalum ambavyo kila eneo au shamba litakalotumika kwa uchakataji wa mazao ya viumbe wa kwenye maji, utunzaji au kwa uuzaji;
(o)	providing for the issuance of identification cards and conditions under which they will be used;	(o) kudhibiti namna ambavyo ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji unatekelezwa;
(p)	regulating commercial aquaculture;	(p) Kusimamia ufugaji wa kujikimu kwa wakuzaji viumbe kwenye maji;
(q)	prescribing a programme for the monitoring, surveillance and control of diseases of aquatic organisms;	(q) Kutangaza utaratibu wa usimamizi na ufuatiliaji wa magonjwa ya viumbe wa kwenye maji;
(r)	prescribing the form of any permit or other approval which is issued, granted or given under this Act;	(r) Kutangaza mfumo wa kibali yoyote au kibali chochote kitatolewa kwa kutumia sheria hii;
(s)	prescribing the duration of any permit and the conditions which are applicable to the renewal of any such permit;	(s) Kutangaza kipindi cha kibali na vigezo ambavyo vitatumika ili kuhuisha kibali;
(t)	prescribing the health certification requirements to be met prior to the import or export of aquaculture products;	(t) Kutangaza uwepo wa vyeti vya afya ambavyo vitatumika katika uingizaji na utoaji wa viumbe waliohai wa ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji na mazao yake;
(u)	prescribing measures for the prevention, treatment and eradication of diseases in aquatic organisms;	(u) Kutangaza vipimo vya uzuiaji na katika kutibu magonjwa ya viumbe wa kwenye maji;
(v)	prescribing procedures to be followed for demarcating aquaculture establishments, isolating, quarantining, gathering, disposing and destroying diseased aquaculture products;	(v) Kutangaza utaratibu unaotakiwa kufuatwa katika kuweka mipaka ya viumbe kwenye maji, kuwatenga, kuwakusanya, kutenga vinaofaa na kuwaharibu ambao tayari wameathirika na magonjwa;
(w)	providing for the establishment of aquaculture development zones;	(w) Kubuni maeneo kwa ukanda wa maendeleo ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji;
(x)	regulating or prohibiting the removal, transportation, sale, display for sale or disposal of any aquaculture produce or aquatic organism;	(x) Kusimamia au kudhibiti uondoaji, usafirishaji, uuzwaji kwa ajili ya uuzaji au uonyeshwaji au kuharibu wa viumbe ambao hawafai wa kwenye maji;
(y)	regulating or prohibiting the discharge into water bodies of any pollution from offshore aquaculture facilities;	(y) Kusimamia au kudhibiti utolewaji wa uchafu wowote kwenye maji kutoka pembezoni mwa vyanzo vya maji;
(z)	regulating or prohibiting the collection of wild seeds;	(z) Kusimamia au kudhibiti ukusanywaji wa mbegu kutoka katika vyanzo vya asili;
(aa)		(aa) Kusimamia au kudhibiti ukusanyaji wa magugu maji;

	(bb) regulating the farming of aquarium and ornamental fish	(bb) Kusimamia ulimaji wa samaki wa mapambo;
	(cc) regulating or prohibiting the use of some drugs, antibiotics or other chemicals to control disease;	(cc) Kusimamia au kudhibiti utumiaji wa madawa au kemikali kwa ajili ya kudhibiti magonjwa;
	(dd) regulating or prohibiting the use of hormones for controlling reproduction or as growth promoters;	(dd) Kusimamia au kudhibiti utumiaji homoni za kudhibiti uzalishwaji au kuharakisha ukuaji;
	(ee) providing for establishment of aquaculture information system for the purposes of this Act, the information to be recorded therein and the inspection thereof;	(ee) Kumpatia msajili kumbukumbu au nyaraka kwa ajili ya sheria hii, taarifa iwekwe kwenye kumbukumbu na uchunguzi ufanyike;
	(ff) regulating the construction, installations and maintenance of aquaculture establishments;	(ff) Kusimamia utengenezwaji wa mifumo na miundombinu itakayotumika kama vifaa vya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji;
	(gg) regulating the construction of structures, maintenance, protection and control over boundary beacons, buoys or other marks used for aquaculture;	(gg) Kusimamia utengenezaji wa mifumo, uboreshwaji na ulinzi wa mipaka inayotumika katika ukuzaji wa viumbe kwenye maji;
	(hh) prescribing fish feed and fish feed standards;	(hh) Kutangaza vigezo au viwango vya ubora kwa vyakula vya samaki;
	(ii) prescribing the management and procedure required for handling specimen to the National Fish Quality Control Laboratories;	(ii) Kutangaza usimamizi na hatua zinazotakiwa kwa ajili ya utunzaji wa sampuli katika Maabara ya Taifa ya Uboza kwa Mazao ya Uvuvi;
	(jj) prescribing in consultation with the Minister for Finance various fees and charges under this Act;	(jj) Kutangaza kwa ushirikiano na Waziri wa Fedha na Mipango ada tofauti tofauti na tozo chini ya sheria hii;
	(kk) regulating the manner in which communal aquaculture activities shall be carried out;	(kk) Kusimamia namna ya ushirikiano katika tasnia ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji na namna ya kujiendesha kwake;
	(ll) regulating anything which may be required for the proper implementation of this Act.	(ll) Kusimamia vitu vyote vitakavyotakiwa kwa utekelezaji mzuri wa sheria hii.
Act to prevail over by-laws  Sheria kuwa na nguvu dhidi ya Sheria Ndogo	39. Where any provision of any by-law made by a local government authority is inconsistent with any provision of this Act or any subsidiary legislation made under this Act, the provision of this Act or, as the case may be, of the subsidiary legislation, shall be construed so as to revoke, to the extent of the inconsistency, the provision of such by-law.	39. Iwapo na Sheria za mamlaka ya serikali ya mitaa ambazo haziendani na Sheria hii au kipengele chochote cha Sheria chini ya Sheria hii, Sheria hiyo mbadala itatakiwa kupitiwa upya ili kuondokana na sintonfahamu hiyo;

Interaction with other Acts  Mwingiliano na Sheria nyingine	40. Subject to subsection (...), this Act is in addition to and does not limit or derogate from the provisions of any other Act.	40. Chini ya cha (...), Sheria hii inaongeza na haizuii au haiondoi matumizi ya Sheria nyingine yoyote
Repeals, Act No.22 of 2003  Kufutwa kwa Sheria ya Uvuvi Na. 22 ya Mwaka 2003	41. (1) The Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003 is hereby repealed.	41. (1) Sheria ya Uvuvi Na. 22 ya 2003 inafutwa
	(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Act:	(2) Bila kuathiri kufutwa kwa sheria:
	(a) all permits and permits granted under the provisions of the Fisheries Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Aquaculture Development Act;	(a) Vibali vyote vilivyotolewa kwa Sheria hii ya Uvuvi vitachukuliwa kuwa vimefanyika chini ya Sheria Maendeleo ya Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji;
	(b) all regulations made under the Fisheries Act, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act and shall remain in force and have effect until repealed, replaced or amended under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;	(b) kanuni zote zilifanywa kwa Sheria ya Uvuvi zitajulikana kama zimetolewa kwa Sheria hii na zitabaki katika matumizi mpaka zifutwe, badilishwa chini na kulingana na vipengele vya Sheria hii;
	(c) all lawful orders, notices, by-laws or anything given or made by an authorized officer so authorized to give or make such lawful orders, notices and by-laws under the Fisheries Act, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, and shall remain in force and effect until amended or withdrawn under this Act.	(c) matamko ya kisheria, notisi, sheria ndogo au kitu chochote kilichotolewa na Afisa Aliyeteuliwa ili kuidhinisha au kutoa tamko la kisheria, notisi, au sheria ndogo chini ya Sheria ya Uvuvi zitachukuliwa kuwa zimefanyika kwa Sheria hii na zitabaki katika matumizi mpaka zitakapobadilisha au ondolewa chini ya Sheria hii.