

## FISHERY LAWS

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### CHAPTER - 1

#### General Provisions

##### Scope of the Law

(The amendment by Law No. 3288)

**Article 1-** This law includes protection, production and inspection of aquatic products.

##### Definitions

**Article 2-** Definitions of the terms included in this law are as follows :

**Aquatic Products :** The plants, animals and their eggs which are in the sea and in inland waters.  
(Except animals included in the Hunting on Law)

**Producers of the aquatic products :** Real and the juridical persons fishing or collecting aquatic products in the seas and in inland waters.

**Fishing Areas** : The waters suitable for fishing or in which a catching device can be set or used for production.

**Fishing Gears** : Vessels and all kinds of material, equipment, devices, tools, baits, sets and installations in catching and collecting aquatic products.

**Inland Waters** : Lakes, artificial lakes, lagoons, dam-lakes, dams, regulators, channels, arcs, rivers, river mouths and areas for reproducing and rearing.

**Lagoons** : They are the lakes which are affected by the sea water because of its connection with the sea.

**River Mouth** : Waters where rivers flow into the lake or the sea. They are effected by the river and suitable for fishing.

**Reproduction and Propagation Sites :**

Constructions built for propagating and rearing aquatic species.

**Weir Site** : Water area suitable to set one or more weirs of either the fixed or floating type.

**Fixed weirs** : Water areas in the seas and inland waters naturally surrounded or fenced with sticks, rods, wire, stones, concrete or other obstructing material. They are connected to the bottom and have unchanging boundaries. They are built for trapping and catching fish.

**Floating weirs :** Installations set by a surrounding net, buoy and boat for catching fish.

**Vallis :** Waters appropriate for fishing in the sea and inland waters adjacent to the beach and having definite boundaries.

**Bottom Trawl :** Fishing operation to catch fish on the bottom by dragging the trawl net through the sea bottom by one or more vessels.

**Mid-water Trawl :** Fishing operation carried out by dragging the trawl net without contacting the bottom, exclusively to catch pelagic fish.

**Combined Trawl :** Trawl nets appropriate either for bottom or mid-water trawling and fishing operations carried out with these nets.

**Vessel :** Irrespective of their tonnage and type of all floating vehicles, either steamed or with a motor, used in the seas and inland waters for research, fishing, transport or for processing the aquatic products. Boat, rowing boats, sailing boats, flat-bottomed boats and lighter are called vessels.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **Fishing Activities**

#### **A) Fishery Production Licence**

##### **Licences**

**Article 3-** In order to regulate fishing in the country fishing licences are being issued.

Real persons involved in fishing must get a licence for themselves and juridical persons must get a licence according to their juridical status.

Owners and persons who equip the fishing vessels must also have a licence for the vessel in question.

Fishing licences are issued by the Governorship upon the advice of the related official departments.

The licences have to be shown to the proper authorities upon request.

Fishermen who will catch fish in the forestry and in the areas where there are irrigation facilities, must beforehand get a visa for their licences from the local forestry authorities and State Hydraulic Works.

Procedures applied in obtaining a fishing licence are based on the licence's duration and renewal are determined by a regulation. Licences mentioned in this article are issued without any fee or dues.

**(Amendment of paragraph seven by Law No. 3288)**

Turkish citizens and foreigners who will catch fish for non-commercial or sportive purposes with small scale gears in the areas where fishing is not prohibited are not obliged to get a fishing licence. Matters concerning the methods and principles of this type of fishing are arranged by regulation.

Provisions of the Law No. 4922 on the protection of life and commodities of the people at sea and related bylaws are reserved.

**B) Fishing Areas**

**Leasing the Fishing Areas Owned by Public Juridical Persons**

**Article 4-** Fishing right of the dams, weirs, vallis, lakes, ponds, rivers and the fishing areas at the mouth of rivers, sea and inland waters under the rule and possession of the Treasury or State Hydraulic Works or the state are leased to the cooperative associations, cooperatives, or to the village unions established at the place in question which possess the qualifications that will be determined in the regulation, and whose members reside in the fishing area, without being subject to the Law No. 2490 by leasing from MAFRA after getting approval from the related Ministries.

Cooperative associations and village unions in question can not transfer their rights to the others.

In case there is no demand within one month after the announcement, the area is leased to real or juridical persons in accordance with Law No. 2490 after getting the approval of the Ministries in question.

The technical conditions and duration of the leasing contract are determined by the related Ministries in considering the local specifications.

Areas appropriate for cultivation may be leased with exception for up to 30 years.

### **The Bordering of the Fishing Zones**

**Article 5-** Border of the fishing areas under the rule and possession of the state are determined by an ad hoc committee chaired by the representative of MAFRA which consists of the representatives of cadastre, the Ministry of Finance and Customs. There will be 3: the expert one from the research institution, and two will be from fishery sector. Commonly known and being definite or as indicated in the leasing contract or specifications, records and the sketch maps prepared in triplicated. One copy each of these are given to MAFRA and the others to the Ministry of Finance and Customs, and the last ones are kept in the local surveying registry office. Records and sketches are published in the Official Journal by MAFRA.

In bordering weirs and vallis in the sea, representatives from the nearest harbour-master joins the committee. In bordering fishing areas which are under possession or management of the State Hydraulic Works the representative from the mentioned General Directorate is included in the committee.

Provision of the first paragraph is not applied in bordering Fishing areas under possession of the Treasury and State Hydraulic Works.

Travel expenses of the officials who take part in the committee mentioned in this article and the fee to be fixed by the court for experts are paid by MAFRA.

#### **New Production Areas**

**Article 6-** Provisions of Article 5 will be applied in the bordering of the fishing areas which will be reestablished or formed spontaneously.

#### **Changes in the Production Areas**

##### **(Amendment by Law No. 3288)**

**Article 7-** It is compulsory to get permission from the related authorities upon the approval of MAFRA before filling, drying, or changing the nature of areas partially or completely, or taking sand, rubble and stones, or dumping stones, soil, rubbish and similar materials which may have adverse effect on the propagation or production of aquatic species, on production areas under the authority and the possession of the general, supplementary and special-budgeted administrations and the state and public economical enterprises.

#### **Measures to be taken in Dam Reservoirs and Artificial Lakes**

**Article 8-** Before letting the water flow into the newly made dam reservoirs or other artificial lakes to be constructed, it is compulsory to apply to MAFRA through the proper authorities to determine the measures necessary for aquatic products, and the accepted procedures as seen necessary by the Ministry should be undertaken.

### **Measures to protect aquatic products**

**Article 9-** In case of inland waters being used for irrigation and power generation purposes, the necessary precautions have to be taken by the related authorities to ensure survival, reproduction and protection of the existing aquatic products in water. The content of these precautions are determined by MAFRA.

### **Transit over weirs owned by Public Juridical Persons**

**Article 10-** Lease holders or managers of the weirs under authority and ownership of the state are obliged to let the free passage of businessmen or craftsmen without giving any harm to the weir.

The conditions of transit and the rules and obligations of the people who will pass over the weir is determined by MAFRA by considering their needs and customary practices.

The right of transit over places under private ownership of the Treasury or State Hydraulic Works is determined according to the provisions of Civil Law.

### **Utilization of Vallis Around the Weir**

**Article 11-** Unless the vallis inside or outside the weirs owned by the Treasury or the State are leased or managed, all the fishermen can make use of them freely.

However, the right of utilising vallis within the borders of weirs owned by the Treasury or the State which are set seasonally at definite places and time, situated towards the area of the weir belonging to the owners of the weir or lease holder. All fishermen can make use of the vallis behind the weir owned by the state, including the time that the weir is being made.



The provision of this article is also applied to the privately-owned weirs.

**Privately Owned Weirs and Vallis and  
Their Dispossession for Public Utility**

**Article 12-** If the weirs and the vallis which are registered in the name of their owners before the Civil Law has been enacted, aren't managed in 5 successive years by the owner or lease holder or abandoned (exception being made for cessation due to unnatural circumstances) are repossessed for public use.

**Cultivating Ponds**

**Article 13-** Those who wish to cultivate aquatic products by building rearing ponds on land for commercial purposes are obliged to apply to MAFRA by informing the Ministry about the location, characteristics and management of the facilities, and submit the enterprise's project and plans.

Permission is issued by MAFRA if there are no adverse effects in terms of public health, the state economy, navigation or science and technology. Propagation ponds to be constructed in the sea and inland waters are also subject to the provision of the article mentioned above. Nevertheless, before permission is given for the establishment of such ponds, the approval of the Ministry of Transportation, conforming that there is no adverse effect on navigation, must be taken. As for the propagation ponds which will be established in the sea and inland waters, provisions of the last paragraph of Article 4. is applied.

## CHAPTER - III

### Improvement, Incentives and Protection

#### A) Improvement

##### Study and Researches

(The amendment by law no. 3288)

**Article 14-** MAFRA is authorized to carry out (or make the others carry out) all the investigations concerning aquatic products.

##### Cooperativization

**Article 15-** Fishermen can form cooperative and unions in conformity with their professional characteristics and according to the Laws; No. 2834, No. 2836 and No. 1163. They are Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and Production Cooperatives respectively.

These cooperatives and unions may have names such as "Fisheries Production Cooperatives", "Fisheries Sales Cooperatives", "Fisheries Sales Cooperatives Union" and Fisheries Credit Cooperatives."

The main contracts of cooperatives and unions are prepared jointly by the General Directorate of Agriculture Bank and the related department of MAFRA.

The Agriculture Bank evaluates and uses all the equipment to be utilized in production and sales of the cooperatives and persons who are engaged in fisheries, and those who sell the products themselves, as a guarantee to the credits it will open according to the Credit Maritime System (declaring the equipment boats,

motors, nets and etc. used in fisheries as an equivalent to the credit given with the condition of insuring them) and use the production, storage and sale facilities as a guarantee on the basis of the deed or renting contract.

Moreover, The Navigation Bank can give credits on the same basis.

### **Education and Training**

**Article 16-** MAFRA, in coordination with the other ministries, and with the purpose of increasing the professional knowledge of the people who are involved in fisheries can arrange free or paid courses and open vocational schools and can take the necessary measures for propaganda, education and training under the leadership of experts.

### **Incentives, Protection and Exemptions**

**Article 17-** Regarding the investments of real and juridical persons related to production, preservation, processing and shipment, the rate of investment discount is % 100 as mentioned in Article 3 of the Chapter 8, which is added to the Income Tax Law no. 193, 31/12/1960 by the Article 16 of the Law no. 202. The interim Article 7 of the Law no. 202 and the interim Article 4 of the Law No. 199 aren't applied.

### **(The amendment of the 2. Paragraph by Law no. 3288)**

Utilisation right for fishermen shelters and their super-structural facilities are leased to the fishery cooperatives or cooperative unions for at least 10 years by the Ministry of Finance and Customs after getting the approval of MAFRA without being subject to provisions of the State Tender Law and through bargaining. If there was

no request from fishery cooperatives or cooperative unions within 30 days after announcement; in accordance with the State Tender Law no. 2886, this right is given to the real and juridical persons through a tender by the Ministry of Finance and Customs.

**Article 18-** The reduction and abolition of the taxes, duties and charges paid during the importation of fishing gears and equipment, giving the necessary guns and cartridges to the dolphin hunters free of charge through cooperatives with the purpose of increasing the production and export of aquatic products is under the authorization of Council of Ministers upon the proposal of MAFRA.

## CHAPTER IV

### Prohibitions and Provisions

#### Prohibitions on Using Explosive and Dangerous Materials

**Article 19-** Fishing by using explosives such as; bomb, dynamite, torpedo, percussion cap, lethal or narcotic substances, or unslaked lime is forbidden. Electric current, electroshock and air pressure can not be used without permission of MAFRA.

Lighting exceeding a certain illumination power, and applying electroshock while taking out the aquatic products caught by fishing lines in the seas aren't subject to regulation.

The basis of application in this article is shown in the regulation.

#### Discharging Hazardous Materials Into The Waters

**Article 20-** It is prohibited to dump materials detrimental to the health of aquatic products, to people who produce or consume them and to the equipment, processing gears and materials, into or around the inland waters or the production areas in the seas; and it is also prohibited to establish facilities that will discharge waste into the waters.

The waste materials prohibited are shown in the regulation.

## **Prohibition on Fishing for Foreigners**

**Article 21-** It is prohibited for non-Turkish citizens to enter the fishing areas and inland waters mentioned in Article 8 of the Territorial Waters Law No. 476, and to practise fishing activities in these areas.

But on the other hand, foreign tourists mentioned in the 7th Paragraph of Article 3, and those who will participate in the researches and studies mentioned in Article 14 with the permission of MAFRA are exempted from this provision.

## **Prohibitions on Building Obstacles in the Rivers**

**Article 22-** It is prohibited to set up nets obstructing the transit or breeding of aquatic products, to set up dikes, fences and barricades on the rivers without getting permission from MAFRA.

It is obligatory for facilities like dams and regulators established on the rivers, to set a fish passage or lifts and to keep them continuously in action to let the fish go through.

## **General Prohibitions, Limitations and Liabilities**

**Article 23- a)** Below are minimum specifications and conditions that the fishing gears should possess and methods and procedures applied in using them;

**b)** Fishery Regulation from the point of health, national economy, navigation, technique, and science, the regions, seasons, and fishery products qualities; as varieties, weights, sizes and the fishery products to be returned to inland waters and seas, which are prohibited but caught accidentally or other procedures to be followed for them.

Production, standardization, domestic consumption and the exportation of foods produced from aquatic products and the materials used in the industry are arranged according to this Regulation.

### **Trawl**

**Article 24- a)** Fishing by using any kind of trawl is prohibited in inland waters, The Sea of Marmara and in the Straights (Istanbul and Dardanelles).

Trawl can be used for scientific purposes.

**b)** The application of trawling within territorial waters is arranged in accordance to a separate regulation. Fishing is prohibited when it is opposed to the provisions of the said regulation.

**c)** Provisions of Article 23 are applied for mid-water trawl.

But fishing with a mid-water trawl as a bottom trawl is forbidden.

**d)** Kankava, which is used exclusively in sponge fishing is not considered as a trawler.

**Prohibition of Selling, Transporting and Processing  
Poached Aquatic Products**

**Article 25-** Fishery products which are prohibited to catch out of season, prohibited varieties, types, weights, sizes and largeness can neither be sold, transported or processed during the closed fishing season.

Fishery products caught in spite of the prohibitions in article 19. and 24. are confiscated and the poachers are punished according to the article 29. and 34.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **Fish Markets**

#### **Fish Markets and the Fees to be Collected on Sales**

**(The amendment by Law No. 3288)**

**Article 26-** Fish markets are places where the aquatic products are stored under quality and health control measures and sold by public auction in wholesale system.

The fish markets are established and managed by municipalities, real and juridical persons.

The fees to be collected by the municipalities in fish markets can not exceed 3 % of the sale prices. No other fees and duties are received.

Establishment and management principles of the fish markets are determined by a regulation issued with approval of the Prime Ministry, Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Aids.

#### **The Prohibition of Sales outside of the Fish Market**

**Article 27-** This article has been abolished by Law No. 3288.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **Miscellaneous Provisions**

#### **Giving Documents and Information**

**Article 28-** MAFRA can request the necessary documents or information from the craftsmen, merchants and industrialists who are involved in fisheries activities.

Those concerned have to submit these documents and information in the requested way and within the requested time limit.

According to this article personal and private documents given can not be displayed and can not be used as proof or credentials against the relevants.

#### **Exceptional Usage of Prohibited Fishing**

##### **Gears and Provisions**

**Article 29-** MAFRA can permit the prohibited fishing gears and methods to be used in scientific and technical studies and investigations in certain places in certain periods of time by the authorized and charged persons.

The aquatic products caught or collected in scientific and technical studies and investigations used with prohibited gears and methods can not be sold, they can be destroyed if required.

#### **Allocation**

**Article 30-** Allocations necessary to meet the expenses for the activities mentioned in Article 14 and Article 16 of this Law is provided in the budget of MAFRA.

## Inspection and Control

**Article 31-** The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs is responsible for the inspection and control of the producers of the aquatic products, production areas, fishing gear, fish-markets and merchants and industrial establishments by the Inspectorate and take necessary legal action.

The Ministry may give this duty to other staff.

## CHAPTER - VII

### Procedural Provisions

#### Legal System

**Article 32-** Offenders of this law are prosecuted according to the provisions of the law about Witnessed Offences.

Offenders included in Articles 20, 21 and Article 24 of this law are prosecuted by a tribunal, and the cases related to the other offenders included in this law are prosecuted by the court of the justice of peace-criminal.

**Article 33-** Charged officials of MAFRA either in the headquarters or in regional organizations who are responsible for the protection and inspection of aquatic products in the seas and inland waters security forces including military police, are authorized to write legal report for the offences mentioned in this law, to seize the fishing gear used in the offence, and to hand them over to the juridical authorities thus safeguarding the provisions of Article 34.

Custom Officials, Coast Guard Personnel and Forestry Rangers, the municipal police and their chiefs, the doctors and veterinarians of customs, municipalities and the state, government officials of MAFRA, are charged to carry out the above mentioned duties. Local commissioners and commission members are in charge related to the mentioned duties where there are no public security organizations and military police.

## **Aquatic Products Which Were Seized**

**Article 34-** Among the aquatic products seized, edible ones which are not in condition for preservation until the completion of trial, are examined by the nearest state, municipal or medical centre doctor or veterinary, or in a state hospital. If it was decided that it has no adverse effect in human consumption, they are sold on public auction by the highest official of the public finance administration. Public auctions are also performed by the municipalities or by the body of commissioners where there are no financial officers.

A legal report is prepared about this sale for consideration by legal authorities, and the amount is deposited in the public finance's safe for safe-keeping until the completion of trial.

When the verdict becomes certain, the amount of the sale is reported to the proper authority.

The water products found to be inconvenient to use or consume as food according to the reports given by the authorities, are used in the industry or exterminated, and its condition is substantiated by a report.

The above-mentioned provisions are applied for the aquatic products found to be impossible to preserve until decision of the court and products to be found as incompatible for human consumption.

## **Aquatic Products and Objects which are Confiscated**

**Article 35-** Value received in cash for aquatic products found to be possible to preserve, and illegal fishing gear declared to be confiscated by the court according to the provisions of this law, are deposited in the safe for safe-keeping to be sent to the relevant authorities.

The tribunal court decides to exterminate and the mode of extermination of the objects prohibited and objects whose sale was found to be inadvisable.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Penal Clauses

#### Penalties

(Amendment by the Law No. 3288)

**Article 36-** Penalties for the violations of these laws and prohibitions, limitations and liabilities to be included in the regulations to be issued are given below:

**a) 1-** A fine differing between 10,000 to 25,000 Turkish Liras to be paid for the following offences.

- Fishing without a licence as stated in the second paragraph of the Article 3,

- Fishing without liability of having a licence as stated in the seventh paragraph,

- Fishing with the purpose other than stated in the paragraph above,

- Fishing in the areas described in the sixth paragraph without getting a visa from related authorities.

**2-** There is a fine differing between 50,000 to 200,000 Turkish Liras to be paid by the owners of the fishing vessels, or by the ones who equip them if they don't get a licence,

**3-** There is a fine differing between 5,000 to 10,000 Turkish Liras to be paid by those who don't show their licences to the relevant authorities upon request,

**b)** Those who act according to Article 7 without getting permission from the related authorities are subject to the following fines :

- 20,000 to 100,000 Turkish Liras, if the offence is committed in the inland waters.

- 500,000 to 5,000,000 Turkish Liras, if the offence is committed in the seas.

In addition; sand, rubble, stone and the similar materials mined are seized and confiscated.

**c)** Those who act against the provisions of Article 19 in the inland waters are punished with imprisonment ranging from three to six months and a fine from 100,000 to 500,000 Turkish Liras. If the act is done in the seas they are punished with a prison term ranging from six months to two years and a fine from 500,000 to 2,000,000 Turkish Liras,

**d)** Those who do not obey the prohibitions, limitations and liabilities related to the regulation issued according to the Article 20 are punished with a fine ranging from 100,000 to 1,000,000 Turkish Liras.

If the offence is committed by the owner of a factory, workshop or similar establishments, they are punished with a fine from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 Turkish Liras. The activities of such establishments are stopped, and it is decided to be brought into an unarmful condition, and expenses occurred are compensated for by the owner of the said establishment.



When MAFRA determines that the plant has returned to acceptable conditions, the same court permits the activity of establishment.

e) Those who act against the first paragraph of the Article 21 are punished with a prisonment ranging from two years to four years, and the aquatic product caught and the gears used are seized and confiscated.

f) Those who act against the provisions of Article 22 are punished with fines ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 Turkish Liras. Their activities are stopped, the obstacles removed, and the expenses are compensated by those who do the said action.

g) Those who act against the provisions of regulations issued according to the Article 23, are punished with a fine ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 Turkish Liras and aquatic products subject to the offence, are seized and confiscated.

Those who act against the provision of regulation issued according to the paragraph (b) of the same article, are punished with a fine ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 Turkish Liras. The aquatic products in question are seized and confiscated. Those who consciously sell, transport or process the said products, are punished with a fine ranging from 20,000 to 100,000 Turkish Liras. In addition, aquatic products in question are seized and confiscated.

h) Those who act against the provisions of regulation issued according to the Article 24 regarding bottom trawl are punished with imprisonment ranging from

one year to three years and are given a fine of 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 Turkish Liras. Additionally, aquatic products caught are seized and confiscated. In the case of a repeated the offence, the fine is doubled and production means are seized and confiscated.

Those whose trawl nets are seen on the deck of the vessel, in compact form or in the sea during the off season or in season, or at an area prohibited, and those whose nets having mesh sizes smaller than the determined minimum size, are punished according to the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraph.

Those who use a mid-water or combined trawl as a bottom trawl are punished according to the provision of the first paragraph.

Those who knowingly sell, transport or process consciously the aquatic products which are prohibited according to Article 24 and caught illegally are punished with a fine ranging from 20,000 to 100,000 Turkish Liras and the products caught are seized and confiscated.

i) Those who knowingly sell, transport or process the aquatic products which are prohibited according to the provisions of Article 25, are punished with a fine ranging from 20,000 to 100,000 Turkish Liras, and the products caught are seized confiscated.

## CHAPTER - IX

### Provisions in Force

#### Regulations

**Article 37-** Regulations related to the Articles 19,20,23,24 and Article 27 are put into force within six months after this law came into force.

**Article 38-** The rights and authority of the State Hydraulic Works in Law No. 6200 related with its duties and authorities are reserved on the matters included in the Articles 7,8,9,10 and 22 of this law.

#### Abolished Provisions

**Article 39-** The following provisions are abolished :

- The regulation dated 27 August 1287 on the Export of Mussel and Oysters, in Üsküdar, Galata and Eyüp in Istanbul

- The regulation dated 18 Sefer (II. Month in old calendar) 1299 on Hunting.

- The regulation dated 19 April 1298 on Istanbul Fish Market.

- Law No. 465 relating to the increase of the taxes written in Article 1 and 3 of the Regulation dated 6 April 1340 on Istanbul fish market.

- Law No. 721 dated 18 January 1926 about the addition of certain articles to the Hunting Regulation dated 18 Sefer (February) 1299

- Law No. 820 that modified some articles of the regulation dated 22 April 1926 on Hunting and Istanbul Fish Market

- 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Articles of law No. 5639

- IV. paragraph of annexed article 2 of Law No. 6829 regarding the modification of some articles of Law No. 1918 on hindering and prosecution of smuggling.

- Table 10, item 57 of Law No. 5887 on charges

Provisions included in Article 3 of the Coast-Trade Law No. 815 and Article 3, paragraph 7 of this law are not applied to the foreign tourists and foreigners who obey provisions, and those who work on studies and researches mentioned in Article 14 of this law.

In the application of this law, the provisions in the other laws which are contrary to this law are not applied.

**Interim Article 1-** Fishery cooperatives founded according to the general provisions, such as; Agricultural Sale Cooperatives or Unions, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives according to the 15th Article and the ones that wish to be reorganized according to Cooperatives Law No. 1163, may abolish their cooperatives at a general meeting with a proper quorum and a majority vote.

**Interim Article 2-** Relevant parts of the provisions of Article 39 are applied until Articles 19,20,23,24 and Article 27 of this law comes into force.

**Interim Article 3-** Provisions related to the law of leasing are enforced by the Ministry of Finance and Customs until Fishery Organizational Law comes into force.

**Article 40-** Article 15 and provisional Article 1 come into force on the date of publication, where as the others do six months after.

**Article 41-** The provisions of this law are enforced by the Council of Ministers.

**1 April 1971  
Other Articles of the Law No. 3288**

**Article 8-** The Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture were changed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) as the this by-law was changed to a Regulation.

**Article 9-** The Regulation mentioned in this law was published within six months after the date in which the enactment of this law by MAFRA was made.

**Interim Articles enacted by the Law No. 3288**

**Interim Article 1-** The industrial establishments which are working when this law is enacted, must take necessary measures within one year to stop discharging the waste water into the waters where aquatic products are reproduced or propagated, unless they are treated.

The above mentioned one year period can be extended for six months with a decree issued from the Council of Ministers.

**Interim Article 2-** Interim Article 1 of this law is applied for the establishments whose activities were stopped before the enactment of this law. These establishments can work after the enactment of this law.

**Interim Article 3-** Provisions of the present by-law which are not contrary to this law are applied until the regulations are prepared according to this law.