

### Resource management

**1) What is your evaluation of the status of marine resources exploited by your fleets in the various GFCM geographic sub-areas, including Black Sea? A distinction between demersal, small pelagic and large pelagic species as well as between coastal and offshore species is advisable.**

Turkish fishery presents artisanal and off-shore type of fishery. The quantity of production obtained by fishing activities from the seas has not shown significant changes over the last years due to the non-allowance of additional fishing vessels into the fleet.

As shown in the table below, 10 species account for approximately 90 % of the total marine catches. Small pelagic species constitute an important portion in total catch amount.

**Table: Composition of marine fishing by species and years (tons)**

Species	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Quantity	%								
Anchovy	280 000	61	320 000	66	373 000	72	295 000	64	340 000	67
Grey mullet	27 000	6	22 000	5	12 000	2	11 000	2	12 424	2
Hake-European Hake	18 180	4	20 810	4	10 500	2	7 500	2	4 380	1
Whiting	18 000	4	10 000	2	8808	2	8 000	2	8 205	2
Pilchard	16 500	3	10 000	2	8684	2	12 000	3	12 883	3
Horse mackerel-Scad	22 200	5	26 180	5	26 482	5	28 000	6	27 405	6
Atlantic bonito	12 000	3	13 460	3	6 286	1	6 000	1	5 701	1
Chub mackerel	9 000	2	4 500	1	1500	0	1 480	0	1 402	0
Sprat	7 000	1	1 000	0	2050	0	6 025	1	5 411	1
Blue fish	4 250	1	13 060	3	25 000	5	22 000	5	19 901	4
<b>Other</b>	46 391	10	43 400	9	48434	9	66 069	14	67 185	13
<b>Total</b>	460 521	100	484 410	100	522 744	100	463 074	100	504 897	100

Source: TURKSTAT

More than 70% of marine catches is from the Black Sea .

2004 data regarding quantities and their ratios for the selected species by geographic sub-areas are given in the Annex 1.

**2) How do you think to strike a balance between fleets' capacity, fishing effort and status of exploited resources in the main fisheries? What scientific monitoring strategies are in place or are going to be established to ensure that such a balance is achieved and maintained?**

In order to ensure the sustainability of stocks;

- Further growth of the fleet capacity has been frozen by not allowing the introduction of additional vessels to the fleet,
- Time restrictions on the fishing season are implemented,
- The results and findings of the research carried out by universities and research institutes are referred to and taken into account in policy development processes,
- Works for setting up a system for continuous monitoring of the biological parameters of the catches at the landing ports are being carried out.

**3- How much of the small pelagic resources exploited by your fleet has been or is going to be devoted to the maintenance of the bluefin tuna fattening plants?**

Bluefin tuna kept in captivity for fattening are fed on pilchard, chub mackerel, herring and squid. A high percentage (95 %) of the prey fish is provided through import while the rest is supplied from local resources. Aquaculture companies prefer to import the above mentioned species due to price, quality, and supply problems encountered in the fattening period.

**4- How are you going to ameliorate the exploitation pattern of your demersal and small pelagic fisheries?**

Technical measures on fishing in Turkey are of a dynamic structure and are re-evaluated by the Fisheries Advisory Board twice a year with the participation of public institutions, scientific organizations, fisheries organizations and other stakeholders. The decisions taken here are duly implemented.

Introduction of legal arrangements are foreseen for

- increasing the selectivity of trawl nets, by starting to use systems such as windows and panels that enable by-catch to get out of the net,
- decreasing net depth and length, and increasing fishing depth in purse seining
- limiting passive fishing gear used in the fishing of pelagic and demersal species based on the evaluations made in the area,
- extending the measures which decrease the pressure on the stocks in the areas critical for reproduction, nursery and migration of fish.

**5) How the fishing effort is going to be controlled both in terms of capacity, activity and dimension and number of fishing gears to ensure a sustainable fishing mortality?**

Number of vessels is currently frozen by preventing new entries in order to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the stocks.

It is envisaged

- to monitor every step of fishing related activities by keeping records accordingly,
- to further adjust the period of seasonal fishing bans when necessary,
- to limit the size and number of fishing gear and to increase their selectivity.

**6) Is there any distinction between professional, subsistence and recreational fisheries? What is their relative importance in terms of people involved and exploitation of marine resources?**

Fishing activities in Turkey are divided into two categories, namely “commercial fishing” and “recreational fishing”. They are regulated by two different Circulars (Annex 2, Circulars No 36/1 and 36/2). Commercial fishing and recreational fishing differ from each other in terms of fishing permit, catch amount and the use of gears. While it is obligatory to obtain for commercial fishery a license, it is not required for recreational (amateur) fishing activities. An identification document is issued for the recreational fishermen, upon request.

Catch amount of recreational fishing is too low compared to the amount obtained from commercial fishing and is estimated to be below 1%.

**7) What type of measures, both in terms of selectivity of fishing gears, minimum legal size and restricted access to fishing gears in certain areas, are in place to protect nursery areas and to reduce fishing mortality on juveniles of exploited resources?**

In the Circular on Commercial Fishing, prohibitive provisions are set forth about mesh size, depth, and distance from the coast, fishing gear, region, area, species, length and time (Annex 2, Circular No 36/1).

Besides, every kind of fishing activity is prohibited in the area with a radius of 500 m off the river estuaries.

Capture of wild fry for aquaculture purposes is prohibited.

**8) What resources are subject to a minimum landing size regulation?**

Rules on the minimum length of allowable catch and/or fishing gear are set by circulars. Please see the Article 15 of Circular No. 36/1 given in the Annex 2 for allowable types of species and minimum length of catch.

To ensure the catch of only allowable length, minimum mesh sizes are defined to ensure the selectivity of the nets. Related rules are set by the provisions of Article 4/3/a, 7/3/a, 7/3/c, 7/5, 8/1/b, 10/1/a, 10/2, 11, 12/2 of Circular No. 36/1 given in the Annex 2.

**9) Where and how many areas of restricted access to fishing gears have been established for fisheries management? Which species or group of species areas have been established for? What management measures are implemented therein?**

Trawling is completely prohibited in the Marmara Sea in order to protect demersal species. In other seas, on the other hand, trawling is prohibited in some bays and gulfs and in certain areas. Related provisions are set forth in Article 3 of Circular No. 36/1 given in the Annex 2. In the areas where trawling is permitted, prohibitions related to distance from the coast are applicable (Articles 4/2/a, 4/2/b, 4/2/c of Circular No. 36/1).

Depth prohibition applies to purse seining (Article 16/1 of Circular No. 36/1).

Purse seining is prohibited in certain areas.

Only small-scale fishing is permitted in the areas, which are prohibited for trawling and purse seining.

There are also some areas that are prohibited for any types of fishing activities (Article 20 of Circular No. 36/1).

**10) What type of catch limitations is in place to control the fishing mortality on exploited stocks? For which stocks?**

Main fish species caught by commercial fishing in Turkey include anchovy, grey mullet, hake, whiting, pilchard, horse mackerel, Atlantic bonito, chub mackerel, sprat and blue fish.

Currently there is no quota management system set for commercial fishing industry, except for the bluefin tuna.

For sustainable exploitation of stocks, technical measures regulating fishing gear and/or type of fishing have been imposed by a Circular. Technical measures included in the circular are prohibitions and limitations regarding mesh size, depth, distance from shore, fishing gear, fishing region, fishing area and fish size.

### **Fleet management**

#### **1) Have you measured the characteristics of all your fishing vessels in accordance with the Community provisions (R2930/86), particularly tonnage and power?**

Tonnage measurement of fishing vessels is subject to two different regulations. Tonnage measurement of fishing vessels less than 24 m in length or fishing vessels navigating in the territorial and inland waters regardless of their length is subject to Implementing Regulation on Tonnage Measurement for the Commercial Vessels. Fishing Vessels of 24 m in length and above which navigate in high seas are measured in accordance with the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, IMO, which entered into force in Turkey on 15<sup>th</sup> December 1979 (Official Gazette, No. 16840). However, measurement of fishing vessels of 24 m in length and above which navigate in the territorial and inland waters are fulfilled in accordance with the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 upon request of the ship owner.

The tonnage for about 800 fishing vessels whose overall length range between 15 and 24 meters is measured in GRT.

#### **2) How do you manage the entry of capacity into the fishing fleet? Do you respect a balance between entries and exits for the total capacity of your fleet as it is established by Community law?**

Currently, no additional fishing vessels are accepted into the fishing fleet. New entries are only allowed when a vessel is exiting the fleet. Criteria set for entry and exit of fleet is the length of the vessel, not the tonnage and/or engine power.

#### **3) Do you have a fishing fleet register including all fishing vessels (according to the definition of fishing vessel established by Community law R 2371/2002)?**

All fishing vessels, including the ones that operate on inland waters are registered in the National Vessel Registry.

#### **4) Does your fishing fleet register include all the information required in accordance with Community law (R 26/2004)?**

There exists a vessel registry for the fishing fleet of Turkey as called “National Vessel Registry”. The current Turkish system and the system proposed by Regulation 26/2004 are compared in the table below:

Table: Comparison of Turkish system of fleet registration with that of the EU

	Similar	Dissimilar	Non-existent
CFR			<b>X</b>
Event code			<b>X</b>
Date of event			<b>X</b>
Licence indicator	<b>X</b>		
Registration number	<b>X</b>		
External marking	<b>X</b>		
Name of vessel	<b>X</b>		
Port of registration	<b>X</b>		
IRCS indicator			<b>X</b>
IRCS			<b>X</b>
VMS indicator			<b>X</b>
Main fishing gear		<b>X</b>	
Subsidiary fishing gear		<b>X</b>	
LOA	<b>X</b>		
LBP	<b>X</b>		
Name of zone			<b>X</b>
Tonnage GT		<b>X</b>	
Other tonnage	<b>X</b>		
GTs (6)			<b>X</b>
Power of main engine	<b>X</b>		
Power of auxiliary engine	<b>X</b>		
Hull material	<b>X</b>		
Year of commissioning	<b>X</b>		
Month of commissioning			<b>X</b>
Day of commissioning			<b>X</b>
Segment			<b>X</b>
Country of importation/ exportation			<b>X</b>
Type of export			<b>X</b>
Code for public aid			<b>X</b>
Date of administrative decision			<b>X</b>
Segment covered by administrative decision			<b>X</b>
Year of construction	<b>X</b>		
Place of construction	<b>X</b>		
Name of vessel agent	<b>X</b>		
Address of vessel agent	<b>X</b>		
Indicator of owner	<b>X</b>		
Name of zone			<b>X</b>
Name of owner	<b>X</b>		
Address of owner	<b>X</b>		

Source: MARA

## VMS

### **When will Turkey establish a satellite based monitoring system to monitor the position of Community fishing vessels?**

The technical process of setting up a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System for the first time in Turkey has been initiated. A protocol was signed between DG Protection and Control and Coast Guard for the establishment of VMS and its joint-operation. The system is expected to be operational within the year 2007.

## Inspection and Control

### **What means will Turkey put at the disposal of its competent authorities in order to enable it to monitor and register landings on its territory?**

An attempt is underway, within the scope of the project titled Fisheries Sector- Legal and Institutional Alignment to the EU *Acquis*, to designate landing ports, set up required physical and infrastructural facilities and recruit personnel for monitoring and recording of landings of catch therein. The system is expected to be operational within the year 2007 for the landing ports envisaged.

Data to be collected from the landing ports will be transferred to Central Fisheries Information System.

With regard to catches mentioned in EC Regulation no. 2807/83 and 2847/93, preparations to amend the current fishery law and related secondary legislation are underway.

### **When will Turkey have a system in place for collecting and verifying information on fishing activities and for reporting this information to the Commission?**

Statistical data regarding fisheries activities are not entirely compatible with the system applied by EU.

Works are underway to set up an information system within the scope of the project titled Fisheries Sector- Legal and Institutional Alignment to the EU *Acquis*. The system is expected to be operational within the year 2007 for the landing ports envisaged.

Once the setting up of a fully operative system for collection and verification of data throughout Turkey is completed, reporting of the data in question would be possible.

## Structural Actions

### **What is the staff foreseen for managing the structural policy, including preparing the national strategic plan and the operational programme, selection of projects, payments, evaluation, control and audit?**

Structural actions policy directly in relation to fisheries is not yet in place in Turkey.

National Rural Development Strategy was published in Official Gazette as a High Planning Council Decision on 4th February 2006 and is going to be a road map to formulate and implement rural development policy. The Strategy sets four objectives, namely improvement of economy and increasing the employment opportunities; development of human resources, level of organisation and local development capacity; improvement of physical infrastructure and quality of life in rural areas, and conservation and development of rural environment.

Given the fact that Turkey is now in public administrative reform process, there is a significant need to identify the institutional structures to be involved in implementation of structural policy measures and strengthening the institutional capacity in this regard, taking into account the ongoing developments in the Union's Common Fishery Policy. Restructuring the MARA in the context of needs arising from the *Acquis* adoption by Turkey is now under pipeline.

The establishment of a unit/department within MARA is under consideration to implement certain structural actions. The details on the qualifications and number of staff foreseen for managing the structural policy, comprising the preparation of the national strategic plans and operational programs, as well as the selection of projects, payments, evaluation, control and audit are yet to be decided.

#### **Please describe the relation between structural actions and resource sustainability**

Regarding the relation between structural actions and resource sustainability, although there is no structural policy in place, prohibition of new entries to the fleet would contribute to the resource sustainability. This measure has been introduced to avoid further increase in fishing pressure on the available resources.

#### **What is the current national budget for structural actions?**

Turkey finances several infrastructural needs of the fishery sector through the investment part of the Budget and a total sum of € 16 256 383 has been allocated for these measures under the fiscal year 2006 as shown in the table below.

The infrastructural activities are focused on construction and maintenance of fishing ports carried out by Ministry of Transport There is an ongoing project titled "Fisheries Sector-Legal and Institutional Alignment to the EU *Acquis*", financed under the 2003 EU-Turkey Financial Cooperation Programme, which contributes to designate landing ports, set up required physical and infrastructural facilities and recruit personnel for monitoring and recording of landings of catch therein. The national co-financing for the implementation of the project is also included in the Table.

Table: Budget contribution for fishery sector infrastructural needs

Budget items	€*	YTL
Fishing port construction	14 785 554	26 407 000
Fishing port maintenance	1 119 821	2 000 000
National co-finance contribution for Project “Fisheries Sector- Legal and Institutional Alignment to the EU <i>Acquis</i> ”	351 008	626 901
- <i>Additional construction needs for 30 fishing port facilities</i>	215 258	384 451
- <i>Vessel monitoring system</i>	135 750	242 450
Total	16 256 383	29 033 901

Source: State Planning Organization (2006) Investment Program 2006, Ankara (in Turkish)  
 Exchange Rate: 1 €= 1.786 YTL

**Can you provide information on the current planning policy for the fishing sector?  
 Please describe the policy for consulting the industry.**

National and sector-wide framework of the development activities are provided by National Development Plans with their implementation through annual program and its attached investment program which covers investment projects requiring public financing and external finance (credit, grant and technical assistance). These plans are prepared under the coordination of the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization (SPO).

The 8th five-year development plan covers the period of 2001–2005 and Turkey has been preparing the 9th Development Plan which is going to cover the period 2007-2013 taking into account the Union’s budgetary period. There also exists a Medium Term Programme which covers the period of 2006-2008.

A Special Ad Hoc Committee for each sector including fishery and aquaculture is established during the preparation of the Development Plans as also the case for the 9th Development Plan and serves as a platform to consult with all the stakeholders. This kind of Ad Hoc committee may also be established any time when there is need for such a consultancy even during the implementation of the Plans.

The ongoing discussion in the Ad Hoc Committee for Fishery and Aquaculture established for the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan mainly focused on sustainable exploitation of resources, institutional restructuring and strengthening and capacity building for the necessary infrastructure for the adoption of the Common Fisheries Policy. The Committee also enlisted such priorities in order to formulate the sector policy framework:

- sustainable exploitation of fishery resources,
- strengthening of the institutional capacity,
- collection of reliable and updated data,
- establishment of the producer organisations on a countrywide basis,
- improvement of research at the field of fisheries,
- improvement of fishery infrastructure,
- development of environment-friendly aquaculture,
- species diversification in aquaculture,
- improvement of welfare of fishermen,

- improvement of processing, marketing and safety of fishery products.

Additionally, being the statutory authority responsible for fisheries, MARA works in close collaboration with relevant government bodies and fishery organizations as regards to fishery matters.

Institutional consultations are conducted through two advisory structures, namely, Regional Fishery Advisory Boards and Central Fishery Advisory Board. Decisions taken by the Regional Fishery Advisory Boards are circulated to the MARA and the other related ministries. Central Fishery Advisory Board, who meets twice a year under the presidency of MARA, gives recommendations to MARA based on available scientific data and findings of previous practices. The board is considered to be a body of dialogue, with participation from all stakeholders concerned.

### **Market Policy**

**Please provide information on the:**

**- Progress in the adoption of national legislation on markets, in particular concerning producer organisations, common marketing standards and consumer information.**

Aquaculture and fisheries producers can be organized in accordance with Agricultural Producer Unions Law No. 5200 and Cooperatives Law No. 1163 in Turkey. Information related provisions regarding consumer information and organoleptic, chemical and microbiological criteria of fishery products to be offered for human consumption are given in the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and legal arrangements adopted based on this Law. The minimum size and weight of fishery products are given in the circular for commercial fisheries (Annex 3, related articles of the Implementing Regulation on Fisheries and Implementing Regulation on Wholesale and Retail Fish Markets).

The Preliminary Draft Law Amending Fisheries Law No. 1380, prepared to harmonize National Law with that of the EU Regulations regarding marketing standards and consumer information for the implementation of the common market rules, has been sent to the Prime Ministry .

**- Establishment of adequate administrative arrangements for the implementation of market policy, in particular the setting-up of competent authorities dealing with interventions and producer organisations, which Ministries are responsible for market policy and arrangements for the transmission of electronic data concerning prices to the Commission.**

MARA will be responsible for the market policies. On the process of policy making, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariat for Treasury and the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade would be consulting bodies.

In order to implement the market policies, MARA will be the authorized body in charge of administrative regulations related to producer organizations and intervention.

Turkish Statistics Institute will be responsible for the transmission of statistical data concerning prices, while submission of reports will be under the responsibility of MARA.

**- Control arrangements for compliance with common marketing standards and consumer information requirements.**

According to the current practices, fishery products' conformance for the human consumption, minimum size and weight and consumer information controls are carried on within the scope of "Implementing Regulation on Fisheries", "Implementing Regulation on Wholesale and Retail Fish Markets" and "Circulars on Regulating Commercial and Recreational Fishing in Seas and Inland Waters". Related articles of Implementing Regulation on Fisheries are given in Annex 3.

Controls within this context are carried out by the MARA inspectors and authorized personnel of municipalities in every phase of marketing.

Freshness criteria laid down in these regulations are to a great extent compatible with the Annex 1 of EC Regulation No. 2406/96. Freshness criteria are not applied in the first sale of fisheries products, but applied at every stage of marketing.

According to the Implementing Regulation on Wholesale and Retail Fish Markets, information included in the documents arranged for the fishery products entering and leaving wholesale market meets the information laid down in the EC Regulation No. 2065/2001. For fishery products at the retail sale stage, the only obligation is to put a label indicating the name and price of the product.

Harmonization of national legislation with EC Regulations Nos. 104/2000, 2406/96 and 2065/2001 is still being carried out.

**- Progress in the setting-up of producer organisations.**

Fish Producers in Turkey can be organized in accordance with Law No. 5200 on Agricultural Producer Unions and/or Cooperatives Law No. 1163. Minimum number of members for the establishment of producer unions and cooperatives and number of these organizations are given as follows:

**Producer Unions Related with Fisheries and Aquaculture in Accordance with Law No. 5200 on Agricultural Producer Unions;**

<b>Organization Structure</b>	<b>The Number of Members/Union Required for the Establishment</b>	<b>Number of Unions Established in the Field of Fisheries and Aquaculture</b>
Fisheries and Aquaculture Producer Unions	At least 16 producers	5
Central Union	At least 7 producer unions	-

Source: MARA

**Cooperatives Related with Fisheries and Aquaculture in Accordance with Cooperatives Law No. 1163;**

<b>Organization Structure</b>	<b>The Number of Members/Union Required for</b>	<b>Number of Cooperatives Established in the Field of</b>
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	<b>the Establishment</b>	<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture</b>
Cooperatives	At least 7 associates	482
Regional Union	At least 7 cooperatives	12
Central Union	At least 7 regional union	1
National Cooperatives Union of Turkey*	All Cooperatives	1

\* National Cooperatives Union of Turkey includes both agricultural and fisheries/aquaculture cooperatives.

Source: MARA

### **State Aids**

**- What types of aid and in what amounts has been granted to the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the years 2005-2006?**

**- Are there other aid measures planned for 2006 and in what amounts?**

The answer of the question for “state aids in fisheries” covers only specific provisions, which are applicable in fisheries apart from general provisions of horizontal state aids included in screening chapter “competition policy”.

The answer to the questionnaire was formatted to include a fiche for each one of the state aid measures applied in 2005 and 2006 to provide a better reading/understanding along with detailed information in a structured way.

However, as several programs covered under the chapter “competition policy” are also available for the fishery enterprises, it is preferred to present a summary of such programs below. In the presentation for competition policy, the rules on the assessment of state aid with horizontal objectives are explained under the titles: de minimis aid, training aid, aid to small and medium sized enterprises, employment aid, state aid for research and development, state aid for environmental protection and state aid for risk capital.

Notwithstanding to their own implementation details, horizontal state aids are applicable in all sectors including fisheries. As far as the fishery and aquaculture sector is concerned, the programs cover almost all kinds of fishery and aquaculture processing and marketing activities, except for some limitations according to the provisions set forth in related implementation legislation.

The following non-exhaustive types of incentives and eligibility criteria would be listed as an example and covered by the Decree 2002/4367 (Decree Concerning State Encouragements to Investments), Decree 2000/1822 (Decree for State Aids for Investments of SMEs), Law 2004/5084 (Law on Encouragement of Investments and Employment).

Types of incentives:

- Exemption from customs duties and fund levies,
- Value Added Tax exemption for imported and domestically purchased machinery and equipment,

- Credit allocation from the Budget,
- Income tax relief,
- Compensation to social security employer contribution,
- Free of charge land allocation,
- Energy support,

Eligibility criteria:

- Development level of the region that the plant is to be established,
- Employment opportunities created by the investment,
- Certain limits for the amount of investment,
- Size of the SME (for SME support).

For further details, these reports and presentations for the screening of chapter on “competition policy” are accessible on web through the page:

[www.abgs.gov.tr/tarama/tarama\\_files/08/08AT\\_Annotated.htm](http://www.abgs.gov.tr/tarama/tarama_files/08/08AT_Annotated.htm)

Since the above mentioned type of programs are combinations of measures covering tax exemptions, soft loans and grants etc., it is difficult to calculate breakdown of support according to sectors and type of tool used.

Sector specific state aids are listed below in Table and a total of around Euro 70 Mio is available for the sector as a state aid in annual basis. An almost all of the budget (98%) goes to two support scheme, namely, “Tax Credit Scheme for fuel oil used in fishing vessels” and “support scheme for aquaculture”.

**Table:** Aggregated sector specific state aids

Type of aid	Euro	
	2005 Expenditure	2006 Estimated Expenditure
Export Refund For Prepared and Preserved Fish	637 144	634 920
Tax Credit Scheme for Diesel Oil Used in Fishing Vessels	45 860 000	49 832 026
Aquaculture Support Scheme	23 500 000	22 400 000
Subsidized Credit Scheme for Fishermen and Fish farmers	589 996	827 267
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70 587 140</b>	<b>73 694 213</b>

It should be noted that state aid measures listed above with details given in separate fiches below reflect the current situation in Turkey without any assessment with regard to maintaining them upon accession.

### **Export Refund for Prepared and Preserved Fish**

- (1) **Ministry or other administrative body with statutory responsibility for the scheme and its implementation:**  
Money-Credit and Coordination Council (Decision Making Authority)  
Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade (Implementing Body)
- (2) **Title of aid scheme as stated in the related legislation:**  
Export Refund for Agricultural Products
- (3) **Legal basis**  
Decree on state aids for exportation (No: 94/6401)  
Communique No: 2005/1 (for implementing the Communique for 2005)  
Communique No: 2006/1 (for implementing the Communique for 2006)
- (4) **Level at which scheme is administered:**  
Central government
- (5) **Aim of scheme**  
To develop the export potential of fisheries products.
- (6) **Beneficiaries**  
Exporters of prepared or preserved fish (CN Code: 1604)
- (7) **Other aid limitations or criteria**  
  
Products must leave Customs territory of Turkey within the implementation period of communiqué which is published annually or for a specific time period.
- (8) **What are the instruments of aid**  
Direct grant
- (9) **For each instrument of aid a summary description of its rules and conditions of application should be given, including in particular the rate of award, its tax treatment and whether the aid is accorded automatically once certain objective criteria are fulfilled or whether there is an element of discretion by the awarding authorities:**  
The subsidies are provided to exporters in the form of deduction of their debts to the public bodies (taxes, social insurance premium costs, energy costs, telecommunication costs) from their subsidy entitlement.  
The rate of the export refund for the exporters of prepared or preserved fish is 200\$/Ton.
- (10) **Duration of aid scheme.**  
The scope of the scheme is revised annually

**(11) Expenditure in 2005; estimated expenditure in 2006**

	<b>Quantity (ton)</b>	<b>Amount (Euro)</b>
2005	3 982	637 144
2006 (Estimated Ex.)	4 000	634 920

Source: UFT

### **Tax Relief Scheme for Diesel Oil Used in Fishing Vessels**

- (1) **Ministry or other administrative body with statutory responsibility for the scheme and its implementation:**  
Ministry of Finance (Decision Making Authority)  
Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs (Implementing Body)
- (2) **Title of aid scheme as stated in the related legislation:**  
Decree on abolishing Private Consumption Tax (PCT) on the diesel oil used in ships carrying exclusively goods and passengers in the cabotage line, commercial yachts, service and fishing vessels that have been registered to Turkish National Register of Ships and Turkish International Register of Ships.
- (3) **Legal basis**  
Decree No:2003/5868
- (4) **Level at which scheme is administered:**  
Central government
- (5) **Aim of scheme**  
To reduce the cost of fishing activity
- (6) **Beneficiaries**  
Owners of registered fishing vessels
- (7) **Other aid limitations or criteria**
- (8) **What are the instruments of aid:**  
Tax relief
- (9) **For each instrument of aid a summary description of its rules and conditions of application should be given, including in particular the rate of award, its tax treatment and whether the aid is accorded automatically once certain objective criteria are fulfilled or whether there is an element of discretion by the awarding authorities:**  
Diesel oil with no private consumption tax (PCT) is available for the fishing vessels that have fishing license and have been registered to Turkish National Register of Ships and Turkish International Register of Ships .
- (10) **Duration of aid scheme.**  
No time limit
- (11) **Expenditure in 2005; estimated expenditure in 2006**

2005	45 860 000 Euro
2006	49 832 026 Euro

Source: Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs

### Aquaculture Support Scheme

- (1) **Ministry or other administrative body with statutory responsibility for the scheme and its implementation:**  
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
- (2) **Title of aid scheme as stated in the related legislation:**  
 Support Scheme for Aquaculture (Along With a Bunch of Livestock Support Schemes)
- (3) **Legal basis**  
 Decree on Support For Animal Husbandry (No: 2005/8503)
- (4) **Level at which scheme is administered:**  
 Central government
- (5) **Aim of scheme**  
 To improve productivity and quality of aquaculture production
- (6) **Beneficiaries**  
 Natural and legal fish farmers
- (7) **Other aid limitations or criteria**  
 Beginning from the year 2006 the producers who will benefit from the aid should be registered to National Farmers Registration System (NFRS)  
 The production capacity indicated in the certificate of fish farming is considered as the ceiling for the aids.
- (8) **What are the instruments of aid**  
 Direct grant
- (9) **For each instrument of aid a summary description of its rules and conditions of application should be given, including in particular the rate of award, its tax treatment and whether the aid is accorded automatically once certain objective criteria are fulfilled or whether there is an element of discretion by the awarding authorities:**  
 The producers of trout, sea bream, sea bass and new species and fry, who holds the certificate of fish farming can benefit from these aids.

Sea bass, sea bream	0.8 YTL/kg	.....	48 cent/kg
Trout	0.6 YTL/kg	.....	36 cent/kg
New species	1 YTL/kg	.....	60 cent/kg
Fry	0.05 YTL/fish	.....	3 cent/fish

Source: MARA

- (10) **Duration of aid scheme.**  
 The scope of the scheme is revised annually. (2005-2010)
- (11) **Expenditure in 2005; estimated expenditure in 2006**

Turkey – Screening Fisheries Acquis  
Answers to Non-exhaustive List of Issues and Questions to Facilitate Preparation for Bilateral Meetings

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b><u>Type of Expenditure</u></b>	Budget (Million Euro)	Expected Budget (Million Euro)
Total support	23.5	22.4

Source: MARA

### **Subsidized Credit Scheme for Fishermen and Fish Farmers**

- (1) Ministry or other administrative body with statutory responsibility for the scheme and its implementation:**  
Undersecretariat of Treasury (subsidizing the difference between the current and subsidized rates of Ziraat Bank) (Decision Making Authority)  
Ziraat Bank and Agricultural Loans Cooperative Unions (ALCU) (Implementing Body)
- (2) Title of aid scheme:**  
Subsidized Credit Scheme for Fisheries and Aquaculture (via Ziraat Bank and Agricultural Loans Cooperative Unions)
- (3) Legal basis**  
**Decree No:** 2005/9839 for the year 2006 (last one)  
**Decree No:** 2005/8378 for the year 2005
- (4) Level at which scheme is administered:**  
Central Government
- (5) Aim of scheme:**  
To promote sectoral activities
- (6) Beneficiaries**  
Fishermen and fish farmers
- (7) Other aid limitations or criteria**  
Each fisherman or fish farmer can use 250 000 YTL (149 745 Euro) credit  
Maximum 5 years maturity for investment loans and 18 months maturity for operating loans
- (8) What are the instruments of aid**  
Soft Loan
- (9) For each instrument of aid a summary description of its rules and conditions of application should be given, including in particular the rate of award, its tax treatment and whether the aid is accorded automatically once certain objective criteria are fulfilled or whether there is an element of discretion by the awarding authorities:**  
Beneficiaries are the farmers who are eligible to use loans subsidized at 30 percent of the Ziraat Bank's current interest rate for aquaculture related loan applications with the exception of bluefin tuna and carp production and at 25 percent of the Ziraat Bank's current interest rate for fisheries. The Treasury covers the income loss that the Bank faces. The Bank applies this support automatically within the budgetary ceiling provided that applicants who have a good credit history submit necessary documents.
- (10) Duration of aid scheme.**  
The scope of scheme is revised annually.

**(11) Expenditure in 2005; estimated expenditure in 2006**

*Euro*

	<i>Aquaculture</i>		<i>Fisheries</i>	
	<b>Subsidy (income loss)</b>	<b>Amount of credit extended</b>	<b>Subsidy (income loss)</b>	<b>Amount of credit extended</b>
2005	328 840	4 395 926	261 156	5 162 623
2006(estimated)	461 086	6 593 889	366 181	7 743 934

Source: Ziraat Bank

**Data collection (Council Regulation (EC) No.1543/2000):**

**The new measures, adopted at the GFCM's annual meeting, include the development of a fishing effort management system in a number of fisheries, particularly to develop programmes to manage fishing effort in certain small pelagic and demersal fisheries, where conservation measures are urgently needed. Within this new context: Is Turkey making a follow-up of the exerted fishing effort in these fisheries in order to provide figures to the relevant assessment working group?**

Turkey has been a member of GFCM since 1954, actively taking part in its works; she implements and monitors the decisions taken. Works that are related to the constant monitoring of the fishing effort have not started yet. There is a study, titled “The Socio-economical Analysis of Fisheries in the Black Sea Region” carried out by the Agricultural Research Institute in 2005. This study also covers fishing effort in Black Sea and final version of this study will be available soon.

**Concerning the data collection provisions according to Commission Reg. 1639/2001 and 1581/2004: Has Turkey implemented a systematic collection of basic biological and economical fisheries data in order to analyze the situation of their resources, fleet and processing industries sectors?**

Turkey does not collect systematically basic biological and economical fisheries data in line with EC Regulation no. 1639/2001 and 1581/2004.

**Has Turkey implemented any study, or collection of basic data, on the fisheries and/or aquaculture effects on the environment? If so, have they reveal any particular situation?**

Fish farms with the annual production capacity of 30 tonnes or over are subject to “Environmental Impact Assessment”. Studies on the environmental impacts of farms are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, other relevant institutions, universities and international experts. The production activities of tuna fish in the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean Sea are continuously monitored in cooperation with the universities. In addition, some fish farms carry out production within the framework of Environment Management System (TS EN ISO 14001) and this is being encouraged. Monitoring studies are carried out at certain periods by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Ministry of Environment and Forest in order to find out the environmental impact of the farms.

Negative situations determined in monitoring studies and measures taken are stated below;

- 10 fish farms producing sea bream and sea bass within the region of Datça-Bozburun Specially Protected Area have been relocated in order to prevent the negative impacts on *Posidonia oceanica* meadows due to the weak water circulation in the region.
- Within the framework of the project started to remove the negativity occurred on bottom structure due to the wrong production methods employed in the region where 6 fish farms producing sea bass and trout in town Perşembe province Ordu located in Black Sea; environment and health conditions are improved at 70-80% with the measures regarding feed used, feeding method and stocking density.

## **International Agreements**

### **Management of bluefin tuna, linked to the provisions of the ICCAT Convention<sup>1</sup>**

#### **What measures were put in place by Turkey to control their fisheries within the "others" quota levels approved by ICCAT?**

The arrangements concerning the producers to be followed during fishing by the fishing boats are specified in Communique no 2003/9 and the Ministerial Communique no 67 (Annex 4 and Annex 5). By means of these arrangements;

- The fishing boats are subject to a separate permission for bluefin tuna fishing.
- The amount of products fished should be notified within 24 hours.
- Fishing should be stopped when the quota specified is reached.
- MARA and Coast Guard inspect whether fishing is carried out in compliance with ICCAT rules.

#### **What effort limitation measures were introduced to ensure that the fishing effort of its vessels is commensurate with the fishing opportunities available to Turkey under ICCAT measures?**

It is ensured that the amount of tuna fish to be caught by fishing boats remain within the quotas allocated by ICCAT. To this end, fishing amounts and fishing season are defined each year in accordance with the rules of ICCAT by a circular (Please see Annex 6 for Circular applicable in 2005). Not every fishing vessel is authorized to fish for bluefin tuna.

#### **How many vessels are authorized to fish for bluefin tuna?**

84 vessels were authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in 2005.

#### **What type of measures, both in terms of selectivity of fishing gears, minimum legal size and restricted access to fishing gears in certain areas, are in place to reduce fishing mortality on juveniles of bluefin tuna?**

Time limitation (15 July - 15 August) and 10 kg of minimum weight fishing rules set by ICCAT are obeyed (Please see Annex 2 for Articles 12/2 and 15 of Circular No. 36/1).

#### **What types of measures are in place to implement the ICCAT recommendation on the bluefin tuna farming? (Sampling programme, list of farms, reporting of the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cages, verification of the origin of the quantities caged).**

ICCAT recommendations are implemented in bluefin tuna production. Within this scope;

- 6 bluefin tuna farms in Turkey are registered in the ICCAT farm list,
- ICCAT secretariat is informed about the fish amounts and sampling results in farms,
- It is obligatory for farmers to send the origin of fish to be fed and take confirmation,
- ICCAT Statistical Document is demanded for the fish imported.

**What types of measures are in place to implement the ICCAT recommendation on the statistical programme of ICCAT?**

In compliance with the Communique no. 2003/9 and the relevant circulars prepared in accordance with this Communique; fishermen and producers are responsible to provide information such as size and weight sampling, mortality and amount put in the cages, which are demanded by ICCAT. The information collected is submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

## **ANNEXES**

**Table:** Quantities and their ratios for the selected species, 2004

Type of fish	Quantity (tons)					Ratio				
	Black Sea	Marmara	Aegean	Mediterranean	Total	Black Sea %	Marmara %	Aegean %	Mediterranean %	General Ratio % in sea fish
<b>Pelagic Species</b>										
Anchovy	306 656	23 372	9 972	0	340 000	90.19	6.87	2.93	0.00	67.34
Blue fish	11 135	6 812	1 665	289	19 901	55.95	34.23	8.37	1.45	3.94
Horse Mackerel	6 301	9 729	1 297	741	18 068	34.87	53.85	7.18	4.10	3.58
Pilchard	70	3 955	7 588	1 270	12 883	0.54	30.70	58.90	9.86	2.55
Grey Mullet	4 191	1 988	4 998	1 247	12 424	33.73	16.00	40.23	10.04	2.46
Scad	2 812	6 048	321	156	9 337	30.12	64.77	3.44	1.67	1.85
Atlantic bonito	4 693	434	318	256	5 701	82.32	7.61	5.58	4.49	1.13
Sprat	5 186	222	3	0	5 411	95.84	4.10	0.06	0.00	1.07
Chub mackerel	35	321	726	320	1 402	2.50	22.90	51.78	22.82	0.28
Twaite shad	70	256	766	80	1 172	5.97	21.84	65.36	6.83	0.23
Sand smelt	0	263	20	754	1 037	0.00	25.36	1.93	72.71	0.21
Seabass	15	109	448	56	628	2.39	17.36	71.34	8.92	0.12
Mackerel	7	349	206	6	568	1.23	61.44	36.27	1.06	0.11
<b>Demersal Species</b>										
Whiting	7 243	829	48	85	8 205	88.28	10.10	0.59	1.04	1.63
European Hake-Hake	60	3 886	392	42	4 380	1.37	88.72	8.95	0.96	0.87
Red Mullet	668	372	456	352	1 848	36.15	20.13	24.68	19.05	0.37
Striped red	519	202	191	49	961	54.01	21.02	19.88	5.10	0.19
Turbot	274	98	4	0	376	72.87	26.06	1.06	0.00	0.07
Other Sea Fish	1 278	1 395	4 527	5 250	12 450	10.27	11.20	36.36	42.17	2.47
<b>Total of Sea Fish</b>	<b>351 213</b>	<b>60 640</b>	<b>33 946</b>	<b>10 953</b>	<b>456 752</b>	<b>76.89</b>	<b>13.28</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>90.46</b>
Other Sea Products (crustaceas, molluses)	33 810	5 598	4 543	4 194	48 145	70.23	11.63	9.44	8.71	9.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>385 023</b>	<b>66 238</b>	<b>38 489</b>	<b>15 147</b>	<b>504 897</b>	<b>76.26</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: TURKSTAT

**CIRCULAR NO. 36/1 OF 2004-2006 FISHING YEAR  
REGULATING COMMERCIAL FISHING  
IN SEAS AND INLAND WATERS<sup>1</sup>**

**PART 1**

**Objective and Definitions**

**Objective**

**Article-1**

The prohibitions, limitations and liabilities below are implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 - 31<sup>st</sup> August 2006 fishing year pursuant to Article 23 of the Fisheries Law no: 1380 and Articles 14 and 16 of the relevant Regulation, to help preserve the quality and the stocks of high sea and inland water fisheries, improve commercial species, and achieve the objectives of the fisheries development plan through economical exploitation of fisheries resources, and increasing the production and fisheries export.

**Definitions**

**Article-2**

Definitions of the terms used in this circular hereby are given below:

**Aegean Sea:** means the territorial water of our country between the mouth of the River Meriç in Edirne province and that of the Eşen Stream on Muğla-Antalya border.

**Mediterranean Sea:** means the territorial water of our country between the mouth of the Eşen Stream on Muğla-Antalya border and the Syrian border.

**Time Prohibition:** The months of time prohibition indicated in this circular refer to those in the years when the circular is in force.

Beginning and ending dates of the fishing year indicated in the regulation are also subject to the regulation.

**Fish Length (Total Length):** means the projected straight distance between the tip of the snout of the fish and the tip of the longer tail fin, with the mouth closed.

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<sup>1</sup> Published in Official Gazette no. 25551 on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2004

Fish length for swordfish is the distance (fork length) between the tip of the lower jaw and the fork of the tail fin.

**Crayfish, Crawfish and Lobster Length:** is the distance from the thorny tip of the snout and the end of the forking tale.

**Cockle Length:** means the diameter longitudinally going down the meeting point of the shells.

**Oyster Length:** is the diameter longitudinally going down the peak (umbo) at the top of the large shell (on the left).

**Blue Crab Length:** is the projected straight distance between the tips of the sharp ends at the right and left sides of the shell (carapace).

**Mesh size:** means the distance between the two opposite knots of the tight mesh when the net is wet, irrespective of the thickness of the net string and the knot. It is the mean of measurements in twenty successive meshes with respect to the shooting direction.

**Bottom Trawl:** means, for fisheries capture, the towed trawl nets reaching the sea ground with doors, and the fishery production performed this way.

**Midwater Trawl:** means the trawl nets used in pelagic fishing, which are towed in the midst of the sea water or the surface sea with no contact with the ground, and the fishery production performed this way.

**Gillnets or entangling nets** are the type of gear which helps catch the fish that are gilled, entangled as they move or enmeshed after hitting the small mesh net to accumulate in the bunt of the large mesh net.

**Longline:** is the fishing set with more than two fishhooks, with hair and baits or not, each tied up with separate cords.

**Surrounding Nets:** mean the gears which catch the fish by surrounding them and entrapping them within the net.

**Purse seines:** are the nets which can be drawn with a line and closed at the bottom.

**Cast Nets:** are the kind of surrounding nets which do not close at the bottom (also called circular nets).

**Ministry:** means the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

**Provincial Administration:** means the Provincial Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

**District Administration:** means the District Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

## **PART TWO**

### **Marine Prohibitions**

#### **SECTION ONE**

#### **Trawl Prohibitions**

#### **All Sorts of Trawl Prohibitions:**

##### **Article-3**

1. All sorts of trawling are prohibited in inland waters, Marmara Sea, the Bosphorus Strait, the south of the line between Kelağra (Galere) Cape and Dalyan (Kilyos) Cape, and in the Dardanelles Strait, as stipulated in the Article 24 of the Fisheries Law no. 1380.

##### **2. Black Sea**

All sorts of trawling are prohibited in;  
territorial waters from Ordu province, Ünye district, Taşkana Cape to Georgian border,  
territorial waters from İnceburun of Sinop province to Samsun province, Yakakent district, Çayağzı Cape,  
territorial waters between Zonguldak province, Ereğli shelter and Bartın province, Amasra district, Tarlağzı shelter.

##### **3. Aegean Sea:**

All sorts of trawls are prohibited in;

##### **In Saros Bay:**

The area to the east of the line connecting Boztepe Cape in Edirne province (40° 36' 51" N - 26° 04' 30" E) and Büyük Kemikli Cape in Çanakkale province (40° 19' 30" N - 26° 12' 45" E), Gökçeada Aydıncık Cape (40° 10' 00" N - 26° 00' 30" E), Bozcaada Batı Cape (39° 49' 50" N - 25° 57' 49" E) and Babakale (39° 27' 00" N – 26° 03' 50" E),

##### **In Edremit Bay:**

The area to the east of the line connecting the mouth of Küçükkuyu, Mıhlı Stream (39° 33' 06" N - 26° 39' 33" E) and Maden Island (39° 24' 36" N- 26° 34' 40" E), Güneş Island Lighthouse (39° 19' 56" N -26° 31' 54" E), Çıplak Island Yumru Cape (39° 16' 40" N - 26° 34' 30" E) and Eğribucak Cape (39 16' 26" N- 26 36' 46" E),

##### **In Dikili Bay:**

The area to the east of the line between Madra Stream (39° 09' 52" N - 26° 46' 00" E) and Adatepe Cape (39° 02' 30" N - 26° 48' 42" E),

##### **In Çandarlı Bay:**

The area to the east of the line between Maltepe Cape (36° 57' 27" N - 26° 47' 52" E) and İlica Cape (38° 49' 36" N - 26° 53' 44" E),

**In İzmir Bay:**

The area to the southeast of the line between Ardiç Cape (38° 31' 58" N - 26° 37' 22" E) and Deveboynu (38° 39' 24" N - 26° 43' 42" E),

**In Çeşme Strait:**

The area to the east of the line between Teke Cape (38° 26' 45" N - 26° 23' 45" E), Karada – northern end (38° 27' 25" N - 26° 21' 35" E), Karaada – western end (38° 26' 30" N - 26° 19' 30" E), the west of the Alev Island (38° 23' 26" N - 26° 14' 20" E), northern end of the Boğaz Island (38° 17' 57" N - 26° 12' 30" E), southern end of the Boğaz Island (38° 17' 30" N - 26° 12' 42" E), Karaabdullah Cape (38° 15' 55" N - 26° 14' 30" E).

**In Sığacık Bay:**

The area to the north of the line between Gök Port (38° 08' 30" N – 26° 36' 30" E) and Kilik Cape (38° 09' 36" N – 26° 46' 00" E),

**In Kuşadası Bay:**

The area to the east of the line between Özdere Shelter (38° 00' 05" N - 27° 06' 55" E) and Yalancı Cape (37° 51' 42" N - 27° 14' 12" E),

**In Dilek Strait:**

The area to the east of the line between Dipburun (37° 39' 42" N - 27° 00' 12" E) and Tekağaç Cape (37° 21' 18" N - 27° 11' 30" E),

**In Muğla Province, Yeşilova Bay:**

The area to the east of the line between Kızılada (36° 39,03' N - 28° 02,30' E) and the Taşlıaca Island at the opposite,

**In Hisarönü Bay;**

The area to the east of the line between Dil (Lindos) Cape (36° 45,36' N - 28° 00,45' E) and the Ağıl Island (36° 41,68' N - 27° 58,70' E) at the opposite,

**In Gökova Bay;**

The area to the east of the line connecting Gerence Cape and Mersincik Cape (36° 50,43' N - 28° 00,33' E),

The area to the east of the line between Ören Cape and Teke Cape at the opposite,

**In Güllük Bay;**

In Kazıklı Port, the area between Kapalı Cape (37° 18,40' N - 27° 24,75' E) and Teke Cape,

In Çam Port, between Teke Cape (37° 15,11' N- 27° 27,46' E) and İncegöl Cape (37° 14,37' N- 27° 30,30' E),

In Asin Bay, between İncegöl Cape (37° 14,37'N- 27° 30,30' E) and İnce Cape (37° 11,74' N - 27° 31,59' E),

**In Güvercinlik Bay;**

The area to the east of the line between İnce Cape and Saplı Cape and Kızılyar Cape, In Köyceğiz Port, the area to the north of the line connecting Kızılburun and Bozburun.

**4. Mediterranean Sea:**

All sorts of trawling are prohibited in:

The area to the north of the line between Kaş, Uluburun and Yardımcı (Taşlık) Cape,

In Taşucu Bay, the area to the north of the line between Güvercin Island and İncekumburnu (36° 14,10'N 33° 56,90' E).

5. With regard to the areas where all sorts of trawling are prohibited, entrance and exits are free for the purpose of passage from the shelters in prohibited areas to those shelters which are recognized by the Ministry.

**Bottom Trawl Prohibition:**

**Article-4**

The bottom trawl prohibitions in terms of region, time and quality are given below:

1. Bottom trawling is prohibited in areas specified in Article-3.

As regards free areas, the bottom trawl is not permitted to be towed with more than one vessel.

2. In territorial waters where trawling is permitted;

a) In territorial waters of Black Sea where trawling is permitted, bottom trawling is prohibited in the specified period within 3 miles off the coast and between 1<sup>st</sup> May – 30<sup>th</sup> September far off 3 miles.

b) In Aegean Sea, bottom trawling is prohibited;

Within 3 miles off the coast between the mouth of the River Meriç and Boztepe Cape,

In the northern part of Gökçeada, within 1.5 miles off the coast between Kömür Cape (40° 09,46' N - 25° 40,72' E) and Kaşkaval Cape (40° 14,39' N- 25° 56,72' E), and within 3 miles at the other parts of the island,

In the territorial waters of Bozcaada, within 3 miles off the coast,

In the territorial waters between Çeşme Karaabdullah Cape (38° 15' 55" N - 26° 14' 30" E) and Sığacık Teke Cape (38° 06' 25" N – 26° 35' 30" E), within 3 miles off the coast.

In other areas than specified herein, bottom trawling is prohibited during the fishing year in the territorial waters 1.5 miles off the coast, and between 1<sup>st</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> July in the areas where fishing is actually permitted.

However, bottom trawling is permitted on condition that time prohibition is respected;

out of the 200 miles off the coast from the line connecting Tavşan Island, Bayrak Island and Zeytin Cape, in Aydın Province Dilek (Sisam) Strait;

out of the 200 miles off the coast from the south of the line between Tapan Island and Hüseyin Cape in Muğla Province İstanköy Strait.

c) In Mediterranean Sea;

Bottom trawling is prohibited during the fishing year,

Within 3 miles off the coast in the territorial waters between İncekumburnu (36° 14,10' N - 33° 56,90' E) and Susanaoğlu-Atakent,

Within 3 miles off the coast in the territorial waters between the mouths of Seyhan and Ceyhan Rivers,

Within 1 mile off the coast in the territorial waters between Akıncı Cape and Syrian border.

In other territorial waters than specified herein, bottom trawling is prohibited during the fishing year within 2 miles off the coast.

With regard to the areas where captures are actually permitted, bottom trawling is prohibited in:

1<sup>st</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> September in the territorial waters between the mouth of Eşen Stream and Anamur Cape,

1<sup>st</sup> May – 15<sup>th</sup> September in the territorial waters between Anamur Cape and Syrian border.

3- a) Bunt mesh size of the bottom trawl nets shall be 44 mm at minimum, and the outer wall of the bunt shall not have a mesh size smaller than 88 mm.

However, bottom trawling is permitted in the Black Sea with nets of a 40 mm bunt mesh size at minimum, and with nets having an outer bunt wall of minimum 80 mm. in mesh size.

b) In bunts of the bottom trawl nets, square mesh nets shall be used during the term of Circular no: 37/1,

c) Use of nets with a smaller mesh size than bunt mesh size is prohibited in bottom trawl nets as of 1st May 2005.

d) Using “nets of fishing line” (single - fishing line) in the bunt of bottom trawl nets is prohibited.

4- At times and in places where bottom trawling is prohibited, trawl nets may be transported in stalls in the hold of the vessels and the doors on the deck or in the hold. Trawl doors shall not be kept in hanging position. It is obligatory that the places where the doors are hanging (Davit) face inside of the ship.

5- It is obligatory that the trawl vessels passing through Marmara Sea have their nets and doors sealed during their passage from Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits to the Marmara Sea, as per the principles to be specified by Çanakkale and Istanbul Provincial Administrations. The nets shall be kept in the hold, and doors on the deck or in the hold.

The sealing procedures of the bottom trawl vessels to pass through Bosphorus Strait shall be fulfilled in Büyükdere.

The trawl ships departing from Marmara Sea and sailing to other territorial waters of our country for trawling shall apply the nearest provincial or district administration for having their nets and doors sealed.

6- Bottom trawl nets with a smaller mesh size than the minimum measures are prohibited in the ships.

### **Midwater Trawl Prohibition**

#### **Article-5:**

1. Midwater trawling is prohibited in Marmara Sea, Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea, and in areas where all sorts of trawling are prohibited in the Black Sea.

2. Towing of midwater trawl in waters shallower than 18 m (10 fathoms) and using it for fisheries procurement are prohibited during 1<sup>st</sup> May - 30<sup>th</sup> September.

However, sprat landing with midwater trawl is permitted in 1<sup>st</sup> May- 31<sup>st</sup> May in 20 fathom and deeper waters between Samsun Province, Yakakent District, Çayağzı Cape and Terme District, Çatlı Cape on condition that it is towed by two boats in the parts of Black Sea which are open to bottom trawling. A Permit from Samsun Provincial Administration shall be required for the vessels to benefit from such exception (Appendix-1).

## SECTION TWO

### Prohibitions of the Species and Length

#### Prohibited Species and Genera

##### Article-6:

Catching or landing of dolphins, seals, Black Sea trouts, corbs, sturgeon, *Cyprinion Macrostamus*, *Garra Rufa*, *Caretta caretta*, commercial sponges, pinna (pen) shell (*Pinna Nobilis*), starfish, whelk, seahorse, abalone, red corals and black corals (*Antipathes subpinnata*), basking sharks (sunfish) (*Cetorhinus maximus*), *Posidonia Oceanica* and *Zostera noltin* is prohibited in all waters including inland.

#### Shrimping

##### Article-7

Time, place and gear prohibitions for shrimping are given below:

1. Beam trawls are prohibited in all territorial waters and in Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits, except for Marmara Sea.

2. Shrimping with all types of gears is prohibited in Marmara Sea and Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> August and 1<sup>st</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> January.

However, caramote prawn (*P. kerathurus*) shrimping with gillnets is permitted in 15<sup>th</sup> June - 31<sup>st</sup> July.

3. During the periods when landing activities are permitted in Marmara Sea, in areas specified in Appendix-2;

a) Deep water pink shrimp landing is permitted in waters deeper than 50 m. with 2 double-bunt shrimp trawls whose total length is no higher than 15m. or 3 single-bunt shear legs each no higher than 5 m., having a mouth of 50 cm. high, shoulder mesh size and bunt mesh size of 32 mm. at minimum, and a bunt length of 6 fathom (11 m) at maximum.

b) All kinds of prawns can be captured with *manyat*<sup>2</sup> with a bunt mesh size no smaller than 24 mm. On the other hand, use of *manyat* with a bunt mesh size smaller than 28 mm shall be prohibited as of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2005.

c) A Permit shall be required to be obtained from the provincial administration which grants vessel's license, for the fishing boats to shrimp with *manyat* and shear legs. (Appendix-1).

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<sup>2</sup> A lower type of beach seine, used in the Marmara Sea.

d) “Certificates of Origin” (Appendix-3) shall be required for the harvested shrimps and they should be landed in the places to be decided and announced by the provincial administrations.

4. In 1<sup>st</sup> April- 15<sup>th</sup> July all methods of shrimping with type of gears are prohibited in the Aegean Sea, except for gillnets.

5. All methods of shrimping with any type of gears except for gillnets are prohibited during the fishing year in Mediterranean sea within;

3 miles off the coast in the territorial waters between İncekumburnu (36° 14,10’ N - 33° 56,90’ E) and Susanoğlu-Atakent,

3 miles off the coast in the territorial waters between the mouths of Seyhan and Ceyhan Rivers,

1 mile off the coast in the territorial waters between Akıncı Cape and Syrian border,

2 miles off the coast in other territorial waters than specified herein.

As for permitted areas, all methods of shrimping with any type of gears except for gillnets are prohibited between:

1<sup>st</sup> April- 15<sup>th</sup> September in the territorial waters between the mouth of Eşen Stream and Anamur Cape,

1<sup>st</sup> May- 15<sup>th</sup> September in the territorial waters between Anamur Cape and Syrian border.

In Mediterranean Sea, shrimp trawling shall be performed in the permitted times and zones on condition that;

The nets are no longer than 22m in total, with a bunt length of 5m, tunnel and shoulder of 8m., and wings of 9m. at maximum,

Bunt mesh size is 44mm, the mesh size of the outer wall of bunt is 96 mm, tunnel and shoulder mesh size 56 mm, and wing mesh size 96 mm., at minimum,

Rope to be used between the doors and slips has no weights, and nets are no longer than 26 m.

6. Shrimping with gillnets is permitted in Aegean and Mediterranean Sea during the fishing year.

## **Sea Shell and Sea Cucumber Landing Article-8**

### **1. Sea Shell**

**a)** In Black Sea, seashell landing is prohibited in the territorial waters between Rumelian Karaburun in the opening of the Bosphorus Strait and Anatolian Karaburun.

Seashell harvesting through diving and basket method is permitted in the other territorial waters.

Seashell harvesting with shear legs is prohibited in Marmara Sea and Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits during the fishing year, and in other territorial waters between 1st May – 31st August.

**b)** Shear legs to be used for sea shell harvesting shall have a mouth width of 3 m. at maximum, a mouth depth of 40 cm. at maximum, bunt length of 1 m. at maximum, and a bunt mesh size of 90 mm.

**c)** Seashell harvesting shall be performed only between sunrise and sunset.

**d)** Seashell harvesting with shear legs is not prohibited within 500 m. off the coast.

**e)** No more than 1 shear leg can be kept and used in a vessel.

**f)** A “Permit for Sea Shell Harvesting” (Appendix-1) shall be required from the provincial administration authorizing vessel’s license, for the fishing boats to perform seashell harvesting.

**g)** Spears are prohibited in the fishing boats to perform seashell harvesting.

## **2. Sea Cucumber**

In all territorial waters, sea cucumber harvesting with shear legs is prohibited during the fishing year. On the other hand, sea cucumber harvesting may be performed in Marmara Sea during the period and under the conditions which the shrimping with shear legs is permitted.

Diving for sea cucumber is permitted outside the period of 1<sup>st</sup> August - 15<sup>th</sup> September on condition that the authorization is granted by the provincial administration. A “Permit for Sea Cucumber Harvesting” (Appendix -1) is required to be obtained from the provincial administration authorizing ship’s license, for the fishing boats to harvest sea cucumber.

## **Crawfish, Lobster, Octopus and Blue Crab Harvesting**

### **Article-9**

**1.** Harvesting of crawfish and lobster is prohibited in all territorial waters in 15<sup>th</sup> June – 15<sup>th</sup> April.

**2.** Harvesting of octopus (*O. vulgaris*) is prohibited in all territorial waters in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> October.

3. In Mediterranean Sea, blue crab harvesting is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> October. However, blue crab harvesting can be performed in coastal lagoons at appropriate times specified by the provincial administrations.

## **Bivalve Mollusks Harvesting**

### **Article-10**

#### **1. Striped Venus**

a) All methods of striped venus harvesting with any gears are prohibited in;

Marmara Sea and Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits,

Black Sea, in the territorial waters between Anatolian Karaburun in the opening of the Bosphorus Strait and Rumelian Karaburun,

The territorial waters between Kocaeli Province, Kefken Island Lighthouse and Zonguldak Province, Ereğli Shelter,

The territorial waters between Samsun Province Yakakent District, Çayağzı Cape and the Georgian border.

In areas other than the prohibited, all methods of striped venus harvesting with any type of gears are prohibited in;

Black Sea in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August,

In other territorial waters in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> August.

Shear legs and dredges used for striped venus landing shall be no higher than 80 cm and deeper than 20 cm. in the mouth, and no less than 2 cm. in thread spacing and 2 cm in bunt mesh size, and no more than 100 cm in bunt length.

Notwithstanding the other measurements, the bunt length of the shear legs and dredges used in Black Sea shall not exceed 200 cm.

For striped venus harvesting, the spacing of the metal teeth of clam rakes shall be minimum 12 mm.

As for the sieves, the spacing shall be 12 mm. at minimum if they consist of bars and 12 mm. at minimum if rectangular wire cages, and the hole diameter shall be 21 mm. at minimum if a drainer plate.

All methods of striped venus harvesting are prohibited in waters shallower than 5m.

For striped venus claming with shear legs and dredges, no more than 1 shear leg and dredge shall be kept or used in vessels.

A “Permit for Striped Venus Harvesting” (Appendix-1) shall be required from the Provincial Administration authorizing ship’s license, for the fishing boats to clam striped venus.

When harvesting *Cardium edule* and *C. lamarki*, regulations herein shall apply.

## **2. Golden Carpet-Shell and Warty Venus**

All methods of golden carpet-shell and warty venus harvesting with any gears are prohibited in all territorial waters in 15<sup>th</sup> May – 15<sup>th</sup> September.

For sieves used for golden carpet-shell harvesting, sieve mesh size shall be minimum 24 mm., and in those used for warty venus harvesting, it shall be minimum 30 mm.

## **3. Oyster and Great Scallop Harvesting:**

All methods of oyster and great scallop harvesting with gears are prohibited in all territorial waters in 15<sup>th</sup> May – 15<sup>th</sup> September.

## **4. Mediterranean Mussel and Bearded Horse-Mussel:**

All methods of Mediterranean mussel and bearded horse-mussel harvesting with any gears are prohibited in Bosphorus Strait in the area between the line connecting Ahırkapı (41° 00’ 27” N - 28° 95’ 05” E) - Kadıköy İnci Cape Mole Lighthouse (40° 59’ 05” N - 29° 00’ 52” E) and the line connecting Yeniköy Port (41° 07’ 01” N - 29° 04’ 18” E) – Paşabahçe Lighthouse (41° 06’ 57” N - 29° 05’ 23” E).

Mediterranean mussel and bearded horse-mussel harvesting is prohibited In Dardanelles Strait in the area to the east of the line between Nara Cape Lighthouse (40° 11, 89’ N- 26° 24, 47’ E) and Kepez Lighthouse (40° 05, 85’ N - 26° 22, 18’ E).

In the free zones of the Bosphorus Strait and the other territorial waters Mediterranean mussel and bearded horse-mussel harvesting is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 30<sup>th</sup> June.

## **5. Tellina:**

Tellina harvesting is prohibited in the Black Sea and Marmara Sea during the fishing year. In Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea only Tellina harvesting through diving is permitted, except for the 1<sup>st</sup> May – 15<sup>th</sup> July period.

**6.** Striped venus, golden carpet-shell, warty venus, oyster and Tellina, of which the stocks are detected by the provincial administrations from the enforcement date of the prohibition, shall be processed or shipped no later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of enforcement.

This period shall be determined by the Ministry for the living bivalve mollusks in the refinement center approved by the Ministry.

**Turbot, Swordfish, Grouper, Golden Grouper, Sole and Sand Dab Landing**

**Article-11:**

All methods of turbot landing in the territorial waters are prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 30<sup>th</sup> June.

Mesh size of the nets to be used for turbot capture shall be no less than 360 mm. Turbot capture with set longline and trammel nets is prohibited during the term.

Swordfish landing is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> October – 31<sup>st</sup> January.

Mesh size of the nets to be used for sole and sand dab catch shall be no less than 72 mm. All methods of sole and sand dab landing are prohibited in 15<sup>th</sup> February – 15<sup>th</sup> March.

Grouper and golden grouper landing is prohibited in 15<sup>th</sup> June - 31<sup>st</sup> July. However, golden grouper catch with set longline is permitted during the said period on condition that the used fishhook is smaller than no: 9 (larger in size).

Grouper and golden grouper landing through diving, with fish spear and traps like basket, *pinter* (some kind of basket) etc. is prohibited.

**Bonito, Large Bonito, Tuna Fish, Little Tunny, Plain Bonito, Leer Fish, Greater Amberjack and Pilchard Landing**

**Article-12:**

**1. Bonito – Large Bonito:**

All methods of bonito and large bonito landing, including stake nets, in the territorial waters are prohibited in the term 1<sup>st</sup> April - 31<sup>st</sup> August. However, longlining for bonito is permitted in 15<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> August.

In Black Sea, bonito landing is only permitted in the moonlight with gillnets outside the prohibited period in the territorial waters from Kerempe Cape to Bulgarian border.

**2. Blue fin-tuna;**

Blue-fin tuna landing in all territorial waters is prohibited in 16<sup>th</sup> July – 15<sup>th</sup> August.

However, the Ministry is authorized to extend the prohibition term in the case that the blue-fin tuna landing quota offered to Turkey by ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) reaches the top.

The fishing boats harvesting blue-fin tuna are also prohibited from catching other fish to use as baits with the main boat and supplementary boats, set longline being excluded.

Mesh size in the bunt part of the blue-fin tuna nets shall be no less than 44 mm.

A “Tuna Landing Permit” (Appendix -1) shall be required from the provincial administration authorizing ship’s license, for the fishing boats to harvest tuna.

### **3. Little tunny, Plain bonito, Leer fish, Greater Amberjack:**

Little tunny, plain bonito, leer fish and greater amberjack landing is permitted in the territorial waters between Mihlı Stream and Syrian border in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> May. A permit (Appendix -1) required from the provincial administration authorizing ship's license, for the fishing boats to make use of the exception.

4. In Aegean Sea, little tunny, plain bonito, leer fish and greater amberjack landings are prohibited in the territorial waters to the east of the line between the mouth of River Meriç and Boztepe Cape, Büyük Kemikli Cape, Bozcaada Batı Cape and Küçükkuyu Mihlı Stream in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> August.

5. Pilchard gillnetting is permitted during the term.

6. In Muğla Province, Gökova and Güllük Bays, setting leer fish and bonito nets in water between 07.00 – 19.00 hours is prohibited.

### **Algae Harvesting**

#### **Article-13**

Collecting, harvesting and selling of *Caulerpa* species of alga are prohibited in all territorial waters.

Harvesting of *Gracilaria* species of alga is prohibited in all territorial waters in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> July.

Harvesting within the permitted period shall be performed, upon the permission from provincial administrations, in turn so that at least 1/3 will be able to sporulate.

### **Sponge Harvesting**

#### **Article-14**

Sponge harvesting is prohibited during the fishing year in all territorial waters.

### **Prohibitions of Length and Weight**

#### **Article-15**

The minimum length and weight of the capture fisheries are given below, and harvesting of smaller ones is prohibited.

Turkey – Screening Fisheries Acquis  
Answers to Non-exhaustive List of Issues and Questions to Facilitate Preparation for Bilateral Meetings

<b>Species</b>	<b>Smaller sizes * (cm)</b>	<b>Smaller weight (gr)</b>
<b>Octopus</b>	-	<b>1000</b>
<b>Golden Carpet</b>	2.4	
<b>Leer Fish</b>	30	
<b>Red mullet (Mullus barbatus)</b>	13	
<b>Hake-European hake</b>	25	
<b>Seabream</b>	15	
<b>Crawfish</b>	20	
<b>Anchovy</b>	9	
<b>Lobster</b>	25	
<b>Horse mackerel</b>	13	
<b>Oyster</b>	6	
<b>Turbot</b>	40	
<b>Two banded bream</b>	15	
<b>Mullet</b>	30	
<b>Swordfish</b>	130	
<b>Red gurnard</b>	25	
<b>Shell and Warty Venus</b>	3	
<b>Chub mackerel</b>	18	
<b>Tellina</b>	2.5	
<b>Golden Grouper</b>	30	
<b>Seabass</b>	18	
<b>Scalped</b>	15	
<b>Blue Fish</b>	14	
<b>Blue Crab Harvesting</b>	8	
<b>Red cual</b>	15	
<b>Striped Venus</b>	1.7	
<b>Corb</b>	25	
<b>Golden banded</b>	10	
<b>Dusky grouper</b>	40	
<b>Bonito</b>	25	
<b>Sand Dab Landing</b>	20	
<b>Greater Amberjack</b>	30	
<b>Meagre</b>	25	
<b>Dentex</b>	20	
<b>Red mullet (Mullus surmeletus)</b>	11	

<b>Bluefin Tuna</b>	<b>90</b>	
<b>Atlantic mackerel</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Little Tunny</b>	<b>45</b>	

\* Smaller sizes are tolerated particularly in anchovy and horse mackerel up to 15% and in other fish species and fisheries up to 5%.

### **SECTION THREE**

#### **Gear Prohibitions**

#### **Harvesting with Surrounding Nets**

##### **Article-16**

1. Harvesting of fisheries by purse seiners is prohibited in;

a) In Bosphorus Strait, the area between the line connecting Ahırkapı (41° 00' 27" N - 28° 59' 05" E) and Kadıköy İnci Cape Mole Lighthouse (40° 59' 05" N - 29° 00' 52" E), and the line connecting Yeniköy Port (41° 07' 01" N - 29° 04' 18" E) and Paşabahçe Lighthouse (41° 06' 57" N - 29° 05' 23" E),

b) In Dardanelles Strait, the area between Nara Lighthouse and Akbaş Lighthouse, and Kepez Lighthouse and Soğandere Lighthouse,

c) In the traffic zone between the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Strait,

d) In the Istanbul Islands, within the line connecting Burgazada Çeşme Cape (40° 53' 06" N - 29° 04' 17" E), Heybeliada Değirmen Cape (40° 52' 98" N - 29° 05' 31" E), Dragos (40° 54' 40" N - 29° 08' 30" E), Büyükada Flashing (40° 53' 01" N - 29° 07' 92" E), Büyükada Su Port (40° 52' 04" N - 29° 08' 53" E) and Büyükada (40° 51' 85" N - 29° 08' 00" E),

within the line connecting Büyükada Dil Cape (40° 51' 63" N - 29° 06' 42" E) and Heybeliada Military Port (40° 52' 34" N - 29° 06' 15" E).

within the line connecting Heybeliada (40° 52' 40" N - 29° 04' 50" E) and Burgazada (40° 52' 50" N - 29° 04' 00" E).

Harvesting with purse seine is prohibited;

e) in Muğla Province, Güllük Bay, the Tuzla Strait to the east of the line connecting Bombataşı Cape and Marata Cape,

f) in the area to the north of the line connecting the southern end of the Büyük Ziraat Island and Zeytin Cape,

- g) in Kazıklı Port, within the area to the north of the line connecting Karaburun and Teke Cape,
  - h) in Gökova Bay, within the area to the north of the line connecting Akbük Cape and Kıran Coast Güvercin Rock,
  - i) in Gökova Bay, within the area to the east of the line between the Akçakapuz Cape and the Güvercin Rock at the opposite,
  - j) in Güvercinlik Bay, within the area to the east of the line connecting Sıralık Cape and Pina (Kimse) Cape at the opposite,
  - k) in Köyceğiz, Iztuzu Coast, within the area to the east of the line connecting Akiye Cape and Bozburun.
  - l) in Fethiye Bay, within the area to the east of the line between Paçarız Cape – Fethiye Island and Eğrikum Cape,
  - m) in the territorial waters following the line connecting the coordinates (41° 34' 48" N - 41° 17' 13" E) and (41° 30' 42" N - 41° 32' 12" E) off the coast in the Sarp village in Kemalpaşa Subdistrict, Hopa District, Artvin Province, till the Georgian border.
2. a) Purse seining is prohibited in the Black Sea, Marmara Sea, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August.
- b) In the Aegean Sea purse seining is prohibited,  
in the territorial waters within the area between the mouth of River Meriç and Mıhlı Stream in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> August,  
in the territorial waters between Mıhlı Stream and Eşen Stream in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August.
- c) In Mediterranean Sea purse seining is prohibited,  
in the territorial waters between the mouth of Eşen Stream and Anamur Cape in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August,  
in the territorial waters between Anamur Cape and Syrian border in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 15<sup>th</sup> September.
3. Little tunny, plain bonito, leer fish and amberjack catch with purse seine is permitted between Mıhlı Stream and Syrian border in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> May,
4. Depth of purse seines used in the Marmara Sea shall be 90 fathom at max.
5. Fishing with not pursing cast nets is permitted during the fishing year up to 12 fathom deep, with or without trammel net, without eyebolt and wire,

6. In all territorial waters purse seining is prohibited in waters shallower than 10 fathom (18 m) while fishing with cast nets is prohibited in waters shallower than 6 fathom (11 m).

However, purse seining in waters up to 6 fathom deep (11 m) is permitted in the territorial waters in Black sea between Köpekkaya Cape in Cide District of Kastamonu Province and Bulgarian border, and in the Marmara Sea in 1<sup>st</sup> September – 1<sup>st</sup> December; and fishing with cast nets is permitted in İzmir Bay up to 6 m. deep. In Mediterranean Sea, surrounding net catch is prohibited in the territorial waters between the mouth of Seyhan River and Yumurtalık Shelter, in waters shallower than 10 fathom (18 m),

in the area between the Kaladuvar Shelter and the mouth of Seyhan River, in waters shallower than 6 fathom (11 m),

in the territorial waters between Yumurtalık Shelter and Akıncı Cape, in waters shallower than 8 fathom (14 m).

### ***Light Fishing***

#### **Article-17**

1. Using light for fishing in the Marmara Sea, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits is prohibited during the fishing year. “Transit Pass” (Appendix -4) required from the nearest provincial or district administration upon the submission of the route destination, for the ships to pass through the straits for light fishing in the territorial waters permitted, and the passage shall take place within 3 days at most.

2. Usage of light for fishing in the Aegean Sea is prohibited during the fishing year in the territorial waters to the east of the line connecting the mouth of River Meriç in Edirne Province, Bababurnu in Çanakkale Province, Edremit Bay Kadirga Cape and Ayvalık District, Güneş Island Lighthouse, western end of the Çıplak Island and Eğribucak Cape,

in İzmir Bay, in the territorial waters to the south of the line between Ardiç Cape and Kapan Cape.

In Aegean Sea, light fishing is not allowed in the territorial waters between the mouth of River Meriç and Mıhlı Stream in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> August, and

in the territorial waters between Mıhlı Stream and Eşen Stream in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August.

3. In Mediterranean, light fishing is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August in the territorial waters between the mouth of Eşen Stream and Anamur Cape, and during the season in the territorial waters between Anamur Cape and Syrian border,

4. Out of the fishing team of ships to perform light fishing, only one ship shall have the light source.

“Light-Fishing Permit” (Appendix -1) is required from the provincial administration of the harvesting zone for the fishing boats to use light for fishing.

Use of lighting power up to 100 Watts is not bound to the permission. Total lighting power of the main boat, accompanying boats and carrier boats shall not exceed 8000 Watts, in the areas where light fishing is permitted. Enlightening shall only take place above the water in light fishing.

A minimum 200 m distance shall remain between the lighting boats of two different teams.

Lighting is prohibited in waters shallower than 30 m.

It is compulsory to appoint a staff in lighting boats.

A 12 or 24 V blinking single lamp with a power less than 100 Watts for stopping the surrounded fish run away from the opening of the net in purse seining does not count for light source.

Service boats in purse seiners can be used as lighting boats.

### ***Seine nets, Gillnets and Other Fishing Nets***

#### **Article-18**

1. All sorts of seining with *ığrip* <sup>(3)</sup>, *trata* <sup>(4)</sup>, *tarlakoz* <sup>(5)</sup>, *manyat* <sup>(6)</sup> and other beach seines are prohibited in all territorial waters. These seine nets and the equipment enabling their usage are prohibited in fishing vessels.

However, landings with *manyat* are permitted outside the 1<sup>st</sup> May – 30<sup>th</sup> September period in the areas to be specified by the provincial administrations of Paşabahçe, Küçükusu, Vaniköy, Ortaköy, İstinye Tokmak Cape, Tuzla Karaaslan (Şıkır), Kumlar, Yalacdere, Yalova, Esenköy, Çınarcık, Kireçburnu, Kumburnu, Çınarkoy, and in the marine zone of 250 m. radius in Kepez Coastal Lagoon Cape (Akıntı Cape) in Dardanelles Strait outside the 1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> August period. A permit shall be required from the provincial administration of the harvesting zone, for the fishing boats to perform harvesting efforts in the said areas. (Appendix -1).

2. In Marmara Sea, shrimping with the type of *manyat* specifically employed for such purpose is permitted on condition of full compliance with the regulations on shrimping.

3. In Aegean Sea, fishing with haul nets (*trata*) is permitted in the area to the east of the line between Eğribucak Cape – Babakale Cape, except 1<sup>st</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> July. A permit shall be required from

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<sup>3</sup> A seine net usually employed as a beach seine in Aegean and Mediterranean regions.

<sup>4</sup> A haul net used in Aegean and Mediterranean regions.

<sup>5</sup> A pair seine that is local to Ayvalık.

<sup>6</sup> A lower type of beach seine, used in the Marmara Sea.

Balıkesir Provincial Administration, for the fishing boats to perform such a method of harvesting (Appendix -1).

4. In cast net areas specified by the provincial administrations, harvesting with seine nets such as *ıđırıp* (beach seine), *manyat* and *tarlakoz* (pair seine) and all sorts gillnetting in a way to prevent harvesting are prohibited.

5. In the Aegean Sea and Mediterranean, all and any captures by shear legs are prohibited.

6. In grey mullet harvesting through reed-nets, mesh size of the nets horizontally positioned by the help of the reeds on the sea surface shall be 48 mm. at minimum.

7. All sorts of set nets and spearing are prohibited within 200 m. on the coastal line of Trabzon Province, Of District, Solaklı Stream to Hopa Port in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 7<sup>th</sup> June.

## SECTION FOUR

### Measures to be Taken in Lagoons and Coastal Lagoons

#### Harvesting in Lagoons and Coastal Lagoons

##### Article-19

1. Openings of lagoons and coastal lagoons shall be freed during the time specified by the Provincial Administrations when grey mullets migrate to the sea to lay eggs, or to the freshwaters for food.

It is obligatory to set free 10% of the grey mullets with eggs which have reached the lagoons and crawls of coastal lagoons under the supervision of the officials of the provincial administration.

2. Fence spacing of weirs in the lagoons and crawls of coastal lagoons shall not be, in vertical position, less than 1.7 cm. in the Mediterranean lagoons and coastal lagoons (from Yardımcı Cape to Syrian border) and less than 3 cm. in other lagoons and coastal lagoons.

During the dates when openings of lagoons and coastal lagoons are freed, harvesting of fisheries other than those permitted by the Ministry is prohibited within 1 mile off the opening, and within 500 m. radius when closed.

Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the area 1000 m. off the line connecting the both moles in the Beymelek Lagoon in Kale District of Antalya Province.

3. In lagoons and coastal lagoons in Bafa, Kapıkargın and Köyceğiz, harvesting of fisheries is prohibited within 2 miles radius off the opening of the lagoon coast.

Harvesting of all sorts of fisheries, excluding eel, is prohibited in Bafa lagoon in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> July.

4. Setting gillnets within 500 m. off drop-net fishponds is prohibited in 08:00 – 13:00 hours.

5. Spearing and use of light for harvesting fisheries are prohibited in lagoons.

6. Permission is required from the Ministry for setting and operating new coastal lagoons other than those already functioning on permission. Coastal lagoons which have already been set upon the permission of the Ministry are not allowed to be used and operated as şıra set net.

## SECTION FIVE

### Region and Area Prohibitions

#### Area Prohibitions

##### Article-20

The areas where catching of fisheries is prohibited are given below:

1. All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in;

19 km. long line starting with Küçük Çavuş Cape in Çavuş Port of Kumluca District surrounding the south of Beydağları National Park in Antalya, covering Sulu Island, Taşlık Cape and Beş Islands, ending with Karagöz Port,

200 m. long coastal line of the areas of Kuşadası Dilek Peninsula Coastal National Park from Dil Port in the south to Dip Cape in the west (including the Su Island and the surroundings of Tavşan Island), from Dip Port in the west to the mouth of Mersinli Stream in the north.

2. a) All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in the area to the east of the line between Bostanlı Sazburnu and Üçkuyular Port in İzmir Harbour. (Entrance and exit are permitted in and from Bostanlı Shelter inside the prohibited zone.)

b) In İzmir Gulf, harvesting of fisheries with any type of dredges and rakes is prohibited in the area to the south of Ardıç Cape and Eskifener Cape.

c) In Sığacık Bay (from the area between Dalyan Cape and Minaretaşı), in the District of Seferihisar in İzmir Province, harvesting of fisheries with any gears is prohibited during the season.

d) In the territorial waters of İzmir Province, harvesting of fisheries by means of baskets is permitted up to 6 fathom (11 m) depth off the coast, on condition that the time prohibition of octopus harvesting is obeyed, in the area to the east of the marine zone between the mouth of River Gediz in the north (38° 35' 58" N, 26° 47' 64" E) and the İsa Reis Cape of the Uzun Island (38° 32' 88" N, 26° 41' 81" E), and the line between Çil Azmak Cape (38° 27' 02" N, 26° 54' 16" E) and Uzun Island Kireç Cape (38° 27' 60" N, 26° 44' 45" E) in the south.

3. In Mediterranean Sea,

a) All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in the area within the Mersin Harbour moles.

b) All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in the area within 200 m. off the coastal line in the Pullu forest recreational area in Anamur District of Mersin Province.

c) Harvesting of fisheries with any gear (gillnets being excluded) is prohibited in Adana Province, within the area to the west of the line between Kokar Cape and Yumurtalık Shelter.

d) Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the Special Security Zone of BOTAŞ Oil Loading Port in Ceyhun District of Adana Province (36° 52' 08" N - 35° 55' 06" E, 36° 50' 30" N - 35° 56' 02" E, 36° 51' 30" N - 35° 58' 24" E, 36° 53' 24" N - 35° 56' 42" E) and in the Special Security Zone of BOTAŞ Oil Loading Port in Dört Yol District (36° 50' 55" N - 36° 07' 24" E, 36° 50' 55" N - 36° 08' 40" E, 36° 51' 54" N - 36° 07' 24" E, 36° 51' 54" N - 36° 08' 40" E), within the area having the foregoing coordinates.

e) Harvesting of fisheries with any gears is prohibited in Adana Province within the area between the inside of the Yumurtalık Shelter and Shelter Lighthouse Kale Security Complex.

4. All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited within 1 km off the coastal line between the shelter and Kestel Stream in Sürmene District of Trabzon Province.

5. All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in the area connecting the following coordinates around İmralı Island: (40° 37' 00" N - 28° 27' 00" E), (40° 37' 00" N - 28° 37' 00" E), (40° 28' 00" N - 28° 37' 00" E), (40° 28' 00" N - 28° 27' 00" E).

All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in the 50 m. long sea area around Mudanya Municipality Port.

6.a) Harvesting of any fisheries with shear legs, dredges, rakes and hydraulic systems in the territorial waters between Kelağra (Galere) Cape and Dalyan Cape (Kilyos opening) in Istanbul Province.

b) In Marmara Sea, anchor dropping is prohibited within 200 m to the right and left side of the oil – natural gas pipeline in Pendik – Ambarlı.

c) All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited in Yalova District, within 200 m. off the sea at the right and left side of the municipality sewerage system.

d) Harvesting of fisheries with any gear is prohibited within 500 m. off the coast in the area between Yalova Province, Altınova District, Hersek Cape and Kocaeli Province, Karamürsel District, Büyükdere Cape.

e) Harvesting of fisheries with any gear is prohibited during the season in the area up to the mouths of Alibeyköy and Kağıthane Streams from New Galata Bridge, in Haliç of Istanbul Province.

7. Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> August in the area between the River Menderes and Menderes Discharge Channel, which connects Bafa lagoon to the sea, and the bridge on the Tuzburgazı – Akköy highway.

All sorts of gears are prohibited in the domiciles of the fishermen in Kafa region of the River Büyük Menderes and the fishing boats in the region, during the prohibited times and zones. Entrance and exit of the fishing boats is permitted on condition of full compliance with the prohibitions.

Setting nets and building dams and weirs to prevent fishery products from passing and growing in all sections of the River Büyük Menderes and the Discharge Channel and the fresh water springs (*Azmağ*) fed thereby are prohibited.

8. Gravel and sand extraction in the areas specified as *Caretta caretta* breeding zone (MUĞLA – Dalyan, Ekincik, Dalaman, Fethiye – Çalış; ANTALYA – Patara, Demre, Kumluca, Tekirova, Belek, Kızılot, Gazipaşa, Demirtaş; IÇEL – Anamur, Kazanlı, Göksu Delta; ADANA – Akyatan; HATAY – Samandağ) is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> September and speedy navigation over 5 miles of the speed boats is prohibited within 1 mile off the shore. Necessary protection measures shall be taken by the related Provincial Administrations within the breeding periods of *Caretta caretta*.

9. Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited during the season in the area 2000 m. in length and 2500 m. in width, between Petrol Ofisi Oil Filling Plant and Aygaz Filling Plant (41° 16' 00" N - 36° 23' 00" E), (41° 17' 00" N - 36° 24' 00" E), (41° 15' 00" N - 36° 27' 00" E), (41° 14' 00" N - 36° 26' 00" E).

10. a) Harvesting of fisheries with any gears is prohibited during the season within 100 m. towards the sea in the both sides of Yalancıboğaz in Marmaris District in Muğla Province.

b) In the coastal lagoon channel connecting Köyceğiz Lake with the Mediterranean Sea, water skiing with speed boats, in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August, turning on the lights in a way as to affect the channel, navigation of all boats in 21:00 – 05:00 hours, and the speedy navigation of the boats, authorized from relevant institutions, higher than 3 miles prohibited are all prohibited.

c) All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited during the season in Ortaca District, Sülüngür Lake, crawl being excluded.

d) In Köyceğiz village and delta, grey mullet catch with nets is prohibited during the season.

e) All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited during the season in Ölüdeniz Bay of Fethiye District,

11.a) Harvesting of fisheries with any gears is prohibited in the area to the east of the line connecting the first two passage lighthouses among those in the opening of the Dalyan Strait in Ayvalık Port of Balıkesir Province.

On the other hand, mussel harvesting through diving and/or hand-picking is permitted within the area during the season, and

harvesting is permitted with set longlines no: 10 or smaller, outside the season 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> August.

b) Harvesting of fisheries by use of any gears is prohibited in the area to the coast-side of the line between the Doğu Cape of Çınar Port in Erdek and the coordinates (40° 23' 02" N - 27° 48' 30" E) and Seyitgazi Cape.

c) Harvesting of fisheries with any gears is prohibited within the sea area inside the line between Erdek Port, Seyitgazi Cape, Tavşanlı Island Cape, southern Cape of Zeytin Island and the port mole.

d) Harvesting of fisheries with any gear is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 30<sup>th</sup> September within 3 miles off the coast line between the mouth of Gönen Stream (40° 19' 38" N - 27° 38' 00" E), and Denizkent (40° 18' 15" N - 27° 30' 45" E).

12. Harvesting of fisheries with beach seines and surrounding nets is prohibited within the coastal area of line between Gevrek Island (Prasa Island) in the Akbük Bay of Didim District in Aydın Province and Değirmen Bay (Entrance and exit for shelter is permitted in the prohibited zone.)

13. a) Use of light and diving with any equipment are prohibited in caves where seals live.

b) Harvesting of fisheries with any gears is prohibited in Izmir Province, Karaburun Peninsula, Mordoğan Town, in the area up to 20 m. off the shore between Ardiç Cape and Ege University Agricultural Test Station (except the already functioning dropnet fishponds in Ayıbalığı Site);

in Akdeniz Kızılliman site, within 200 m. off the shore between Arap Cape (36° 05' 12" N - 33° 05' 28" E), and Gökçevlik Site (36° 06' 30" N - 33° 06' 38" E);

within 200 m. off the shore in 1 mile long coastal line with Karaağan Cape in Anamur District of Mersin province, in the center;

within 200 m. off the shore in the coastal line of Alata Horticultural Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in Erdemli District of Mersin Province.

c) Harvesting of fisheries with all gears but gillnets and set longlines is prohibited in;

the territorial waters between Sancak Cape in Aydınlık District of Mersin Province and Kızıl Port in Bozyazı District.

within 2 miles off the islands on the coastal line between Foça Deveboynu Cape and Arslan Cape in Izmir Province,

within 3 miles off the shore on the coastal line between the Kızılyar Cape and Karabakla Cape in Bodrum Peninsula in Muğla Province.

14. Harvesting of fisheries through diving in the regions the coordinates of which were published in the Official Gazette no: 24533 on 24th September 2001, which were specified by the Ministry of Culture within the framework of preserving cultural and natural assets.

15. Harvesting of fisheries with any types of gears is prohibited in the area 1 mile in length and 200 m. in width, between the coast and the line connecting the coordinates (40° 14' 36" N - 25° 54' 18" E) and (40° 14' 36" N - 25° 55' 40" E) between Yelkenkaya and Yıldız Bay where Sea Park will be built in Gökçeada District of Çanakkale Province.

16. Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the area within the lines connecting the coordinates (40° 58' 00" N - 27° 58' 06" E), (40° 58' 06" N - 28° 00' 24" E), (41° 01' 12" N - 28° 00' 24" E), where BOTAŞ natural gas terminal operational zone in Marmara Ereğli of Tekirdağ Province, Trakya Un-Mar natural gas cycle plants and sea floor pipelines and buoys of Bütangaz A.Ş. are located.

Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the area within the lines connecting the coordinates (41° 03' 58" N - 28° 15' 05" E), (41° 03' 30" N - 28° 11' 28" E), (41° 03' 13" N - 28° 11' 27" E), (41° 02' 59" N - 28° 11' 25" E), (41° 02' 51" N - 28° 10' 57" E), (41° 03' 12" N - 28° 10' 51" E), where TPAO Northern Marmara Natural Gas Production Platform and related sea floor pipelines are located in Silivri District of Istanbul Province.

17. Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited within 500 m. off the sea at the right and left sides of the sewerage system of the municipality in Altınova offings in Tekirdağ Province.

19. Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the harbour within the boundaries of METU Institute of Marine Sciences and in the 500 m. wide area surrounding the harbour in Erdemli District of Mersin Province.

20. Trawling is prohibited within 100 m. off the cables at the right and left sides, on the routes which submarine cables Turmeos I and Turcyos I are laid.

21. All and any harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the area within the coordinates (36° 50' 24" N - 35° 53' 48" E), (36° 50' 06" N - 35° 54' 36" E), (36° 49' 42" N - 35° 54' 12" E), (36° 49' 26" N - 35° 53' 54" E), (36° 50' 00" N - 35° 53' 00" E), where Sugözü power plant is located, in Yumurtalık District of Adana Province.

## **SECTION SIX**

### **Other Prohibitions**

#### **Other Prohibitions**

##### **Article-21**

Other prohibitions on the harvesting of fisheries in the seas are given below:

1. It is obligatory to have such equipment as surface radar and locating instruments like GPS in trawl boats.

2. Use of SONARS with a frequency output of 20 Khz (included) and lower is prohibited in harvesting of fisheries in Marmara Sea.

Boats to pass through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits to Marmara Sea, with SONARS of 20 Khz (included) and lower, shall have their SONARS sealed by provincial administrations and apply to the administrations to unseal them for exit.

3. All and any harvesting of fisheries but those authorized by the Ministry are prohibited in the areas of 500 m. radius facing the sea or direction of river with the river mouths at the center.

4. Harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the shelters and slips in ports.

5. Harvesting of fisheries through diving inside surrounding nets, by means of fish spear and underwater guns as well as manually drawing the surrounding nets which have enclosed some area and diving into those nets and hauling them on the coast to gather them in a narrower field (with the method called “hand-pick”) is prohibited.

6. The species, variety, weight, size, catchable amounts and times of the fisheries to be harvested in the exclusive economic zone and the international waters, as well as the fundamental quality and conditions of the respective gears, procedures and principles of their use, and other activities shall be determined by the Ministry. Harvesting outside of National Exclusive Economic Area in the Black Sea is prohibited.

The regulation for the territorial waters specified herein shall also be implemented in the neighbouring exclusive economic area and the international waters, in case of no other relevant regulation is specified and announced by the Ministry.

7. Boats to sail through the prohibited zones at prohibited times for fishing in international waters shall comply with the principles adopted by the Ministry, except for the measures specified in the laws.

Permission of the Ministry shall be required for the Turkish fishing boats to go for fishing activities in the territorial waters of other countries within the framework of the agreements, and the catches shall be landed on the specified ports as per the principles adopted.

8. Fishhooks smaller (in size) than no: 10 are prohibited in harvesting of fisheries with set longlines, except for tuna and swordfish catch. When longlining for tuna and swordfish, only hooks no: 1 and 2 are permitted.

9. Set nets, gillnets and set longlines let into the sea shall be marked with buoy in the day light, and enlightened buoys at night.

10. 5% of the size of the accidentally (unintentionally) caught fisheries, except for those protected under the Article 6, are permitted.

11. Except for the shrimp trawlers, fishing boats less than 12 m. shall not receive a trawling certificate.

12. Sand extraction is prohibited in Marmara Sea so as to protect fisheries and their natural environment.

13. Drift-nets, which are dropped from the boats to catch pelagic fish by encircling them, are prohibited in harvesting of fisheries in the territorial waters during the season.

14. Letting and setting artificial reefs in the seas and inland waters, i.e. the artificial shelters to hydrophilic living things, which are designed and located in the sea bottom to improve and increase the production of resources so as to protect vulnerable ecosystems and improve fishing, is subject to the permission of the Ministry.

15. Owners/shipowners of the fishing boats to perform harvesting of fisheries in line with the provisions to be adopted by the Ministry shall register their fishing method and the species they catch as per the Article 28 of the Fisheries Law.

16. In case of the capture of labeled (signed) offspring turbot, which are released to the sea to increase turbot stocks in the Black Sea, the nearest provincial or district administrations, or the Directorate of Central Research Institute of Fisheries in Trabzon shall be applied.

### **PART THREE**

#### **Prohibitions in Inland Waters**

##### **SECTION ONE**

###### **Time Prohibitions**

###### **Article-22**

###### **Cyprinidae Prohibitions**

1. Cyprinidae harvesting is prohibited in 15<sup>th</sup> March – 15<sup>th</sup> June in all waters within the boundaries of the provinces Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Aydın, Batman, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Osmaniye, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak.

2. Cyprinidae harvesting is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June in all waters within the provinces of Afyon, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Balıkesir, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Çorum, Düzce, Edirne, Eskişehir, Isparta, İstanbul, Karabük, Karaman, Kastamonu, Kırıkkale, Kırklareli, Kırşehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Tekirdağ, Uşak, Yalova and Zonguldak.

3. Cyprinidae harvesting is prohibited in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> July in all waters within the boundaries of the provinces Artvin, Bingöl, Elazığ, Erzincan, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Kayseri, Malatya, Ordu, Rize, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli and Yozgat.

4. Cyprinidae harvesting is prohibited in 15<sup>th</sup> May – 15<sup>th</sup> August in all waters within the boundaries of the provinces Ağrı, Ardahan, Bayburt, Bitlis, Erzurum, Hakkari, Iğdır, Kars, Muş and Van.

In case of the provinces falling under the two or more of the above regional classifications, the prohibition of the larger fishing zone shall apply.

Cyprinidae prohibition shall also apply to the species exposed to no prohibition herein.

Except for those whose projects have been authorized or which are permitted by the Ministry to do so, commercial harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in the ponds. Fishing provisions and procedures of the permitted or accordingly designed ponds to be opened to harvesting shall be determined by the Ministry.

## SECTION TWO

### Species and Length Prohibitions

#### **Trout Catch**

##### **Article-23**

Trout catch is prohibited during the season in;

the rivers Aras and Çoruh and their arms, and the rivers and their arms in Ardahan, Bayburt, Erzurum, Kars, Tunceli and Van provinces,

the part of Eşen Stream between Kırkpınarlar and Ören in Fethiye District of Muğla Province, and in Yuvarlak Stream of Köyceğiz District.

Munzur and Pülümür Streams of Tunceli Province,

İvriz and Delimahmut Streams in Konya Province.

Catching of all trout species is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> September – 31<sup>st</sup> March in all inland waters other than those specified above.

On the other hand, rainbow trout catch is permitted during the season in the dam lakes Çankırı – Güldürcek, Bolu – Gülköy, Samsun – Derbent, Kastamonu – Beyler, Karaman – İvriz, Erzurum – Kuzgun and Van – Zerneç.

Trouts longer than 25 cm. can be caught in the permitted periods.

Trout catch with fishing rod is permitted out of the prohibited time in the rivers and ponds smaller than 1 km<sup>2</sup>. Trout catches with other gears are prohibited in those regions.

## **Steindaehner and Eel Catch**

### **Article-24**

Steindaehner catch is prohibited in all inland waters in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> July.

Steindaehner and eel catch is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June in Gölbaşı Lake and River Asi, in Hatay Province.

Catching steindaehners larger than 35 cm. and eels larger than 50 cm. is permitted during the period when catches are permitted.

## **Crayfish Harvesting**

### **Article-25**

Catching, shipping, marketing, exporting and processing of crayfish are prohibited in all inland waters in 24<sup>th</sup> December – 15<sup>th</sup> June.

However, new prohibitions may be introduced or the period may be extended by the Ministry following the diseases.

Crayfish landing in in-forest waters bound to the Ministry of Forestry is prohibited during the term.

Landing with any kind of bait is prohibited.

Landing of crayfish smaller than 9 cm is prohibited during this fishing year.

Crayfish smaller than 9 cm. are returned to water upon being taken out of the basket. Stocking non-elected crayfish in fishponds, pools, stores and processing facilities is prohibited. All crayfish in good condition are returned to water, without any classification, if crayfish smaller than 9 cm. are detected in any place up to 10% or more. Diseased and dead ones are destroyed.

It is obligatory that the stocks of alive crayfish including those caught before the fishing prohibition be detected by the provincial administrations of the Ministry within 48 hours following the prohibition start, and that these crayfish be processed and marketed within 7 days at the most following the prohibition start.

Landing points of lakes where crayfish are harvested shall be determined and announced by the provincial administrations. Landing at other points than determined is prohibited.

A “Certificate of Origin” (Appendix-3) for the harvested crayfish shall be required from provincial or district administrations. Crayfish shall not be shipped and marketed without the said certificate.

No “Certificate of Origin” shall be drawn up for the crayfish harvested in the not-rented zones or those with renting procedures incomplete.

Illegally caught crayfish shall be returned, if in good condition, to the water in which they were caught, or to the nearest water where crayfish live, if the former is impossible.

Transferring all sorts of gears between waters without permission and using them without disinfecting are prohibited.

### **Needlefish Catch**

#### **Article-26**

Needlefish catch is prohibited in all inland waters in 15<sup>th</sup> December – 31<sup>st</sup> March.

Catching of those smaller than 40 cm. is prohibited in free fishing seasons.

Needlefish catch is prohibited in Karamık Lakes within the prohibition period of carp catch.

Needlefish catch is prohibited during the season in Işıklı Lake.

### **Pike Perch and Perch Catch**

#### **Article-27**

Catching of pikeperch and perch with any gears is prohibited in all inland waters in 15<sup>th</sup> March – 30<sup>th</sup> April.

Pike perch and perch can only be caught with set longline during the times when catching of Cyprinidae is prohibited.

Catching of pike perch and perch with any gears is prohibited during the time when Cyprinidae catch is prohibited in Beyşehir, Eğirdir-Hoyran, Uylupınar (Göhlisar), Gölarmara lakes and Hirfanlı, Avşar and Sevişler dam lakes.

In Beyşehir Lake, pikeperch catch with set longline is prohibited during the season.

Living fish use as bait is prohibited in longlining for pikeperch.

Catching of pikeperch smaller than 22 cm. is prohibited.

Landing of the harvested pikeperches from other points than those determined by the provincial administrations is prohibited.

A “Certificate of Origin” shall be required from provincial or district administrations for pikeperch (Appendix -3).

Processing and exporting of pikeperches without a Certificate of Origin are prohibited.

### **Carp, Tench, Catfish, *Chalcalburnus tarichi* Catch**

#### **Article-28**

Catching of carp smaller than 30 cm., tench than 22 cm., catfish than 90 cm. is prohibited during the term.

Catfish catch is prohibited during the term in Ulubat Lake and its arms.

Catfish catch is prohibited at times when Cyprinidae catch is prohibited in inland waters where catfish live.

*Chalcalburnus tarichi* (mullet) catch with any sort of gear is prohibited in 15<sup>th</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June in Van Lake basin and all inland waters where *Chalcalburnus tarichi* live.

### **Frog, Snail and Leech Harvesting**

#### **Article-29**

Catching and collecting of frogs are prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> May – 30<sup>th</sup> June,  
snail in 1<sup>st</sup> June – 31<sup>st</sup> July, and  
leech in 1<sup>st</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> July.

Catching and collecting of *Rana holtzi* species frogs are prohibited during the season in Niğde Bolkar Mountains and around Karagöl and Çiniligöl.

Harvesting of frogs smaller than 30 gr. is prohibited during permitted periods.

It is obligatory that the living frogs, snails and leeches, whose stocks have been detected by the provincial or district administrations as of the beginning of the prohibited period, are processed or shipped within 10 days at the most from the prohibition start.

### **Water Plants (Cane, Reed, etc) Clipping**

#### **Article-30**

Clipping water plants is prohibited in 1<sup>st</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> July in all inland waters, and;  
in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> July in Eğirdir-Hoyran, Hotamış and Beyşehir Lakes,  
in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> October in Karamık, Eber and Akşehir Lakes,  
in 1<sup>st</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> October in the inland waters in Van Province,  
in 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> September in Akgöl, Fiyat, Sazlı Lakes and Cırba Brook in Göksu delta.

Water plants clipping shall be performed in line with the provisions to be determined by the provincial administrations, at times outside the prohibited period.

Burning water plants in inland waters and clipping or burning in-forest water plants bound to the Ministry of Forestry are prohibited.

### **SECTION THREE**

#### **Totally or Partially Prohibited Inland Waters**

##### **Totally Prohibited Inland Waters**

###### **Article-31**

Internal waters where fishing activities are totally prohibited are given in the list below. Clipping water plants in these inland waters is permitted, except for those areas specified in Article-30, on condition of full compliance with the time prohibitions.

Table; Local place names

##### **Partially Prohibited Inland Waters**

###### **Article-32**

###### **Running Waters**

Time prohibitions and species regulations for the related province as specified in the Article-22 shall be taken as basis in commercial harvesting of fisheries in running waters.

Commercial harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in in-forest running waters. The provisions and procedures of the “Circular on Sports Fishing” shall govern sports fishing.

### **SECTION FOUR**

#### **Other Prohibitions**

##### **Measures to be Taken in Inland Waters**

###### **Article-33**

An appropriate lattice or cage insertion is obligatory in the openings of all the canals used for irrigation or other purposes in fisheries harvesting zones in natural lakes, dam lakes, ponds, running waters, etc.

Blocks such as nets, weirs, etc. to stop the fisheries from passing through or growing are prohibited in such areas, if not with the permission of the Ministry.

##### **Prohibitions on Nets**

###### **Article-34**

Fishing with nets other than those whose minimum quality and conditions are to be determined and announced by the provincial administrations is prohibited in inland waters.

Landing with *ıgrip* or *manyat* is prohibited without the permission of the Ministry.

Purse seines and all sorts of trawl nets are prohibited in inland waters.

Mesh size of the nets to be used in Van Lake and its downstreams in the provinces of Van and Bitlis shall be no smaller than 40 mm.

## **PART FOUR**

### **General Provisions on Seas and Inland Waters**

#### **Measures to be Taken in Seas and Inland Waters**

##### **Article-35**

Measures to be taken in catching and harvesting of fisheries in seas and inland waters are given below:

1. The amount in processing, handling and storage facilities located in the harvesting area and the whereabouts shall be reported to the related provincial administration within 24 hours following the prohibition start, as any commercial operation, shipment, and use in production of the fisheries are also prohibited during the fishing prohibition.

Fisheries detected by the provincial administrations shall not be used, sold, shipped or exported without the permission of the administration.

An export permit shall be required from the provincial administration carrying out stock detection, for the export of the fisheries during the prohibition time which were stocked before the prohibition.

Inland fish caught before the prohibition shall be sold, shipped, marketed and processed within 7 days at the latest following the date when prohibition starts.

A “Certificate of Origin” shall be required from the related provincial or district administration of the area where catch was performed, for the shipment of the fisheries caught at permitted times and places to the prohibited areas, and the Certificate should be presented to the authorities, when asked.

Permission is required from the related provincial administration to sell the fisheries which are shipped to prohibited areas with the Certificate of Origin.

Provincial administrations may hand over such power to the district administrations under compelling situations.

The Certificate of Origin to be drawn up shall comply with the prohibitions, limitations and liabilities in terms of time, place and gears specified herein.

2. All sorts of fishing equipment, gears, tools, baits and sets are prohibited in ships and harvesting areas during prohibited term. This prohibition does not apply to the ships which have the permission from the provincial administrations for sailing through the prohibited areas during the term.

3. Commercial harvesting of fisheries through underwater diving with tubes, air supplies, masks and fishing spears, using schnorchel and underwater gun is prohibited.

4. Permission from the Ministry is required for those to carry out scientific and technical research or studies or to harvest through the procedures or equipment of bottom trawling, power or electroshock.

5. For protective purposes, permission is required from the Ministry for all scientific and technical research and studies on fisheries in the harvesting areas under the rule or protection of the State or under the possession of Treasury or Directorate General for State Hydrolic Affairs, and for all production and improvement activities.

6. For keeping aquaculture under control nationwide, permission is required from the Ministry for realizing commercial procedures on the fisheries, breeding herds and their eggs, larva, offspring and adults, and water plants, their shipment, and their catch and collection in harvesting areas and use in all facilities and releasing them to water, on condition that the provisions of Paragraph 10 remains reserved.

7. Permission is required, in advance, from the Ministry for all plants and enterprises to be built for fisheries production in the land and sea and in inland waters.

All and any harvesting of fisheries are prohibited within 200 m. around these plants. Shipment and sales of the fisheries procured in the plants are not bound to length, time and place prohibitions on condition of having a Certificate of Origin.

All and any harvesting of fisheries is prohibited within a distance of 500 m. radius of the water intake ports of the water station system of all hatcheries where fisheries are procured.

8. Fisheries detected by the provincial administrations shall not be used, sold, shipped and exported without the permission from the administration.

Export permission required from the provincial administration, detecting stocks, for fisheries export during the prohibition term, which were stocked before the prohibition.

Inland water fish harvested before the prohibition shall be sold, shipped, marketed and processed within 7 days at the latest following the starting date of prohibition.

8. Permission is required from the provincial administrations for building commercial ponds, pools and fishponds for stocking living fisheries, save for the offspring.

9. Commercial harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in harvesting zones whose renting procedures are incomplete or for which bidding is not yet been performed, until the time when renting procedure is complete.

Also, juvenile stocking by entrepreneurs for aquaculture purposes with a “Certificate for Living Stocks” to be obtained from the provincial administrations of the harvesting zones whose renting procedures are incomplete are prohibited even if the projects are approved.

10. Collecting of juvenile fish is prohibited in coastal lines such as coastal lagoons, lagoons, downstream of rivers, where sea fish seek shelter for food and breeding.

11. License number of the license drawn up for the ship shall be visibly written on the ship as plate.

12. Fishing boats shall be landed on the shore at times when harvesting of fisheries is prohibited in inland waters.

**Punishments:**

**Article-36** – (Amended with Article 7 of Law no: 4950)

Punishments for those acting against the prohibitions, limitations and liabilities specified herein and to be specified in the legislations to be drawn-up in line with the relevant law are given below:

- a) As per Article 3,
  1. paragraph 2, harvesting of fisheries without a license shall be punished by two hundred and fifty million TL worth administrative fine,
  2. paragraph 3, shipowners/owners without a license by one billion TL worth administrative fine,
  3. paragraph 5, those who fail to show their license to the authorities by two hundred and fifty TL worth administrative fine,
  4. paragraph 6, those who harvest fisheries in areas specified therein without having their license approved by the authorities, by one hundred and fifty million TL worth administrative fine,
  5. paragraph 7, violation of the procedures and principles to be specified in the legislation by one hundred and fifty million TL worth administrative fine.

In addition, fisheries obtained without the license stipulated by the Article 3 shall be seized and confiscated by the court. The same applies to the violation of the legislation provisions to be specified in accordance with paragraph 7.

The fishing tools such as nets, fishing rods, etc. shall be seized and confiscated by the court in the case of the repetition of the conduct with boats not having license.

b) Unauthorized conducts from among those specified in the Article 7 shall be punished by one billion TL if conduct takes place in inland waters, and by two billion TL worth administrative fine if in the seas. In the cases when the previous condition of the harvesting zones may be scientifically and technically restored after sand, gravel or rock extraction, whose products are seized and confiscated by the court, the court shall decide for the restoration of the said zones on condition that all the costs are on the account of those responsible for the conduct.

c) Proprietors of the plants which are found by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs to have been built against the first paragraph of the Article 13 shall be punished by one billion TL worth administrative fine. A sixty days' period shall be given for the providing the compliance of plant with the requirements set out in the regulation. In case of ongoing violation during the given period, the court shall decide for two billion TL worth administrative fine. An additional period of thirty days shall be given for remedying of the violation or ending the operations of the plant. In case of ongoing violation at the end of the given period, the court shall decide for three billion TL worth administrative fine and the closure of the plant.

Acting against the provisions of the legislation as per the Article 13 shall be punished by one billion TL worth administrative fine.

d) Acting against the Article 19 shall be punished by one billion TL worth administrative fine. Harvested fisheries and the prohibited equipment, tools, devices, etc. shall be seized and confiscated by the court.

e) Acting against the prohibitions, limitations and liabilities specified in the related legislation as per the Article 20 shall be punished by one billion TL worth administrative fine. If the crime is committed by the owners of such plants as factories or workshops and by their authorized managers, the punishment of ten billion TL worth administrative fine applies. The court shall decide for the termination of the activities and improvement of the plants on condition that all costs are on the account of the responsables of the conduct.

The court decides for resuming the plant activities provided that the violations against the Article 20 are determined by the authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as remedied, and reported to the court; or that it has been determined by the court upon such demand of the plant owners.

f) Acting against paragraph 1 of Article 21 shall be punished by five billion TL worth administrative fine, and the harvested fisheries and the gears used shall be seized and confiscated by the court.

g) Acting against Article 22 shall be punished by five hundred million TL worth administrative fine. The court shall decide for the termination of such activities and restoration of the order provided that all costs are on the account of the responsables of the conduct.

h) Acting against the regulation provisions drawn up as per paragraph (a) and subparagraph 1 of paragraph (b) of Article 23 shall be punished by five hundred million TL worth administrative fine, and the harvested fisheries shall be seized and confiscated by the court. Owners/shipowners of the fishing boats, who act against the same by purse seining shall be punished by two-fold. License certificates of the concerned ships and the real and legal persons shall be seized for one month if the crime is committed for once, for three months if twice, and cancelled if repeated.

Other harvesting equipment than vessels shall be seized and confiscated by the court if the crime is committed against the regulations concerning the areas, seasons and times as per the related Law.

Acting against the provisions of the legislation drawn up in accordance with paragraph (b) of Article 23 shall be punished by one billion TL worth administrative fine.

i) Trawling in the areas specified in paragraph (a) of Article 24 shall be punished by three billion TL worth administrative fine, and the harvested fisheries and the gears used shall be seized and confiscated by the court.

Acting against the prohibitions, limitations and liabilities on bottom trawling specified in the legislation drawn up as per the Article 24 shall be punished by two billion TL worth administrative fine, and the harvested fisheries shall be seized and confiscated by the court. License certificates of the concerned ships and the real and legal persons shall be seized for one month if the crime is committed for once, three months if twice, and cancelled if repeated. Other harvesting equipment than the vessels shall be seized and confiscated by the court if the crime is committed against the regulations on the areas, seasons and times as per the related Law.

Punishments stipulated in paragraph 2 shall apply in the case of detection of bottom trawl nets at the sea bottom or as hauled aboard in prohibited times, seasons and places, and of bottom trawl nets on board, for whichever reason, whose mesh size is smaller than the stipulated minimum measures, and of bottom trawling with midwater trawl or combined trawl.

j) Selling, transporting, processing, storing, exporting and using for productive purposes of fisheries which have been harvested in a manner against the prohibitions, limitations and liabilities specified in Articles 23 and 24 and whose sales, shipment and use for productive purposes are prohibited by the Article 25 shall be punished by five hundred million TL worth administrative fine. Productions carried out with the fisheries corpus delicti shall be seized and confiscated by the court.

k) Acting against the provisions of the legislation to be drawn up as per the Article 26 shall be punished by seven hundred and fifty million TL worth administrative fine. Also, the fisheries corpus delicti shall be seized and confiscated by the court.

l) Failing to submit the information and documents specified in Article 28 to whom it may concern, properly in time, shall be punished by two hundred million TL worth administrative fine.

m) Acting against the provisions of Article 29 shall be punished by two hundred million TL worth administrative fine. The prohibited gears corpus delicti shall be seized and confiscated by the court.

The administrative fines specified herein shall be applied two-fold to ships twelve to twenty-two m. long in terms of total length, twelve m. included, and three-fold to those higher in length.

The administrative fines for the misconducts specified in this Article hereby shall be applied two-fold in case of repetition.

Repetition of misconducts means the repetition of the punished crime within two years following the date of detection of the crime.

## Appendix-1 of Circular 36/1 About Fishing Permit

RoT

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS  
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF .....

FISHING PERMIT FOR .....

(This certificate shall be valid within the term of the Circular no. 36/1)

Doc. No.....

### FISHING BOAT'S

Name and License Code no.:

Owner/Shipowner:

Harvesting Zone:

Subject fisheries of harvesting<sup>1</sup>:

Fishing Method<sup>2</sup>:

If diving, Diving Certificate owner Fisherman's<sup>3</sup>

First & Second Name	Date & Place of Birth	License granting authority and no.	License Expiry Date	Diver's/Scuba Diver's Certificate <sup>4</sup>
------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------	--

Harvesting through diving is permitted on condition of full compliance with the principles concerning diving safety included in the related legislation which regulates the granting of diving certificate and adequacy.

<sup>3</sup>Information about Real Persons shall be specified in line with their license.

<sup>4</sup>Date and no of diver's or scuba diver's certificate are indicated in the license drawn up for the Real Persons. "Yes" or "No" shall be the reply dependent on the info therein.

Drawn up by:

(First & Second Name – Title and Signature)

Approved by:

(First & Second Name – Title and Signature)

Approval Date and Seal:

.../.../200

This permit is given pursuant to the Circular no: 36/1 on Commercial Harvesting of Fisheries in the Seas and Inland Waters, on condition that the limitations and liabilities specified therein are fulfilled.

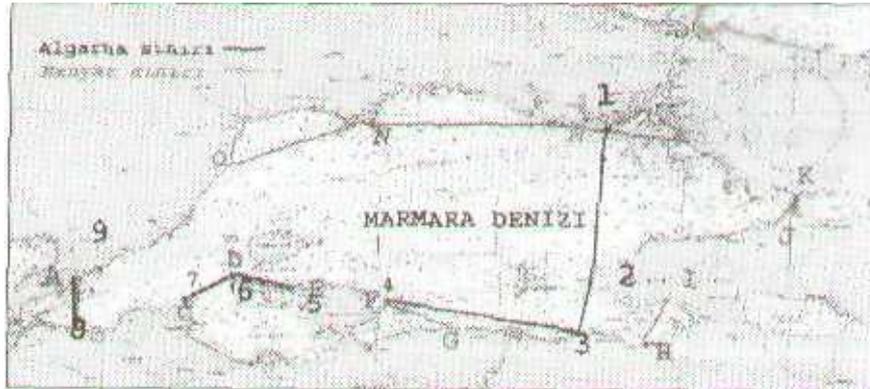
<sup>1</sup> The name of the fisheries to be harvested within the framework of the Permit shall be written here (Shrimp, sea cucumber, sea shell, tuna fish, worthy venus, sprat, etc.).

<sup>2</sup> The fishing method to be applied shall be written here (shear legs, *manyat*, basket, light, purse seine, etc.)

## Appendix-2 of Circular 36/1 About Shrimping Areas in Marmara Sea

### Permitted Areas in Marmara Sea for Shrimping with *Manyat*

Areas where Shrimping with Shear Legs in Waters Deeper than 50 m. is Permitted



**Shear Leg border**

*Manyat border*



**Appendix-4 of Circular 36/1 About Transit Pass**

**RoT**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS**

**PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OF .....**

**PASS TRANSITION FOR MARMARA SEA**

**(for fishing vessels to sail through to other seas for light fishing)**

**Certificate no:.....**

**Fishing Boat's**

**Name and License Code no:**

**Owner/Shipowner**

**Harvesting Zone**

**Transition Dates (from/to):        within three days from .../ ..200..**

**Drawn-up by (First & Second Name, Title and Signature)**

**Approved by (First & Second Name, Title and Signature)**

**Approval Date and Seal**

**.../...../200..**

**This pass is given pursuant to the Article 17 of the Circular no: 36/1 on Commercial Harvesting of Fisheries in the Seas and Inland Waters.**

**CIRCULAR NO. 36/2**  
**LAYING DOWN THE AMATEUR FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE SEAS AND INLAND**  
**WATERS FOR THE 2004-2006 PERIOD**<sup>7</sup>

**PART ONE**  
**Objective and Definitions**

**Objective**

**Item 1.-**

Within the framework of the Fisheries Law 1380 and item 6 of the related Fisheries Regulation, in order to conserve the natural habitat areas at our seas and inland waters, to exploit the fisheries refountainheads at these places in an amateur way, to ensure responsible and sustainable amateur fishing within specific rules and regulations, the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs has introduced the following prohibitions, limitations and responsibilities that will be valid from 1 September 2004 – 31 August 2006.

**Definitions**

**Item 2.-**

The definitions of terms that occur in this circular are as follows.

**2.1. – General Definitions:**

**Amateur Fisheries:** Fishing activity that is performed only for sports or relaxation purposes without aiming for any material or trade profit.

**Amateur Fisherman:** Natural person who performs the fishing activity only for sports or relaxation purposes without aiming for any material or trade profit.

**Amateur Fishermen Competition:** A fishing competition that is organized to within specific rules to encourage the amateur fisheries among the amateur fishermen.

**Amateur Fisheries Tourism:** A touristic fishing activity that is performed by amateur fishermen within the framework of this circular, on inland waters and seas without aiming for material profit.

**Fisheries for Sportive Purposes:** An amateur fisheries activity that is performed individually or in teams according to the rules of national or international federations for sportive and competitive purposes and not for material profit.

**Sportive Fishing Competition:** A fishing competition that is performed according to the rules of national or international fishing federations. In case the national rules comply with the international federation rules, the records are accepted as Turkey and world records.

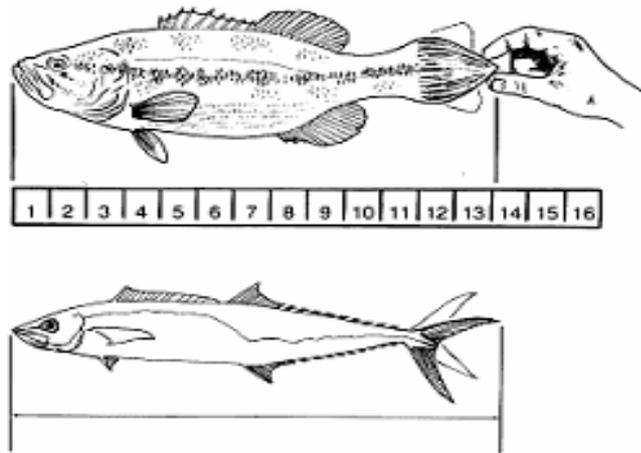
**Fisheries :** All water plants, fish, sponges, molluscs, mammals, reptiles and shell fish that are produced naturally or artificially in seas, inland waters, and establishments like pools, dams, storage places, ponds, fish traps and farms and products that use these as raw materials.

**Production Areas :** Water areas where the fisheries products are produced or spawn naturally and where there are or can be constructions for fishing, production, and aquaculture with facilities that enable the foundation of a means of production or establishment.

**Fish Length (Total Length) :** The longest distance that can be measured between the front part of the lower jaw of the fish while the jaw is closed, and the fish tail.

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<sup>7</sup> Published in the Official Gazette no. 25551 on 12 August 2004



**Length Limit:** The shortest legal limit for a fish for which a mature fish is regarded as one that has reproduced at least once so that the fish species are conserved.

**Number Limit:** The highest number of fish that an amateur fisherman can take as a result of legal methods.

**Time Prohibition:** The dates in a year when fishing is prohibited according to the regulations. The regulations define the starting dates and the deadlines of the prohibitions.

**Voluntary Amateur Fishing Establishments:** Institutional bodies that are established by amateur fishermen in order to continue and improve their activities.

**Amateur Fishing Guide:** Natural person who has been trained by the ministry or the voluntary amateur fishing establishments that are authorized by the ministry and have obtained the right to get an amateur fishing guide document by passing the examination that is given by the ministry.

**Ministry :** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural

**City - Provincial Directorate:** The city and provincial directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

## 2.2. – Equipment and Method Definitions

**Fish net :** All types of net with different mesh sizes that is used for catching fish.

**Gillnet for catching feed fish:** A type of gillnet that is used only for catching feed fish and is maximum 5 meters in length, 1.5 meters in height and has a maximum mesh size opening of 28 mm.

**Fishing tackle:** A device that has a line, body and hook and can catch fish.

**String:** A line that is made of synthetic material and can not be used to catch fish on its own.

**Fishing line:** Line made of synthetic or metal fibers and connected to a float a wheel or a spool on one end to the body on the other end and that is used to prepare a fishing tackle.

**Grip:** The part of the fishing tackle that is held in the hand of the fishermen and that is spooled on cork, wheel or spool.

**Body:** The part of the line that is connected to the tip of the fishing line via a turning device and is same or thinner than the fishing line in width

**Turning device:** Device that can turn easily with very little pressure and that has a clip or fastener and to protect the fishing line from getting loose.

**Hobble:** The part of the line that is a bit thinner than the body, that is attached to the body on one end and to the hook on the other end, and that makes it possible for the hook to be attached to the body.

**Small longline:** A fishing tackle that has more than two hooks which can be with or without quill and bait and that has hooks that are connected to the body with more than one hobble.

**Groundline:** A fishing device that is laid on the ground or is floating in the water and has many hooks attached to many hobbles.

**Fish weir:** A container for caught fish like a net, sedge container, cage or boat compartment in which the fish have direct connection to the water they live in.

**Fish carriage basket:** Any container that is designed to transport fish.

**Basket:** Traps made of nets and wheels that are designed to catch fish.

**Dip net:** A string bag with a handle that is used to transport the fish out of the water into the boat or to the land.

**Fisherman's gaff:** A crooked device that is used to move the fish into the boat or on land.

**Bait:** All kinds of natural or artificial bait that are used for amateur fishing purposes.

**Artificial bait:** Flies made of quill or thread, baits made of soft plastic with one or more hooks, various spoons, turning baits with wings, and other baits of different colour and size. Each artificial bait along with its gear is considered as one hook.

Natural bait: **Organic baits that are live or dead and that are collected directly from the nature and used without any processing, refining or manufacturing.**

**Processed natural bait:** Dead organic baits that are processed and manufactured for fishing purposes.

**Underwater rifle:** Rifles that are made of rubber or metal bows and used under water operating on gas or air pressure.

**Parachute gillnet:** The general name for all types of nets that are made of lines and hanging from a fishing line and that are strictly forbidden to use because it can come off easily and remain in the water for years which is a major threat to the natural environment.

## 2.3.- Species Definitions

### 2.3.1.- Bait fish:

The fish listed in the table below can be used as baits for amateur fisheries. It is free to fish for bait fish when it is also free to fish for the target fish.

**Table-1 Bait fish**

Name	Latin	Length limit (* (max)	Number Limit
Sandsmelt (Sea – Fresh water)	<i>Atherina spp.</i>	12 cm.	Maximum 30 fish of each species
Sardines	<i>Sardinelle spp.</i>		
Fresh water sardines	<i>Chalcalburnus sp</i>		
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus sp.</i>		
Taş ısırın balığı-Çöpçü (local name)	<i>Cobitis sp.</i>		
Barbel	<i>Barbus sp.</i>		
İnci balığı (local name)	<i>Alburnus sp.</i>		
Piceral	<i>Maena sp.</i>		
Needle Fish	<i>Belone spp. Hemirhampus spp.</i>		
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>		
European sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>		
Annular seabream	<i>Diplodus annularis</i>		
Black Goby (Sea –Fresh water )	<i>Gobius sp.</i>		

(\* ) The fish that are longer than the maximum size limit stated above are not considered as bait fish. It is prohibited to transport fish that are shorter than 12 cm. Provided that they are within the legal number and length limits the sea and fresh water fish can also be used as bait fish.

### **2.3.2.- Fish In Our Inland Waters That Are Ecologically Hazardous**

He fish in this group destroy our economic fish stocks and the ecological environment seriously. The nearest provincial directorates of the ministry should be informed upon seeing these fish in inland waters.

There are no number and length limits for these fish. No closed season exists.

It is strictly forbidden to use these fish as live baits and to transport them for these purposes from one place to another.

**Table–2 Fish In Our Inland Waters That Are Ecologically Hazardous**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus	Foreign origin, carnivorous fish. It has no economical value and seriously damages our fish stocks.
Tilapia	Tilapia sp.	Foreign origin, carnivorous fish. It has no economical value and seriously damages our fish stocks.
Pool fish	Carassius sp.	It is a pond fish. It has the capacity to inseminate crap eggs and therefore damages the crap stocks.
Gambusia	Ghambussia sp	This fish species was first used for the biological fight against mosquitoes and released into our waters without knowing the hazardous effects of it. But it has caused the extinction of some fish species by eating its eggs. It is very difficult to clean it completely from the habitat it lives. It is in the list of most dangerous species of the IUCN (International Union of Conservation of Nature)

**2.3.3.- Fish in Our Inland Waters That Are Potentially Unfavourable**

The fish in this group are potentially capable of damaging the ecological environment and our economical fish stocks. It is prohibited to release these fish into streams or lakes without permission.

**Table- 3 Fish In Our Inland Waters That Are Potentially Unfavourable**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Rainbow trout	Oncornhynchus mykiss	This fish is a culture species and is about to loose its fertility due to the underdevelopment of the necessary muscles for reproduction and the decrease of its genes pool. It is not a natural species in none of our inland waters. It destroys the eggs and fries of the other natural fish species. This species is highly resistant to diseases and bears the risk of infecting other natural trout species. It is in a more advantageous position in terms of competition for baits. This species was actually developed as a controlled culture species at fish farms.
Pike	Esox lucius	This species is at the highest level of the life cycle. It can adapt easily to all types of pollution and living conditions. Once released to a specific river basin, it is not possible to clean the area from it. Although it is a natural species of our country it is not possible to clean it from the river basins when it is once released there.
Perch	Perca fluviatilis	Very carnivorous species. Puts pressure on other species. Although it is a natural species of our country it is not possible to clean it from the river basins when it is once released there. .

## PART TWO Amateur Fishing Activities

### Amateur Fishing Activities of Turkish Citizens

#### Article 3.-

All natural persons who are Turkish citizens and who want to perform amateur fishing activities are free to perform this activity provided that they abide the prohibitions, limitations and responsibilities stated in this circular.

Upon the application of the above mentioned persons, the city or provincial directorates issue an Amateur Fisherman's Document that is valid for two years.

The voluntary fishermen's organizations may perform joint applications to obtain documents for their members.

This document is effective in all areas where fishing is permitted within the borders of the republic of Turkey.

In case of loss, the documents can be renewed upon request.

The Amateur Fisherman's Document is like the template below.

#### Diagram 1- The Amateur Fisherman's Document

<b>T.C.</b> <b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS</b>	
	Photo
<b>AMATEUR FISHERMEN DOCUMENT</b>	
<b>Document No:</b>	
Name Surname	
Date of Birth	
Place of Birth	
Profession	
Address	

...../...../20....

<p>This document is issued according to the circular that is published by the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs and laying down the regulations for amateur fishing activities, with a validity duration of two years.</p> <p>.....City/Provincial Directorate</p>
---

## Amateur Fishing Activities of Persons with Foreign Nationality in Turkey

### Article 4.-

#### 4.1.- Resident Foreigners

Foreigners who reside in our country and are official guests or appointed officials may apply for a “Guest Amateur Fisherman’s Document”

These persons are given Guest Amateur Fisherman’s Documents provided that they provide the necessary documentation by Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir city directorates as well as other authorized city directorates for a duration of two years and upon the payment of 150 YTL.

The Guest Amateur Fisherman’s Document is like the template below.

#### Diagram-2 Guest Amateur Fisherman’s Document

 <p>T.C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS</p> <p>..... City Directorate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Photo</p> <p><b>GUEST AMATEUR FISHERMAN’S DOCUMENT</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Document No:</b></p>	
Name Surname	
Date of Birth	
Nationality	
Passport No	
Address	

This document is issued according to the circular that is published by the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs and laying down the regulations for amateur fishing activities, with a validity duration of two years.

.....City/Provincial Directorate

...../...../20...

#### 4.2.- Foreign Tourist Amateur Fishermen

a- By getting fishing stamp and with payment,

With the company of persons who have the Amateur Fishing Tourism License in inland waters and with boats at sea.

b- Without paying or getting permission

- within the framework of fishing competitions organized by amateur fishing associations,

- fishing only from the land for sea fisheries and by abiding the regulations set by this circular.

#### Amateur Fisheries Tourism Permit

**Article 5.-**

This permit is issued by city directorates to travel agencies, legal persons and fishing guides that are involved in amateur fishing tourism for a duration of two years validity.

Starting from September 2006, the Amateur Fisheries Tourism Permit will only be given to those travel agencies and legal bodies that have employed amateur fishing guides and to natural persons that have an amateur fishing guide certificate.

The Amateur Fishing Tourism Permit is like the template below.

**Diagram-3 Amateur Fishing Tourism Permit**

 <p><b>T.C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS</b> ..... City Directorate</p> <p><b>AMATEUR FISHING TOURISM PERMIT</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Permit No:</b></p>	
<b>Name of Permit Holder</b>	
<b>Trade Title (for companies)</b>	
<b>Tax Office and Tax ID number</b>	
<b>Trade Registry Number (for companies)</b>	
<b>TC ID Number (for Natural persons)</b>	
<p>This document is issued according to the circular that is published by the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs and laying down the regulations for amateur fishing activities, with validity duration of two years.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">...../...../20... Name Surname Title-Signature-Stamp</p>	

## Amateur Fishing Guide Certificate

### Madde 6.-

All natural persons who have completed the training provided by the ministry or the authorized voluntary amateur fishing associations and pass the exam that is given by the ministry at the end of this training receive the amateur fishing guide certificate.

All certificate holders supervise the fishermen that they are accompanying and see that they are abiding the rules stated in this circular. The “Amateur Fishing Guide Certificate” of the guides who overlook any violation of the rules of this circular and who do not take the necessary steps to ensure legal fishing activities, will be confiscated and no renewal will be permitted for two years.

The Amateur Fishing Guide Certificate is like the template below.

### Diagram-4 The Amateur Fishing Guide Certificate

	
T.C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS ..... City Directorate	
Photo	
AMATEUR FISHING GUIDE CERTIFICATE	
Certificate No:	
Name Surname	
Date of Birth	
T.C. ID Number	
Tax ID number	
Address	

This certificate is issued upon successfully completing the **Amateur Fishing Guide** exam.

...../...../20...  
Name Surname  
Title/Signature/Stamp

### Fishing Stamp

#### Article 7.-

Those who have the amateur fishing tourism permit, have to obtain a fishing stamp that is worth 15 YTL for each fishing party and for each fisherman from the city or provincial directorates.

Each fishing stamp is valid for three days after it has been issued.

For the inland waters situated in forests, permission needs to be obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry within its described procedures.

The Fishing Stamp template is as below

**Diagram -5 Fishing Stamp**

<b>Stamp No</b>	 <p><b>T.C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS</b>                  ..... City/Provincial Directorate</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FISHING STAMP</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Stamp No:</b></p>	
	<b>The permit holder</b>	<b>The Fishing Guide</b>
T.C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS City/Provincial	Name	
	Document number and Date	
	Place issued	
	Fishing area	
	Starting date of fishing	
	This fishing stamp is issued in the framework of Amateur Fishing Tourism and is valid for three days from the starting day of fishing.	

**PART FOUR**

Prohibitions and Limitations for Species

Species for Fishing in Inland Waters

Article 8.-

Information about the fish species that are free for amateur fishermen in inland waters are listed below.

**Diagram-4 Inland Waters Fish Species**

Species	Latin Name	Length Limit (minimum)	Number Limit	Closed Season
Wels	<i>Silurus glanis</i>	70 cm.	1 piece	**
Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	40 cm.	8 pieces	15 December-31 March
Natural Trout (All species)		20 cm.	3 pieces	01 October-31 March
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	30 cm.	8 pieces	**
Pike Perch	<i>Stizostedion lucioperca</i>	25 cm. 22 cm <sup>1</sup>	8 pieces	** 15 March - 30 April <sup>1</sup>
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	18 cm.	8 pieces	** 15 March - 30 April <sup>1</sup>
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	None	10 pieces	01 October-31 March***
Other Species	--	None	*	**

(Amendment dated 26/02/2005, number 25739 Official Gazette)

% 5 small sized fish are allowed.

\* Fish of other species than listed above can not exceed 10 pieces in number either as one species or mixed.

\*\* For The closed season of these species the city information listed in Diagram 5 will be applied.

\*\*\* Rainbow trout fishing at Çankırı - Güldürcek, Bolu - Gölköy, Samsun - Derbent, Kastamonu - Beyler, Karaman- İvriz, Erzurum - Kuzgun, Van- dam lakes are unrestricted season long.

#### **Diagram-5 Time prohibitions at Inland Waters**

<b>CITIES</b>	<b>PROHIBITED PERIOD</b>
Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Aydın, Batman, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Osmaniye, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak	15 March -15 June
Afyon, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Balıkesir, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Çorum, Düzce, Edirne, Eskişehir, Isparta, İstanbul, Karabük, Karaman, Kastamonu, Kırıkkale, Kırklareli, Kırşehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Tekirdağ, Uşak, Yalova, Zonguldak	1 April-30 June
Artvin, Bingöl, Elazığ, Erzincan, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Kayseri, Malatya, Ordu, Rize, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Yozgat	15 April -15 July
Ağrı, Ardahan, Bayburt, Bitlis, Erzurum, Hakkari, Iğdır, Kars, Muş, Van	15 May - 15 August

#### **Species for Fishing at Seas**

##### **Article 9.-**

Information about the fish species that are free for amateur fishermen in seas are listed below:

### Diagram-6 Sea Fish

Species	Latin Name	Length Limit cm (minimum)	Number Limit (maximum)
Leer Fish	<i>Lichia amia</i>	30	3 pieces
Mullet	<i>Mullus sp.</i>	13	*
Gilthead Seabream	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	15	*
Sea Pike	<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>	60	1 piece
Frigate Mackerel	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	40	3 pieces
Horse Mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	13	*
Turbot	<i>Scophthalmus sp.</i>	40	2 pieces
Two Banded bream	<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	15	*
Striped Mullet	<i>Mugil sp.</i>	20	*
Sword Fish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	130	1 piece
Chub Mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	18	*
White Grouper	<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>	30	3 pieces
Common dolphinfish	<i>Labrus viridis</i>	40	3 pieces
Sea Bass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	18	*
Blue Fish	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	14	*
Pandora	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	15	*
Grouper	<i>Epinephelus gigas</i>	40	3 pieces
Blue Fin Tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	90	1 piece
Atlantic Bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	25	*
Flounder	<i>Pleuronectes limanda</i>	20	*
Dentex	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	20	*
Frigate mackerel	<i>Auxis rochei</i>	40	3 pieces
Atlantic mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	20	*
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	60	1 piece
Little-Thunny Bonito	<i>Serranus scriba</i>	45	2 pieces

% 5 of small sized fish are allowed.

\* Single or mixed catch of these species can not exceed 5 kg in total.

### Protected Species

#### Article 10.-

Information about the prohibited fish species in our seas and inland waters is listed below:

### Diagram-7 Species that are prohibited to be fished

Species	Latin Name
Species of Biological Combat	Grass carp <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
	Silver carp <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
Bath Sponge	<i>Spongia officinalis</i>
Beni balığı (local name)	<i>Cyprinion macrostamus</i>

Salmon	<i>Salmo trutta labrax</i>
Sea Horse	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>
Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta, Tona galea, Chelonia mydas, Dolium galea</i>
Lamellose Ormer	<i>Haliotis lamellosa</i>
Brown Meagre	<i>Sciaena umbra</i>
Elephant ear sponge	<i>Spongia agaricina</i>
Seal	<i>Monachus monachus</i>
Curled octopus	<i>Elodone cirrhosa</i>
Basking sharks	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>
Starfish	<i>Asterina pancerii</i>
Maja	<i>Maia squinado</i>
Pandora	<i>Corallium rubrum</i>
Sturgeon	<i>Acipencer sp.</i>
Minare (local name)	-
Cuttlefish	<i>Elodone moschata</i>
Mühreler (local name)	<i>Lamellaridae</i>
Ocean sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>
Pina	<i>Pinna nobilis</i>
Big bear cancer	<i>Scyllarides sp. (elephas, arctus)</i>
Common cerithe	<i>Gourmyavulgata</i>
Siyah Mercan (local name)	<i>Gerardia savaglia</i>
Welk	<i>Charonia lampas</i>
Yağlı balık (local name)	<i>Garra rufa</i>
Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>

## PART FIVE Method and Limitations

### Amateur Fisheries in Inland Waters

#### Article 11.-

Fishing can be performed with all types of fishing tackle and long nets except for ground line. It is prohibited to use any type of nets at the end of the fishing tackle because of the damage it causes to the nature.

An amateur fisherman can use only up to four fishing tackles at one time. Number of needles per fishing tackle can not exceed 6. For fishing trout, not more than two fishing tackles can be used with 2 needles per fishing tackle.

It is prohibited to perform any fishing activities within the areas specified in Appendix- 1 in which the inland water areas of total prohibition and in Appendix-2 in which the areas of partial prohibition are specified.

The use of all types of nets (strech, spread, drag, dredge, pinter, surround etc) except for gillnets is strictly forbidden for amateur fishing in inland waters. The gillnet should be less than 5 metres in length and 1.5 metres in height, and the mesh size can not be bigger tan 28 mm.

It is prohibited to use and to have present narcotic, deadening and lethal chemicals, all types of explosives, carbide, quick lime, dazing plants for amateur fishing activities.

It is prohibited to use electric current, electroshock, liquid gas and air pressure methods for amateur fishing activities.

Devices like underwater riffles, all types of harpoons, pitchforks and sledges can not be used for inland fisheries.

For trout fisheries all types of artificial, natural or processed baits may be used except for blood worm, bone worm, carcass worm, fly larvae and live or dead inland and sea fish.

It is prohibited to perform amateur fishing activities at inland waters with vessels longer than 7.5 metres.

It is prohibited to perform amateur fishing activities with any vessel or boat that is motorized or not at lakes and ponds that are smaller than 1 kilometer square.

Except from the areas where special permits are needed, there are no restrictions regarding the times in a day at inland waters.

It is free to perform fishing activities with a fishing tackle per person that has maximum 6 hooks at rented fishing areas and at periods when fishing is not prohibited and on official holidays. The amateur fishing areas at these places are determined by the ministry. In case the fishing area is a dam lake, the official opinion of the provincial authority of DSI is also asked for. At dam lakes, it is dangerous and prohibited to perform fishing activities at security areas that are specified by DSI.

### **Article 12.- Amateur Fishing at Seas**

There are no time restrictions for amateur fishing at seas. Except for specific areas where fishing permit is required, there are no time limits within the day. Amateur fishing can be performed with all types of fishing tackle, dredge or gillnets and underwater riffle. The gillnet should be less than 5 metres in length and 1.5 metres in height, and have a mesh size opening of less than 28 mm.

An amateur is not allowed to use more than 4 fishing tackles at once. Except for small longlines, the number of the hooks at an amateur fisherman's fishing tackle can not exceed 6.

It is prohibited to attach any net devices on the end of the fishing tackle because of the damage it causes to the nature.

The dredge can not be more than 3 metres in height from the ground when closed and the mesh size opening can not be smaller than 28 mm.

No harpoons and underwater riffles are allowed at night time. While fishing with an underwater riffle it is prohibited to use any light fountainheads, any artificial air fountainhead except a snorkel, scuba, pipe, all types of respiration devices and spare air fountainheads. Apart from those that are allowed to be used in this circular, it is prohibited to use and have present any nets, any narcotic, deadening and lethal chemicals, all types of explosives, carbide, quick lime, dazing plants for amateur fishing activities.

It is prohibited to use electric current, electroshock, liquid gas and air pressure methods for amateur fishing activities.

All types of artificial, natural or processed baits may be used for amateur fisheries at sea except for the species that are under protection.

## **PART SIX Area Prohibitions and Limitations**

### **Area Prohibitions**

#### **Article 13.-**

1- The completely prohibited inland water areas for amateur fisheries are listed at Appendix-1, and the partially prohibited inland water areas for amateur fisheries are listed at Appendix-2 of this circular.

Except the ponds that are listed at Appendix-1, amateur fisheries activities at all lakes are not restricted, as long as the time restrictions and other rules introduced by this circular are respected.

2- Any type of fishing with any type of fishing gear is prohibited within the 200 m. wide and 1 km long area of which the coordinates are given below: The Underwater Sea Reserve (Park) area that lies between the Gökçeada Yıldız bay and Yelkenkaya with coordinates as following: (39<sup>0</sup> 14' 06'' N

-25° 54' 18'' E; 39° 14' 18'' N -25° 54' 18'' E; 39° 14' 24'' N-25° 56' 06'' E; 39° 14' 36'' N -25° 56' 06'' E)

3- It is prohibited to perform any amateur fishing activity, to use light and dive with any device in caves in which the seals live.

4- It is prohibited to perform amateur fishing activities at Mediterranean Kızıl Liman area, that has the following coordinates: (36° 06' 26'' N - 33° 06' 40'' E) , (36° 05' 17'' N - 33° 05' 31'' E), (36° 06' 09'' N - 33° 05' 46'' E), (36° 06' 00'' N - 33° 07' 10'' E).

5- It is prohibited to perform amateur fishing activities at the port that lies within the borders of METU Marine Sciences Institute that is situated in Mersin/Erdemli as well as the area of 500 metres surrounding the port.

### **Other Prohibitions**

#### **Article 14.-**

a) It is prohibited to perform any fishing activities by changing the channels of the rivers, lakes and ponds and thereby drying the channels or building dams on them and collecting fish with gridirons.

b) It is prohibited to sell any products obtained by amateur fisheries.

c) It is prohibited to display or have present in the shops or markets any samples of shells or stuffed fisheries products that are announced to be under protection with this circular.

d) All amateur fishing competitions that will take place at seas or inland waters are subject to the approval of the ministry.

e) It is a condition to obtain a fishing stamp from the City Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry or the Engineering Offices of National Parks and Nature Protection while fishing in waters that are located in forests. It is prohibited to enter a forest for fishing purposes without this stamp.

f) It is prohibited to have present any fishing equipment that has been banned.

g) It is prohibited to fish at places that have been specified and announced by the city directorate of the ministry as hauling areas.

## **PART SEVEN** **Legal Procedures**

Fines

#### **Article 15.-**

The rules in the articles of Fisheries Law number 1380, and amending laws 3288 and 4950 will be applied to those who violate the rules and regulations of this circular.

### **Officials who are Responsible for Control and Conservation**

#### **Article 16.-**

#### **(Fisheries Law - Article 33)**

The persons who are authorized, to write an official statement about the crimes related to the fisheries law and prohibitions based on this law, to confiscate the fishing gear and fisheries products used while committing the crime as well as delivering these to the judicial bodies with respect to article 34, to issue fines according to the regulations stated in additional article 3 are, all staff of MARA who are appointed to protect and control the fisheries at marine and inland waters, official staff of security, gendarmerie, coast guard, customs and forestry institutions, municipal police, all guards,

watch men and village guards who operate under public authorities and village headmen or village executive board members in cases where the police or gendarmerie is not present.

### **Procedures for the Fisheries Products and Equipment that is Confiscated**

#### **Article 17.-**

#### **(Fisheries Law-Article 34)**

The following steps should be taken for the fisheries products and equipment that is confiscated:

a) If the confiscated fisheries products are not alive, are suitable for human consumption or industrial use but can not be kept until the official decision is made, the products should be examined by the nearest ministry laboratories, an official veterinary, or doctors of the government, municipality or health centers.

The fisheries products that are reported as being suitable for consumption, are sold at an auction at the nearest market available under the supervision of the highest treasury clerk where available and by the municipality or village executive board members when the treasury clerk is not available.

An official report about the sale is written and the total amount is deposited to the financial authorities cash desk until the investigation is finalized and an official final decision is taken. The money is sent to the relevant authority when the suspect's conviction becomes definite.

In case the fisheries products could not be sold or the buyers proposals do not meet the estimated minimum price limit, those who are suitable for human consumption are donated to social relief institutions that are specified by the ministry.

b) The confiscated fishing equipment whose owner is known, are handed over to a trustee until a final decision is made.

The confiscated fishing equipment whose owner is not known and those which are not prohibited to use for fishing activities are sold after ten days under the supervision of the highest financial clerk in the province. Those which could not be sold or are prohibited to be used for fishing activities are donated to scientific institutions.

c) The fisheries products and fishing gear that could not be donated are annihilated. The same counts for fisheries products that are not suitable for human consumption, not suitable to be used for industrial purposes or, for those that could not be sold in spite of being suitable for consumption.

For the release of the confiscated fisheries products that are still alive into the marine or inland waters the rules are laid out by separate regulations.

## **PART EIGHT General Decisions**

### **Prohibitions Decisions**

#### **Article 18.-**

The ministry is authorized to limit, determine and announce the prohibitions in this circular.

Other public administration bodies, ministries, and related public institutions and private and legal bodies can not abolish any rules and regulations, or issue and announce new regulations apart from those stated in this circular except for times of natural disasters ( drought, flood, fire, health conditions etc.)

### **Appendix – 1 of Circular 36/2**

#### **INLAND WATERS WHERE FISHING IS TOTALY PROHIBITED**

<b>CITY</b>	<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>NAME OF WATER REFOUNTAINHEAD</b>
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ADANA		Tuzla, Akyatan lakes
AFYON		Eber, Karakuyu lakes
AKSARAY		Ihlara stream
ANKARA	Beypazarı	Eğriova pond
AMASYA	Göynücek	Gediksaray pond
ANTALYA <sup>1</sup>		Düden stream
ARDAHAN	Posof	Alabalık lake, Kazankaya stream
	Hanak	Alabalık stream (Kımılık stream), Çengelek stream
	Merkez	Toros stream (Torodere), Alabalık stream, Rum stream
ARTVİN	Borçka	Karagöl, Başköy, İçkale (Düzköy), Kabaca, Uğur streams
	Ardanuç	Meşeköy stream, Curuspil stream and lakes
	Yusufeli	Kobak stream, Dokumacılar stream ,Tekkale stream, Bıçakçılar stream
	Şavşat	Kirazlı lakes and Kirazlı stream Papart stream Kaçkal stream
	Ardanuç	Curusbil lakes ( both of the lakes )
BALIKESİR		Kocaeli, Kımık, Yeni Ziraatli ponds
BARTIN	Ulus	Derbent stream(Yemişen stream), Aksu stream (Cırım Çayı and branches)
	Merkez	Karadere
BİNGÖL		Gayt, Gönük streams
BATMAN		Area that lies at the joint of Tigris river and İncirli, Danacı and Kaşüstü village areas.
BİTLİS		Nemrut lake
BOLU	Merkez	Sazlıgöl, İncegöl, Nazlıgöl, Küçükgöl, Seringöl lakes <b>Sülüklü</b> <sup>1</sup>
	Mengen	Geyik lake, Hızardere
	Kıbrısık	Karagöl
	Göynük	Sünnet Gölü
BURDUR		
ÇORUM		Çorum, Atatürk dams, Kızılhamza, Ahmetoğlan, Aksu, Gökçedoğan, Bozdoğan, Hüyük, Geykoca, Hıdırlık ponds
DÜZCE	Yığılca	Kurtsuyu stream, Beşpınar stream
	Merkez	Tatlı, Aksu, Yedigöller streams
DENİZLİ		Adıgüzel, Gökpınar dams, Işıklı lake, Gökpınar stream
	Beşagaç	Esen dams
ERZİNCAN	Çayırılı	Büyükayla stream
	Refahiye	Akarsu pond, Koru stream ,Karanlık stream
	İliç	Karabudak, Çatlı, Kuruçay
ELAZIĞ	Merkez	Cip pond
ERZURUM	Uzundere	Tortum lake
ESKİŞEHİR		Günyüzü I-II, Oğlakçı, Tutluca I-II, Mercan, Ahırköyü, Üçbaşı, Bahçecik, Emirceoğlu, Keskin, Çatmapınar ponds <b>Kanlıpınar Pond</b>
	Seyitgazi	Kunduzlar Dam Lake
GAZİANTEP	İslahiye	Tahtaköprü Dam lake
GİRESUN	Merkez	Baltama stream, Bulduk stream
	Dereli	Yüce stream, Aygır lake, Bağırsak lake, Kara lake
	Görel	Çömlekçi stream

	Eynesil	Derin stream
	Yağlıdere	Yağlıdere
	Tirebolu	Kavraz stream
	Bulancak	Pazarsuyu stream
GÜMÜŞHANE		Karagöl. Köse, Şiran - Telme, Akbaba, Salyazı Ponds, Kavraz, Çatalkaya, Süme, Yeşilyurt, İkisu, Karamustafa, Kalis, Emirkapı (Cizere), Büyükçit, Babakonağı, Asarcık, Akbulak, Mertekli, Örümcek, Say, Musalla (Gülaçar), Öksemit, Balahor, Üçköprü, Taşlıca streams. Harşit, Kelkit, Yukarı Kürtün streams and their branches
ISPARTA		Gölcük lakes. Güneykent, Keçiborlu, Karağı, Atabey, Bağarası, Hisarardı, İleydağı and Ören ponds, Kovada channel
MERSİN	Mut	Yerköprü waterfall and branches
	Anamur	Anamur stream
	Bozyazı	Bozyazı stream
	Çamlıyayla	Kadıncı stream, Cehennem stream
İSTANBUL		Şamlar, Göktürk ponds, Ayvat, Kömürcü, Odaiçi stream
İZMİR	Selçuk	Gebekirse lake, Çatalgöl (Akgöl), Tahtalı dam
KARABÜK	Eflani	Örencik stream
	Yenice	Şimşirdere, Karakaya Kızılkaya streams and their branches, İncedere
	Safranbolu	Kirpe stream and branches
KARS	Sarıkamış	Keklik stream
KAYSERİ		Lake of the Sugar factory, İncesu Selkapanı, Efker, Tekir, Paşalı, Darılı, Şeyhli ponds
KIRKLARELİ		Ahmet Bey, Ayvalı 2, Ceylanköy ponds
KOCAELİ		Tahtalı pond
KÜTAHYA	Dumlupınar	Dumlupınar pond
	Simav	Gölcük
MALATYA	Doğuşehir	Sürgü stream, Kapıdere stream, Karanlık stream
MUŞ		Doğdap and Çobandağ lakes Korkut, Aydınpınar, Merkez and Köprücük ponds
NEVŞEHİR	Acıgöl	Tatların dam
	Ürgüp	Damsa pond
		<b>Ayhanlar dam</b> <sup>1</sup>
ORDU	Kabadüz	Çambaşı pond
	Fatsa	Gaga lake,
		Gölköy, Kozören, Aydoğan, Kırılı, Akçova streams
SAKARYA		Acarlar lake, Okçular, Kulaklı, İmamlar, Aslanlar streams
SAMSUN	Bafra	The channels that connect the Çernek lake, Liman lake, Gıcı lake, Balık lake and UzunGöl to each other and to the Blacksea.
	Terme	Gölardı, Simenlit lake
SİVAS	Zara	Denizinyazı lake, Doğupınar, Deliilyas, Serpincik, Üçtepe, Harmancık, Çağlar, A.Çakmak, Keriminmümün, Deligazili, Kümbet, Kurucagöl, Sahli(karagöl) and Kemeriz, Karacaören ponds
SİNOP	Erfelek	Erfelek waterfalls and its branches, Dilbar stream

	Merkez	Sarıcum lake (TKA)
	Ayancık	Akgöl lake, İnaltı stream
	Merkez	Keçi stream
	Türkeli	Zindan stream
RİZE	İkizdere	Cimil, Anzer streams, Yedigöller
	Güneysu	Gürgen, Islahiye streams
	Hemşin	Kantarlı stream
	Çamlıhemşin	Balıkligöller, Avusor, Palakçur, Hala, Yukarı şimşirli, Tar streams
	Saray	Sultanbahçe , Sultanbahçe Dam
TOKAT		Zinav lake. Ortaören, Bebekderesi, Koçaş, Çelikli, Bedirkale, Dutluca, Erkilet, A Güçlü, Gökçeyol, Artova Merkez ponds. Kuru and Karanlık streams
TRABZON	Çaykara	Ogene streams, Karagöl, Balıklıgöl, Binömer
	Maçka	Yerlice(Yeri) stream, Meryemana streams and branches
TUNCELİ		Munzur, Pülümür streams
YALOVA	Termal	Nacaklı streams <b>Samanlı, Karapınar streams</b> <sup>1</sup>
ZONGULDAK		Dokuzsu stream and branches

<sup>1</sup> (Amendment 26/02/2005 date 25739 numbered Official Gazette)

#### Appendix – 2 of Circular 36/2

#### INLAND WATERS WHERE FISHING IS PARTLY PROHIBITED

CITY	PROVINCE	NAME OF INLAND WATER	BORDERS OF PROHIBITION
ADANA	Pedant	Casket stream	The 8 km part situated between the juncture of Kaltaroğlu stream and Çakıt stream until Kulmağara area
ARTVİN	Borçka	Balcı stream	From Balcı plateau to Kaynarca stream
		Atanoğlu stream	From Karagöl to Muratlı road parting
	Şavşat	Kirazlı stream	From Kirazlı plateau to Kirazlı village bridge
BALIKESİR	Erdek	Eğridere Valley stream	The 7 km part starting from the fountainhead of the water (Deretepealtı and Makastarla area)
BARTIN	Ulus	Uluçay	8 km part from Kozanlı village to Ulukaya village
		Katırova stream	10 km part from Tepelicek hill to Uluköy village
BİNGÖL	Solhan	Murat river	25 km part from Halil district to Düşmalan field
	Kığı	Peri stream	15 km part from Topraklı village to Selenk district
BİTLİS	Merkez	Rodere stream	20 km part from Köprübaşı district to Pisyar district

BOLU	Dört Divan	Köroğlu stream	13 km part from Devören plateau to Tekkederesi village
	Merkez	Sarımustan Çal stream	40 km part from Gurbettaşı to Köprübaşı village
	Merkez	Sarıçam stream	15 km part from Gökbuladan lake to the juncture part to Büyüksu stream near the Karadere forestry building
	Dirgine	Kozdere	21 km part from Çingene konağı area to the juncture part with Büyüksu
ÇANAKKALE	Bayramiç	Handere	6.4 km part from Gökiğrek Bıçkısı area to Dedebaşı hill area
		Ayazma stream	4.1 km part from Kanlı stream area to Sulu stream
	Yenice	Çelebi stream	3.9 km part from Ortaada area to Kumeğrek stream
		Boşnak stream	2.1 km part starting from the juncture of Çelebi and Kumeğrek streams until Gavurharmanı hill area
		Karakısık stream	3.4 km part starting from the juncture of Göl stream and Çınareğrek stream until the juncture with Kovanlık stream
		Sarısu stream	3.3 km part from Sarısu hill area until the juncture of Sarısu stream and Kovanlık stream
		Kovanlık stream	7.4 km part from the juncture of Kirse and Ayı streams until Sağırtaş area
		Ayı stream	3.7 km part from Nane square area until Kirse stream juncture
ÇANKIRI	Çerkeş	Horhor stream	8 km part situated at Çerkeş province
ELAZIĞ	Karakoçan	Peri stream	10 km part from Huremkayak hill until Çarko district
	Palu	Murat river	10 km part starting form Bingöl city border to Çarko district
ERZURUM	Şenkaya	Karanlık stream	0-10 km part
		Kamuk stream	0-10 km part
		Uzunçayır Stream	0-8 km part
		Bardız stream	0-4 km part
		Aydere, Cansız, Issız streams	Area from fountainhead to Akşar stream
	Merkez	Sırlı stream	0-5 km part
		Serçeşme stream	0-20 km part
		Ovacık stream	0-15 km part
		Kamışlı stream	0-12 km part
		Garez stream	0-9 km part
		Şeytan stream	0-12 km part
	Pasinler	Demirdöven stream	0-6 km part
	Tortum	Aksu stream	0-6 km part
Pürnefes stream		0-12 km part	
Şahturuk stream		0-15 km part	

		Bağlar stream	0-12 km part
		Vihink stream	0-18 km part
	İspir	Yayla stream	0-11 km part
		Akarsu stream	0-25 km part
		Gökderesi	0-25 km part
		Kanderesi	0-25 km part
		Yağlıderesi	0-4 km part
	Viranşehir stream	0-7 km part	
	Olur	Alabalık stream	0-24 km part
Oltu	Başkale stream	15 km part from the juncture of Körmeri stream and Demirci stream to Yanıktaş village	
GİRESUN	Merkez	Baltama stream	From Osmaniye resort to Boğazoba plateau
	Keşap	Karabulduk stream	From Karabulduk resort to Ezelter village
	Bulancak	Damu stream	From the juncture to Pazarsuyu stream to Ezeltere
		Bayındır stream	From fountainhead to the juncture with Ahırlı stream
	Piraziz	Bozat stream	From the juncture of P.suyu stream until Aksu village
	Dereli	Aksu stream	From İkisü area to Aksu village
		Uzunstream	From Ş.Karahisar road to Erikderesi
	Espiye	Yağlıdere	From the border village to Çakrak
		Kepeç stream	From Sevinçazgı area to Kepeç Gözü
	Güce	Gelevera stream	Between Y.Boynuyoğun and Hacılı mountain
	Tirebolu	Kavraz stream	From Doğan kent to Kazıkbeli plateau
		Kuzan stream	Harşit stream juncture
	Görece	Çanakçı stream	From Deregözü to Karabörk
	Eynesil	Hamzalı stream	From Hamzalı to Yeşildere
	Ş.K.Hisar	Çoruh stream	From Aslanşah village to Tutaka mountain
Asarcık stream		Between Asarcık and Eğribel	
Alucra	Balcana stream	Between Balcana and Gavur mountains	
Çamoluk	Kelkit stream	Until Taşdemir	
ISPARTA	Sütçüler	Yeşildere	4 km part from fountainhead to Değirmen dere
	Aksu	Aksu stream	17.5 km part from province center to Ayvalıpınar
		Yaka stream	15 km part from Yaka village to Karacahisar village
MERSİN	Anamur	Ermenek stream	Area within the borders of the Yerköprü waterfalls nature resort
	Çamlıyayla	Cehennem stream	12 km part between Yukarı su çatı and Karakoyak
		Kadıncık stream	16 km part between Su gözü and Böğürtlenli stream
KARS	Sarıkamış	Parmak stream	0-5 km part
KASTAMONU	Merkez	Kızılkese stream	3.5 km part from fountainhead to Ankara state road
		Çilekli stream	3 km part from Sarıçam area to Dereberçin

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	İhsangazi	İlgaz stream	2.5 km part from fountainhead to Sökü hill
KIRKLARELİ	Merkez	Dolapdere	5.2 km part from Uzunçayır area juncture to Kocadere
KOCAELİ	Merkez	Yanıkdere	From to Altınoluk plateau to Karadere
KÜTAHYA	Domaniç	Pazar Alanı stream	From Hıdrellez area until the end of Yayla stream
		Korkuyu stream	From fountainhead to Pazar Alanı stream
		Karıncalı Su stream	From Üçtepe to Karaerik
		Kar stream	From the fountainhead to Çatalardıç
MALATYA	Arapgir	Kozluk stream	10 km part from fountainhead to Serge area
	Pötürge	Şiro stream	7.5 km part from Alırtepe area
	Akçadağ	Tohma stream	10 km part from Kuşkayaları area
	Arguvan	Şotik stream	25 km part from its fountainhead
ORDU	Mesudiye	Tekke/baldıran stream	10 km part following Baldıran stream and Tekke stream up to the Tekke bridge that is at the border of Koyulhisar border near Ortakent road
		Handere and Soğukpınar streams	From Aydoğan hill, following Handere up to Soğuk Pınar stream and Bayır village bridge (the juncture of Melet river)
		Şıhdere	9 km part from Kürt Mehmet mountain pass to Melet river
		Muza stream	From its fountainhead to Melet river
	Akkuş	Gökçebayır and Tifi streams	5 km part from Akkuş Höcek deer breeding station and Karaçal turn to the juncture of Gökçebayır stream and Tifi stream
	Kabadüz	Maden stream	3 km part until Giresun city border
	Ulubey	All branches flowing into Karadere stream	First 10 km parts of its branches flowing into Karadere stream
RİZE	Fındıklı	Çağlayan stream	From its fountainhead until Çağlayan village
	İkizdere	İkizdere stream	From the juncture of İkizdere and Kabahor stream until Ovit Mountain
SAKARYA	Karapürçek	Uludere	5 km part from Bıçkı hill until the juncture of Sarmaşık stream
	Sapanca	İstanbul stream	5 km part from its fountainhead to Erdemli village
SİNOP	Erfelek	Gülleyek stream	From its fountainhead to Elmalık
SİİRT	Merkez	Botan stream	From dam facilities to Tigris river
		Ulu stream	45 km part from Çukur village to Erenler village
SİVAS	Koyulhisar	Tekkederesi	6 km part from its fountainhead
	Suşehri	Geminderesi	10 km part from its fountainhead
	Gürün	Hurman stream	5 km part from its fountainhead
TEKİRDAĞ	Saray	Elmalı stream	5 km part from its fountainhead
TRABZON	Çaykara	Balkodu stream	From Zuyamlı district to Voyvorim district
		Haldizan stream	From Baça stream to Uzungöl
	Of	Baltacı and Yeniköy streams	30 km part from Şehir district to the Blacksea

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	Araklı	Kara stream and its branches (Pazarlık and Yağmur streams)	6 km part Pazarcık stream that flows into the Kara stream that starts from Kurt hill to Çatak and 3 km part of Yağmur stream that starts from Su İçmez hill and ends at Taşbaşı district
	Maçka	Kalyan stream	11 km part from Kale district to Maçka stream
		Hamsiköy stream	15 km part from Mat field to Çatak
TUNCELİ	Ovacık	Mercan stream	16 km part from Şahverdi village to the juncture of Munzur stream
	Pülümür	Pülümür stream	50 km part from Bağır mountain to Sinan castle
VAN	Çatak	Çatak stream	48 km part from Geceli district to Bahçivan district
YALOVA	Çınarcık	Değirmendere	From the fountainhead to Şenköy
		Karpuz stream	From its fountainhead to Armut stream
YOZGAT	Çayıralan	A.tekke stream	0-10 km part
		İlik Buydurun stream	0-25 km part
		Kanakboğazı stream	0-20 km part
		Çulhalı stream	Between Yukarı Çulhalı and Aşağı Çulhalı
ZONGULDAK	Devrek-Dirgine	Bolu stream	5 km part from Karadere district of Bolu stream to Tohumlar district
			Between Köprübaşı village and Karadere district
BARTIN	Ulus	Drahna	8 km part from Uluçayın Kozanlı village to Ulukaya village
		Katırova stream	10 km part from Tepeliçek hill to Uluköy
KARABÜK	Merkez	Örencik stream	6 km part from the beginning of Suludere up to Kırıklık stream
ŞIRNAK	Cizre	Kızılsu stream	20 km part from Cemituti hill to Tigris river
	Uludere	Günyüzü stream	14 km part from Harşihan hill to the juncture of Habur stream
		Hezil stream	27 km part from the juncture of Hezil stream and Meryemsuyu stream to Siyahkaya village
ARDAHAN	Merkez	Çatalsuyu stream	0-12 km part
		Zenginyurdu stream	0-8 km part
		Alabalık stream	0-10 km part

## **RELATED ARTICLES OF IMPLEMENTING REGULATION ON FISHERIES and IMPLEMENTING REGULATION ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FISH MARKETS**

### **A- RELATED ARTICLES OF IMPLEMENTING REGULATION ON FISHERIES**

**Authorization Law : 1380**

**Published in the Official Gazette on: 19/6/2002-24790**

#### **Characteristics of Fishery Products to be Processed and Consumed**

**Article 30-** The fishery products to be supplied for consumption and taken as raw material to the facility should not have lost their normal nutritional value, should possess their original colour, appearance and smell; scales should be intact with the skin, the flash should be firm and not soggy, the gills should be bright red, eyes must look alive, no bacterial mucous should be observed on the skin, and the skin should be moist and bright.

The fishery products not meeting these criteria shall not be processed and consumed.

Fresh and processed fishery products should be examined to identify any visible parasites.

It is prohibited to send the fresh and processed fishery products having parasites to the market for human consumption.

#### **The Characteristics of Human Food and Industrial Products**

**Article 31-** It is obligatory to produce human food and industrial products produced from fishery products according to the provisions of this Regulation and the rules and principles of Turkish standards which are defined on the compulsory application.

The products produced from fishery products should have their original colour, appearance, smell and taste; they should not contain extraneous material and raw material or auxiliaries and additives used in production should be in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and relevant standards.

Live, fresh, chilled, frozen and processed fishery products to be supplied to the market for human consumption should comply with the chemical, microbiological, and toxicological criteria set out in Annex 7, Annex 8 and Annex 9 in terms of quality and hygiene.

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#### **Packaging, Labelling and Transportation**

**Article 32-** Packaging should be done under the hygienic conditions that prevent the contamination of these products. Packaging materials should not spoil the organoleptic characteristics of the fishery products and should not contain any material that would be harmful to human health, and that may transfer to the products. In addition, the packaging material should be strong enough to protect the products.

Packaging materials can not be used more than once. However, special water-proof and air-tight packages, and containers that can be used after cleaning and disinfecting and that have been made with anti decay materials are not included in this provision.

Packaging materials that are not used should be stored in a closed area.

When fishery products are supplied to the market, they should comply to the packaging rules present in the related standards. The name of the producing company, registered trademark (if there is one), address, name, type and specie of the fish, quality, class of the product, date and serial number of

the production, best before date, net weight, and auxiliaries and additives should be indicated on a label.

Products should be stored in rooms having an adequate temperature and relative humidity, and unless there is packaging to ensure enough protection, they shouldn't be stored and transported together with other products which may effect the hygienic conditions or contaminate these products.

Vehicles used for the transportation of fresh or processed fishery products should be equipped in a manner that the desired temperature should be maintained during the period of transportation.

The inside surface of the vehicle should be flat and easily cleanable. It shouldn't be used in the transportation of other products together with fishery products at the same time.

In the transportation and storage of fishery products, related standards should be complied with.

### **Control**

**Article 33-** The Ministry is responsible for the inspection and control of fishery producers, merchants, industrial producers, salesmen, exporters, importers and their facilities where fishery products are processed, products produced in these facilities, production places, fishing ports and fishermen shelters, fishing gears and equipments and take the necessary action according to the law.

Ministry staff authorized to confiscate products in the event of illegal activities which fall into the context of Fishery Law No. 1380 and amendment Law No. 3288, and are also authorized to confiscate the fishing gear and equipment used in illegal actions and fishery products and submit them to the juristical authorities.

For those who are authorized for this purpose, an ID card is issued and its form, content and procedure will be determined by the Ministry.

**Annex 7 of Fisheries Regulation**

**CHEMICALY, TOXICOLOGICALLY AND MICROBIOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE LIMITS FOR BIVALVE MOLLUSCS**

PRODUCT CATEGORY	ANALYSES AND ACCEPTABLE (Tolerable) LIMITS					
	CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (X1)	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT	TOXICOLOGICAL (X2)	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT	MICROBIOLOGICAL (X2)	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT
LIVE	Heavy metals - Mercury - Cadmium - Lead - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg 1.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg	DSP	Should be zero.	Fecal coliform	Intervalvular (Intervals), 300 EMS/ 100 g for liquid and flesh
			PSP	Should be less than 80 micrograms per 100 g.	E. coli	Intervalvular (Intervals), 230 EMS/ 100 g for liquid and flesh
			ASP	Should be less than 20 micrograms per g.	Salmonella	Should be zero in 25 g of flesh.
	Radionuclide (X3)	Caesium Cs-134: 600 Bq/kg Cs-137: 600 Bq/kg			V. parahaemolyticus	Should be zero.
FROZEN AND PROCESSED	Heavy metals - Mercury - Cadmium - Lead - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg 1.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg	DSP	Should be zero.	A- PATHOGENS - Salmonella - V. parahaemolyticus - V. cholera	25 should be zero in 25 g of flesh. n=5, c=0 Should be zero. Should be zero.

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			PSP	Should be less than 80 micrograms per 100 g.	B- MICRO ORGANISMS - Staphylococcus aureus (per g) - Heat-tolerant coliform(in a solid medium, 44 °C, per g) - E. coli (in a solid medium, per g)	n=5,c=2, m=100, M=1000 n=5, c=2, m=10, M=100 n=5, c=1,m=10,M=100
			ASP	Should be less than 20 micrograms per g.		
	Radionuclide (X3)	Caesium Cs-134: 600 Bq/kg Cs-137: 600 Bq/kg				

(X1): These analyses are made if the Ministry so requests.

(X2): These analyses are not used for live fish if they are made for the fisheries production and aquaculture.

(X3): These analyses are not used for live fish and frozen and processed fish if they are made for the fisheries production and aquaculture.

n : The number of the sample units for which an analysis is necessary.

c : Maximum allowable number of sample units, whose values range between m and M. (Maximum allowable number of defective sample units.)

m : Allowable number of micro organisms per g of the defective sample units. (No sample may have a value more than M.)

M : Maximum allowable number of micro organisms per g of the sample unit. (No sample may have a value more than M.)

**Annex 8 of Fisheries Regulation****CHEMICALLY, MICROBIOLOGICALLY AND ORGANOLEPTICALLY ACCEPTABLE LIMITS FOR SHELLFISH AND MOLLUSCS (CEPHALOPODA, GASTROPODA)****A. LIVE**

PRODUCT CATEGORY	ANALYSES AND ACCEPTABLE (Tolerable) LIMITS	
	CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (XI)	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT
SHELLFISH (Shrimp, Crayfish, Lobster, Crab, etc.)	Heavy metals - Mercury - Cadmium (X2)(X3) - Lead (X2) - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg
	Radionuclides	Caesium Cs-134: 600 Bq/kg Cs- 137: 600 Bq/kg

**B. FRESH AND CHILLED****1. MOLLUSCS (CEPHALOPODA AND GASTROPODS)**

PRODUCT CATEGORY	ORGANOLEPTICAL CRITERIA				CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (XI)	
	PARAMETER	ADMISSIBLE		NOT ADMITTED	PARAMETER	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT (Tolerable)
		EXTRA	A			
MOLLUSCS (CEPHALOPODA AND GASTROPODA) (Sea Snail, Octopus, Cuttlefish, Squid, etc.)	Skin	-Bright pigmentation, - Skin sticks to flesh	-Dull pigmentation, - Skin sticks to flesh	-Discoloured, -Easily detached from flesh	Total Volatile Basic Nitrogen ABVT (TVBN) mg Nitrogen/ 100 g	<10 Suitable
	Flesh	- Very firm, - Pearly white	- Firm, - Chalky white	- Slightly soft, - Pinky white or slightly yellowing		10-15 Admissible
	Tentacles	- Resistant to removal	-Resistant to removal	-More easily removed		> 15 Not Admitted

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Smell	- Fresh, seaweed	-Slightly or no smell	- Ink smell	Heavy metals	
				- Mercury	0.5 mg/kg
				-Cadmium (X4)	1.0 mg/kg
				- Lead (X4)	1.0 mg/kg
				- Copper	20.0 mg/kg
				- Zinc	50.0 mg/kg
				- Arsenic	1.0 mg/kg
				Sodium Metabisulphide (in (SO <sub>2</sub> ) Sulphur dioxide) (X3) (X5)	150 mg/kg

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2. SHELLFISH

PRODUCT CATEGORY	PARAMETER	ORGANOLEPTICAL CRITERIA			CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (XI)			
		FRESHNESS CATEGORIES			PARAMETER	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT (Tolerable)		
		EXTRA	A	NOT ADMITTED				
Shrimp and Crayfish	Appearance (For All Species)	- Surface of shell: moist and shiny, - Shrimps must fall out separately when transferred from one container to another, - Flesh must be free from any foreign odour, - Shrimps must be free from sand, mucus and other foreign bodies	- Surface of shell: moist and shiny, - Shrimps must fall out separately when transferred from one container to another, - Flesh must be free from any foreign odour, - shrimps must be free from sand, mucus and other foreign bodies	- Surface of shell: dull, discoloured and dry, - Shrimps cannot be separated, - Pungent ammonia smell, - Have sand, mucus and other foreign bodies,	Heavy metals  - Mercury - Cadmium - Lead - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg		
	Appearance (Shrimp with shell)  (Deep-water prawn)	-Clear reddish-pink in colour with small white flecks; pectoral part of shell light in colour,  - Uniformly pink	- Ranging in colour from slightly washed-out reddish-pink to bluish-red with white flecks; pectoral part of shell should be light coloured tending towards grey, -Pink with possibility of start of blackening of head,	-Blackening in colour and ranging in colour from reddish-pink to grey and dark black,  -Blackening from head to tail			Sodium Metabisulphide (in SO <sub>2</sub> Sulphur dioxide) (X3)	150 mg/kg
	Flesh (Condition of flesh during and after shelling)	-Shells easily removed with only technically unavoidable losses of flesh, -firm but not tough	- Shells less easily with small losses of flesh,  - Less firm, slightly tough	-Shells with more losses of flesh and shells not easily,  - Loose, not tough				
	Fragments	-Occasional fragments of shrimp allowed	- Small quantity of fragments of shrimp allowed	-With heavily fragmented shrimp				

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Smell	-Fresh seaweed,	-No smell of seaweed, - Acidulous	- No smell of sea, - Pungent ammonia and acid smell		
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PRODUCT CATEGORY	PARAMETER	ORGANOLEPTICAL CRITERIA			CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (XI)	
		FRESHNESS CATEGORIES			PARAMETER	ACCEPTABLELIMIT (Tolerable)
		EXTRA	A	NOT ADMITTED		
Crab, Edible crab, etc.	Appearance	-Characteristic appearance	-Characteristic appearance	Characteristic appearance lost, - Change in colour, -Dullness on surface of shell, - Acidulous	Heavy metals - Mercury - Cadmium (X2) - Lead (X2) - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg
					Sodium Metabisulphide (in (SO <sub>2</sub> ) Sulphur dioxide) <sub>(X3)</sub>	150 mg/kg
Lobster	Shell	-Pale pink or pink to orange-red	-Pale pink or pink to orange-red, - No black spots	- Discolouration, - Greyish colour, particularly on shell and between tail segments, - Black spots	Heavy metals - Mercury -Cadmium (X3) - Lead - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg
	Eye and gills	-Shiny black eyes, - Pink gills	-Eyes dull and grey/black, - Gills greyish	-Gills dark grey, -Some greenish colour on dorsal surface of shell		
	Smell	- Characteristic mild shellfish smell	-Loss of characteristic shellfish smell, -No ammonia smell	- Sour	Sodium Metabisulphide (in (SO <sub>2</sub> ) Sulphur dioxide) (X3)	150 mg/kg
	Flesh (tail)	-Translucent and blue in colour tending towards white	-Nolonger translucent but not discoloured	-Opaque and dull in appearance		

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**C. FROZEN AND PROCESSED**

PRODUCT CATEGORY	PARAMETERS			
	CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT (Tolerable)	MICROBIOLOGICAL	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT (Tolerable)
SHELLFISH (Crayfish, Shrimp, Lobster, Crab, etc.)	Heavy metals (XI) - Mercury - Cadmium (X2) (X3) - Lead (X2) - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg	A- PATHOGENS - Salmonella B- MICRO ORGANISMS - Staphylococcus aureus (per g) - Heat-tolerant coliform (in a solid medium, 44 °C, per g) - E. coli (in a solid medium, per g)	Should be zero in 25 g n=5, c=0 n=5, c=2, m=100, M=1000 n=5, c=2, m=10, M=100 n=5, c=1, m=10, M=100
	Sodium Metabisulphide (in (SO <sub>2</sub> ) Sulphur dioxide) (X3) - Frozen - Cooked	150 mg/kg 50 mg/kg		
GASTROPODA (Sea Snail, etc.)	Heavy metals (XI) - Mercury - Cadmium - Lead - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg	A- PATHOGENS - Salmonella B- MICRO ORGANISMS - Staphylococcus aureus (per g) - Heat-tolerant coliform (in a solid medium, 44 °C, per g) -E. coli (in a solid medium, per g)	Should be zero in 25 g n=5, c=0 n=5, c=2, m=100, M=1000 n=5, c=2, m=10, M=100 n=5, c=1, m=10, M=100
CEPHALOPODA (Octopus, Cuttlefish, Squid, etc.)	Heavy metals (XI) - Mercury - Cadmium (X4) - Lead (X4) - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg	A- PATHOGENS - Salmonella B- MICRO ORGANISMS (per g) - Mesophilic aerobic bacteria - Staphylococcus aureus - Coliform - E.coli	Should be zero in 25 g n=10, c=0 n=5, c=2, m=10 <sup>6</sup> , M=10 <sup>7</sup> n=5, c=2, m=10 <sup>3</sup> , M=5x <sup>3</sup> n=5, c=2, m=160, M=20 n=5, c=2, m=10, M=100

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Sodium Metabisulphide (in (SO <sub>2</sub> ) Sulphur dioxide) (XI) (X3) - Frozen - Cooked	150 mg/kg 50 mg/kg		
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(XI): These analyses are made if the Ministry so requests.

(X2): Except for brown crab flesh.

(X3): Made for edible fragments.

(X4): Made for the gutted fish.

(X5): Made for Cephalopoda.

n: The number of the sample units for which an analysis is necessary.

c: Maximum allowable number of sample units, whose values range between m and M (Maximum allowable number of defective sample units).

m: Allowable number of micro organisms per g of the defective sample units (No sample may have a value more than M).

M: Maximum allowable number of micro organisms per g of the sample unit. (No sample may have a value more than M).

**Annex 9 of Fisheries Regulation**

**ORGANOLEPTICALLY, CHEMICALY AND MICROBIOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE LIMITS FOR FISH**

**A. FRESH AND CHILLED**

PRODUCT CATEGORY	PARAMETER	ORGANOLEPTICAL CRITERIA				CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES	
		ALLOWABLE FRESHNESS CATEGORIES				PARAMETER	ACCEPTABLE (Tolerable) LIMIT
		EXTRA	A	B	NOT ADMITTED		
		APPEARANCE					
Fish	Skin	-Bright, iridescent pigment, no discoloration - For some species, clear distinction between dorsal and ventral surfaces	-Pigmentation bright but not lustrous, -Less difference between dorsal and ventral surfaces	-Pigmentation in the process of becoming discoloured and dull, -Skin creased when fish curved	-Dullpigmentation, -Skincoming away from flesh	Heavy metals (XI) -Mercury (X2) -Cadmium(X3) - Lead (X4) - Copper - Zinc - Arsenic	0.5 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 20.0 mg/kg 50.0 mg/kg 1.0 mg/kg
	Skin mucus	-Transparent, aqueous,	- Slightly cloudy	- Milky	- Milky, - Opaque mucus		
	Eye	- Convex (bulging) transparent cornea, -Black, bright pupil	-Convex and slightly sunken slightly opalescent cornea, - Black dull pupil	-Flat, opalescent cornea; opaque pupil, -Blood seepage around the eye	-Concave in the centre (*) Milky cornea, - Grey pupil		
	Gills Bright colour	- No mucus, -Less coloured	- Less translucent mucus, -Becoming discoloured	-Opaque mucus, - Yellowish (*)	- Milky mucus	Histamine (X5)	- 9 samples mean arithmetic value; Must no be more than 100 ppm, - two samples may have a value of more than 100 ppp, but it must be less than 200 ppm. No sample may have a value of histamine more than 200 ppm.

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Flesh (Abdominal section)	-Bluish, half transparent, smooth, bright - Natural colour	- Velvety, waxy and dull surface, -Slightly discoloured	- Slightly opaque	-Opaque (*)		
Spine	- Colourless, -Breaks but not disintegrates	-Slightly pinkish, -Sticks	- Pink, - Slightly sticks	-Red (*), -Does not stick (*)		
Organs	- Blood is bright red in kidneys, other organ residues and aorta	- Blood is opaque red in kidneys and other organ residues, - Blood becoming discoloured	- Kidneys, other organ residues and blood are pale red	- Kidneys, other organ residues and blood are brownish (*)		
Flesh	- Firm and elastic; smooth surface	- Less elastic	-Slightly soft (flaccid), less elastic, -Waxy (velvety) and dull surface	- Soft (flaccid) (*) - Scales easily detached from skin (*), - Surface rather wrinkled	Total Basic Nitrogen (X6) ABVT (TVBN) mg Nitrogen / 100 g.	< 20 Suitable 20-28 Admissible > 28 Not Admitted
Peritoneum	- Difficult to detach from flesh	- Can be detached from flesh	-Comes away easily from flesh	- Does not stick (*)		
Smell (Gills, skin, abdominal cavity)	- Seaweedy	-No smell of seaweed; neutral smell	- Slightly sour	- Sour		

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Chondrichthyes	Eye	- Convex, bright and iridescent, - Small pupils	-Convex and slightly sunken; loss of brightness and iridescence, - Oval pupils	-Flat and dull pupils	-Concave yellowish		
	Appearance	- In rigor mortis or partially in rigor, - Small quantity of clear mucus present on skin	-Beyond rigor stage, - No mucus on skin and especially in mouth and gill openings	- Some mucus in mouth and on gill openings, - Slightly flattened jaw	-Large quantities of mucus in mouth and on gill openings		
	Smell	-Seaweed smell	-No smell or very slight stale but not an ammonia smell	- Slightly ammonia	- Pungent ammonia smell		
Flatfish (Common sole, flounder)	Skin	-Bright, iridescent and shiny pigmentation, - Aqueous mucus, -Firm and elastic texture	-Bright pigmentation, - Aqueous mucus, - Firm	-Pigmentation in the process of becoming discoloured and dull, -Opaque mucus, - Soft	- Discolouration, - Skin creased, - Thick mucus, - Flaccid		
	Aspect	- Edge of the fins curved, -Half translucent	- Stiff fins	- Soft	- Drooping		
	Belly	- White and shiny, - Mauvish edge around the fins	- White and shiny, -Red patches limited to around the fins	- White and dull, - Numerous red or yellow patches	- Yellow to greenish bellies, - Red patches in the flesh itself		
PRODUCT CATEGORY		PARAMETER	PARASITE	ACCEPTABLE (Tolerable) LIMIT			
Fish (Atlantic mackerel species, ling and similar fish species, Atlantic and Pacific Salmons)		-Digestive system and muscles	-Visual Examination	- Should be zero.			

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**B. FROZEN AND PROCESSED**

PRODUCT	CATEGORY	ANALYSES AND ACCEPTABLE (Tolerable) LIMITS			
		CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT (Tolerable)	MICROBIOLOGICAL	ACCEPTABLE LIMIT (Tolerable)
FISH	FROZEN	Heavy metals (XI)		A- PATHOGENS	
		- Mercury (X2)	0.5 mg/kg	- Salmonella	Per 25 g n=10, c=0
	- Cadmium (X3)	0.05 mg/kg	- V. parahaemolyticus	Should be zero	
	- Lead (X4)	0.2 mg/kg	- V. Cholera	Should be zero.	
	- Copper	20.0 mg/kg	B. B- MICRO ORGANISMS (per g)		
	- Zinc	50.0 mg/kg	- Mesophilic aerobic bacteria	n=5, c=2, m= 10 <sup>6</sup> M=10 <sup>7</sup>	
- Arsenic	1.0 mg/kg	- Staphylococcus aureus	n=5, c=2, m=10 <sup>3</sup> , M=5x10 <sup>3</sup>		
				- Coliform	n=5, c=2, m=160, M=210
				- E.coli	n=5, c=2, m=9, M=12
	PROCESSED	Heavy metals (XI)		A- PATHOGENS	
		- Mercury (X2)	0.5 mg/kg	- Salmonella	Per 25 g n=10, c=0
		- Cadmium (X3)	0.05 mg/kg	- V. parahaemolyticus	Should be zero.
		- Lead (X4)	0.2 mg/kg	- V. Cholera	Should be zero.
		- Copper	20.0 mg/kg	B. MICRO ORGANISMS (per g)	
		- Zinc	50.0 mg/kg	- Mesophilic aerobic bacteria	n=5, c=2, m=10 <sup>5</sup> , M=10 <sup>6</sup>
		- Arsenic	1.0 mg/kg	- Staphylococcus aureus	n=5, c=2, m=5x10 <sup>2</sup> , M=5x10 <sup>3</sup>
				- Coliform	n=5, c=2, m=93, M=95
				- E.coli	n=5, c=2, m=3, M=6
	CANNED	Heavy metals (XI)		Microbiological Examination of	Should be sterilised.
		- Mercury (X2)	0.5 mg/kg	Canned Fish (Commercial	
		- Cadmium (X3)	0.05 mg/kg	Sterility Control)	
		- Lead (X4)	0.2 mg/kg		
		- Copper	20.0 mg/kg		
		- Zinc	50.0 mg/kg		
		- Arsenic	1.0 mg/kg		
		Histamine (X5)	- 9, samples mean arithmetic value; must not be more than 100 ppm. - two samples may have a value of more than 100 ppp, but it must be less than 200 ppm. - No sample may have a value of histamine more than 200 ppm.	Clostridium spp.	Should be zero.

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Answers to Non-exhaustive List of Issues and Questions to Facilitate Preparation for Bilateral Meetings

CAVIAR (X7)	Heavy metals (XI)		- Total mesophilic aerobic bacteria - Esherichia coli - Staphylococcus aerus - Salmonella - Clostridium perfringens - Ferment and mildew (XI)	n=5,c=2,m=10 <sup>4</sup> ,M=10 <sup>5</sup> n=5, c=0, m=0 n=5, c=0, m=0 n=5, c=0, m=0 n=5,c=2,m=10,M=10 <sup>2</sup> n=5, c=0, m=10
	- Mercury	0.5 mg/kg		
	-Cadmium (X3)	0.05 mg/kg		
	- Lead (X4)	0.2 mg/kg		
	- Copper	20.0 mg/kg		
	- Zinc	50.0 mg/kg		
	- Arsenic	1.0 mg/kg		
	Boracic Acid (X8)	4.0 g/kg		
	Sodium tetraborate (borax) (X8)	4.0 g/kg		

(\*) : At further stage of deterioration

(X1): These analyses are made if the Ministry so requests.

(X2): Angler fish (Lophius spp.), Wels/catfish (Anarhichas lupus), Seabass (Dicentrarchus labrax), Blue ling (Molva dipterygia), Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda), Eel (Anguilla spp.), Emperor or orange roughy (Hoplostethus atlanticus), Grenadier (Coryphaenoides rupestris), Halibut (Hippoglossus Hippoglossus), Marlin (Makaira spp.), Pike (Esox lucius), Plain bonito (Orcynopsis unicolor), Portuguese dogfish

(Centroscymines coelolepis), Ray (Raja spp.), Redfish (Sebastes marinus, S. mentella, S. viviparus), Sailfish (Istiophorus platypterus), Scabbard fish (Lepidopus caudatus, Aphanopus carbo), Dogfish (all species), Escolar fish species (Lepidocybium flavobrunneum, Ruvettus pretiosus, Gempylus serpens), Sturgeon (Acipenser spp.), Swordfish (Xiphias gladius), Blue-fin tuna (Thunnus spp. and Euthynnus spp.) **For fish: used as 1.0 mg/kg.**

(X3): For the flesh of Atlantic Bonito (Sarda sarda), Common two-banded seabream (Diplodus vulgaris), Eel (Anguilla anguilla), European Anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus), Grey mullet (Mugil labrosus labrosus), horse mackerel (Trachurus trachurus), Luvar (Luvarus imperialis), Pilchard (Sardina pilchardus), Sardines (Sardinops spp. ), Blue-fin tuna (Thunnus and Euthynnus spp.), Wedge sole (Dicologlossa cuneata): **used as 0.1 mg/kg.** (Where a whole fish is to be eaten, the maximum limits will apply to the fish).

(X4): For the flesh of Atlantic Bonito (Sarda sarda), Common two-banded seabream (Diplodus vulgaris), Eel (Anguilla anguilla), Grey mullet (Mugil labrosus labrosus), Grunt (Pomadasys benneti), horse mackerel (Trachurus trachurus), Pilchard (Sardina pilchardus), Sardines ( Sardinops spp. ), Spotted seabass (Dicentrarchus punctatus), Blue-fin tuna (Thyunnus and Euthynnus

spp.), Wedge sole (Dicologlossa cuneata): **used as 0.4 mg/kg.**

(Where a whole fish is to be eaten, the maximum limits will apply to the fish).

(X5): These analyses are made for Engraulidae, Scombridae, Clupeidae family if the Ministry so requests.

(X6): These analyses are made for all fish species if it is considered necessary at the end of an organoleptical examination.

(X7): The caviar and similar products.

(X8): These analyses are made for the caviar produced from Acipenser species.

**n:** The number of the sample units for which an analysis is necessary.

**c:** Maximum allowable number of sample units, whose values range between m and M. (Maximum allowable number of defective sample units.)

**m:** Allowable number of micro organisms per g of the defective sample units (No sample may have a value more than M).

**M:** Maximum allowable number of micro organisms per g of the sample unit. (No sample may have a value more than M).

## **B- IMPLEMENTING REGULATION ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FISH MARKETS**

**Authorization Law : 1380/3288**  
**The Official Gazette published : 19/6/2002-24790**  
**Amendment and O.G Publishing Date :14.07.2004-25522**

### **Product Entrance**

**Article 13-** An entry certificate is required by the administrator from the persons who bring products to fishery products market halls indicating the commercial and scientific names of the product, the amounts, catch or production area, minimum length if available, the name of the fishing vessel and transport vessel, the owner of the vessel, the name of the aquaculture farm, loading date and loading place, arrival date and time, the license plate and features of the transport vehicle.

The entry of fishery products into the market hall shall only be made from the designated entrance. The entry of products shall be subject to control by the administrative officials in the product acceptance area in terms of such criteria as quantity, quality and health, and information with regard to these shall be registered. The entry of forbidden products, which are not allowed for catch and sale, shall not be permitted.”

Fishery products shall directly be taken to the auction area or cool storage unit and ice shall be added when necessary. Before the products are offered to wholesale, they shall be weighed by the administrative official in the auction area under the supervision of the owner of the product. Fishery products shall be controlled by the administrator and Ministry inspectors in terms of quality criteria, health and fishing prohibitions. The products which are deemed proper for human consumption shall be allowed for sale.

Fishery products without an entry certificates cannot be kept and sold at the auction area.

In the event that the fishery products are found inappropriate for human consumption after the control, the necessary measures shall be taken by the administrator to withdraw these products from the market and the provision of Article 32 shall be applied.

### **Wholesale**

**Article 14-** Fishery products taken to the Wholesale Fish Market are auctioned off under the inspection of the sale officers authorized by the operator within the auction zone, as alive, fresh-cooled, processed or frozen. When the sale is not substantiated in auction manner, the products may be presented for bargaining with the consent of the administrator.

During sale, weighing and counting shall be subject to the owners and buyers control. Products can be sold in units such as, numbers, kilograms, cases, boxes, baskets according to the type of fishery products.

In the sale of fishery products having no owner or which have been confiscated and which are prohibited species, the relevant provisions of the Fisheries Law No 1380 shall apply. The administrator shall be liable for the products having no owner, the owner of which could not be found or which have been abandoned. Cool storage units can be used to store the fishery products which are deposited with the trustee, upon such demand of the inspectors, until the legal procedures are completed.

### **Trade Operations**

**Article 15-** Buyers should be salesmen operating in fishing sector. The operator except for the salesman may attend the auctions as buyer at his/her own, the persons, and the buyer permission of whom is given by the enterprise under the inspection, control and organization of the operator with the

same purpose, as well. Sales are monitored and controlled strictly by the enterprise. Operator is responsible for ensuring that the fish and fishery products are sold at the real market price and for preventing the arranged and collusory sales to the detriment of both producer and administrator.

Fishery products shall be offered for sale according to their order of entry into the market hall. The commissioners who are given a place in the market hall shall buy and sell products from and to each other under the supervision of the authorized auction official. However, the fishery product that has been bought cannot be sold for the second time within the market hall.

Except for the sale hours, it is obligatory to keep fish and fishery products in the cold storage units. Products can not be displayed or kept everywhere in the market hall.

In order for the owners to withdraw the fish and fishery products not sold in the Wholesale Fish Market, the owner pays a service fee to the operator. The service fee is paid, in the same way for the fish and fishery product to be taken to the cold storage unit.

The operator is informed about the fish and fishery products not sold within the sale day and sent to the cold storage unit. Normal sale procedure is applied for the fish and fishery products taken off the cold storage unit.

If the fishery products which have been sold by wholesale in the market hall are to be offered for sale within the borders of the province where the market hall is located, an invoice in three copies shall be prepared by the commissioner, the first copy shall be given to the purchasers and the second to the administrator. It is not permitted for the fishery products without an invoice to be taken out of the market hall. If the fishery products which have been sold on the whole in the market hall are to be offered for sale out of the borders of the province where the market hall is located, they shall be permitted to be taken out of the market hall after bill of transport is established by the commissioner. The bill of transport shall be invoiced by the sellers within the legal period and the copy of the invoice shall be submitted to the administrator for collection of fees. It is obligatory that the species and amount of the products are clearly indicated in the invoice and bill of transport.

The fishery products that have been purchased must be taken out of the market hall by the purchasers as soon as possible as determined by the administration. Otherwise, the products concerned shall be sold once more to new purchasers at a price set by the administration. If there is no purchaser, then the product shall be granted to a hospital or a charity by the administrator upon a written statement and Report of Consumability to be prepared.

Sales are carried out within the opening and closing hours specified by the operator according to the local area. Confiscated or prohibited fishery products may be sold out of these hours. Officers on duty continue their daily works on holidays.

### **Exit and Transfer of Product**

**Article 16-** The products shall be taken out of the market hall from designated exits. The necessary controls shall be carried out by the administrator while the products are taken out of the market hall. In case of any doubts, the weighing and/or counting procedures shall be repeated. The administrator shall record all the products outflows. The accuracy of the information in the entry document shall be checked and a transport document shall be prepared with regard to the product that has been sold and is to be transported. Transport documents shall include such information as the commercial and scientific names of all species, the catch and aquaculture area, the size or weight, class and presentation, freshness of the products which have been sold, the sales amount and price per kilogram of all species, the destination the products are taken to, full name or company name of the seller and the purchaser, place and date of the sale, reference to the entry certificate, the name, owner, placard number of the fishing vessel and the date of catch, the country from which products have been imported, the importer, the name of the fish farm, the placard number and features of the transport vehicle.

Health certificate is required for the mass transfer of the fish and fishery products from the wholesale market hall.

Fish and fishery products, first sale of which has taken place, are kept under convenient temperature in accordance with the characteristics of the products during the storage and transport.

In no case can fish and fishery products be stored or transported along with other products that may cause contamination or influence their hygiene.

The vehicles used in the transfer of fishery products should have cold storages, be equipped in a way to preserve the optimal temperature suitable for the product, and have a heat-insulated and closed container body or a frigorific feature. If ice is used for cooling, there should be a drainage system that prevents the water from the melting ice, from having contact with the products. In case additional ice is being carried by the same vehicle, ice should be kept in closed hygienic containers and the water from the melting ice should be prevented from reaching the product. The inner surfaces of transport vehicles should be manufactured in such a way not to have an adverse effect on the fishery products and it should be easily cleaned and disinfected.

Fishery products cannot be transported from the wholesale fish markets to the retail places open on the top of the vehicle.

### **Product Entrance, Sale and Exit**

**Article 24** – For the exit of the products 13<sup>th</sup> article and for the entry 16<sup>th</sup> article of the Regulation will be applied respectively of the fishery products in the fisheries wholesale market hall.

Sales of the fish and fishery products which entered into the fisheries wholesale market hall are carried out by auction or by bargaining if necessary. This sale is performed by the managing director of the Wholesale Fish Market Center or by the Municipality authority or a person authorized if the sales center is operated by the Municipality.

Sales are carried out on the basis of the measures such as items; kilogram's, cases, and boxes, baskets in accordance with the type of the fish and fishery products. Fish and fishery products are presented for sale according to their entrance sequence to the fisheries wholesale market hall. During sale, weighing and counting shall be subject to the owners and buyers control

Provisions related to Law on Fisheries No 1380 are applied in the sale of the confiscated or prohibited fish and fishery products or for the products the owner of which is not definite.

Fish and fishery products cannot be sold during no-sale hours specified and notified by the operator. During no-sale hours, fish and fishery products are absolutely necessarily to be kept in the cold storage units.

Invoice and bill of transport of the sold product are issued by the commissioner and its first copy is given to buyers. Fish and fishery products, having no invoice or bill of transport are not allowed to exit the fisheries wholesale market hall.

Sold products are necessarily to be taken off the fisheries wholesale market hall as soon as possible.

### **Retail Sale**

**Article 25-** Fishery products cannot directly be sold to consumers in places other than fixed retail sale points such as shopping centers, fish shops and non fixed retail places established periodically like open marketplaces.

Retail sale of the products cannot be made by the street peddlers; except for the vehicles with cooling installation and equipped in such a way to prevent the products from being affected by negative environmental conditions.

It is obligatory to have documents indicating that the transport and health conditions of products which are sold and offered for sale have been controlled in wholesale places, as well as the certificate of origin and the invoice from the wholesale place, in order to be submitted on request in retail sale places.

## Technical and Hygienic Conditions of Fixed Retail Stores

**Article 26-** Fixed retail markets should meet the following technical and hygienic conditions.

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l) Tables on which explanatory information and freshness criteria are defined should be placed in positions where the buyers can see easily, in the retail stores.

m) There should be a label on the fishery products which are displayed or offered for sale, indicating the name and price of the product. There cannot be any deceiving or misleading information or statement on the labels.

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### **Sale of the fish and fishery products in mobile places**

**Article 27-** The following conditions are required to meet for the sale of fishery products for places that are established periodically such as street markets.

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f) There should be a label on the fishery products which are displayed or offered for sale, which includes the name and price of the product. There cannot be any deceiving or misleading information or statement on the labels.

.....

### **Control and Inspection**

**Article 31-** Control and inspection of wholesale fish markets are carried out by the inspectors of the Ministry. These controls are realized in the fishing vessel, boat or transport vehicle by which the products are brought, if necessary. The authorized staff from the Municipality is assigned and authorized to control wholesale fish market halls along with the inspectors of the Ministry within the framework of the duties assigned to them by the Law on Fisheries no 1380.

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### **Final Provisions**

**Provisional Article 1-** The wholesale and retail sale places of fishery products which had been established before this Regulation was effected are obliged to comply with the provisions of this Regulation until 1/9/2006.

From the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs:

**Communiqué on Fishery and Aquaculture Production (Breeding) of  
Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)  
(Communiqué no: 2003/9)<sup>8</sup>**

Article 1 of the “Fisheries Law” no. 1380, dated 22.03.1971, provides for that this Law “sets the procedures concerning the conservation, harvesting and control of fisheries”. Paragraphs (a) and (b) in Article 23 states that the minimum qualities and conditions of fishing nets used in the harvesting of fishery products and the procedures concerning the use of nets, and the scientific and technical requirements regarding such factors as region, season, period, genus, species, weight, size shall be identified by the Ministry. Article 13 of the same Law reads that “The entities to found aqua-farms in the sea or inland waters for business purposes shall be liable to notify the location and nature of their enterprise and make an application to the Ministry, submitting their plans and projects regarding the enterprise”.

The following regulations on fishery and aquaculture production of bluefin tuna are introduced since it is required to regulate annual allowable catch and procedures of aquaculture in order to conserve bluefin tuna stocks and ensure sustainable fishing:

**Article 1** – Fishing of bluefin tuna shall be performed in accordance with the following provisions:

- a- The Ministry shall be authorized to determine the annual catch amount for bluefin tuna, and close a given fishing season provided that the predetermined catch amount is reached. The fishing season shall start on August 16<sup>th</sup>, and the closure of fishing season shall be announced to fishermen who are authorized to fish bluefin tuna and other related people promptly via telephone and fax.
- b- The vessels to fish bluefin tuna shall be obliged to receive a “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” from the provincial directorates where they have received the vessel’s license. Fishing vessels shall obligatorily have a mobile telephone and fax machine onboard.
- c- The vessels with a fishing permit shall notify the Ministry of the amount of bluefin tuna catch in every fishing operation, in maximum 24 hours, in order for the Ministry to follow up and control annual catch amount. Certificate of Origin and Certificate of Health shall not be issued for the amount of bluefin tuna of which the Ministry is not notified and which are harvested after the closure of the fishing season.
- d- Every vessel which holds a bluefin tuna fishing permit shall keep the records, required by the Ministry, concerning the amounts of bluefin tuna in terms of catch and sales; and comply with the relevant regulations.
- e- Those who do not comply with the regulations concerning fishery production of bluefin tuna brought in this communiqué shall be penalized in accordance with paragraph g of Article 36 in the Fisheries Law no. 1380.

**Article 2** – The aquaculture production of bluefin tuna shall be carried out in accordance with the following provisions:

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<sup>8</sup> Published in the Official Gazette no.25057 on 23 March 2003.

- a- The projects of legal and real entities which are to be engaged in aquaculture production (breeding) of bluefin tuna shall be approved by the Directorate General for Agricultural Production and Development, without regard to their capacity, in accordance with the provisions of the Circular, identifying the procedures regarding aquaculture, issued by the said Directorate General.
- b- The Ministry shall be authorized to identify all kinds of procedures and provisions concerning the aquaculture production (breeding) of bluefin tuna, including the use of the quotas of other countries, and to introduce the required arrangements.
- c- The enterprises which are engaged in aquaculture production (breeding) of bluefin tuna shall keep records and forward those to the Ministry in accordance with the procedures set by the Ministry.

**Article 3** – This communiqué shall be effective on the date of its publication.

**Article 4** – The provisions of this communiqué shall be executed by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

**MINISTERIAL COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BLUEFIN TUNA NO: 67<sup>9</sup>****OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this circular is to regulate the implementation procedures regarding the foreign trade of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and to ensure that the amount of quota and provisions concerning our country in ICCAT Convention are observed.

**SCOPE**

This circular involves the procedures and provisions concerning the processes after fishing; notifications about the bluefin tuna held in cages; increases in weight; reductions in weight during processing; issuing of required documents; and follow-up of quotas and foreign trade of the same.

**DEFINITIONS**

The definitions of important terms in this circular are as follows:

- (a) **ICCAT Statistical Document:** The document which has to be drawn up in order to export bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) caught within the domestic fishing quota of a country.
- (b) **ICCAT Re-export Certificate:** The certificate which has to be drawn up in order to re-export bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) supplied within the quota of another country, following its purchase by the re-exporting country.
- (c) **Certificate of Originating Farm:** The certificate in Annex 2 of the letter no. B.12.0.TUG.10.11.00.00/2655-09464 dated 22/06/2005.
- (d) **Certificate of Origin for Fresh and Chilled Fishery Products:** The certificate in Annex 5 of Part IV on "Issuing a Certificate of Origin" in the Manual of Quality Control for Fisheries.

**PART I****EXPORTATION****A- Determining the Amount of Exportable Bluefin Tuna****1- For the Bluefin Tuna cultured in Bluefin Tuna Farms;**

Provided that bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) are exported after being aquacultured in farms, the amount of bluefin tuna to be exported is worked out as follows:

- a) Determining the Amount of Bluefin Tuna Held in Cages;
  - i) The amount of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) which is allowed to be caught and held in cages in bluefin tuna farms within Turkish quota and the quota of other countries in accordance with a leasing agreement shall be notified by our Ministry at the beginning of the season.
  - ii) For the imported bluefin tuna, the amount of products in Customs Declaration approved to be "ACTUAL EXPORTATION" by the Provincial Directorate in the province where the actual importation takes place shall be taken into consideration.
- b) Determining the Starting Date for the Calculation of Increase in Weight;
  - i) For the bluefin tuna caught by vessels holding a bluefin tuna fishing permit within the Turkish quota, the notification of the company to the Provincial Directorate declaring that the bluefin tuna is held in cages, including the date and number of Vessel Fishing Origin,

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<sup>9</sup> Issued on 12 October 2005.

- ii) For the bluefin tuna caught within the quota of other countries in accordance with a leasing agreement, the notification by the company to the Provincial Directorate declaring that the bluefin tuna is held in cages,
- iii) For the live bluefin tuna imported, actual importation date (the date of Customs Declaration) shall be taken into consideration.

c) Calculating the Increase in Weight

To calculate the increase in weight, the starting date set forth in paragraph (b) shall be taken into consideration. The amount of products to be exported by the company in the following month shall be calculated by multiplying the remaining amount of bluefin tuna after the amount of fish exported by the company in that month, if available, is deducted from the amount of bluefin tuna held in cages by monthly growth rates stated in Annex 1.

2- For the Tuna Fish which are not Aquacultured in Farms, but Directly Exported;

- a- The amount of bluefin tuna caught within Turkish quota without being aquacultured in farms, but exported directly, shall be the remaining amount after the amount of fish declared by the Ministry to be put into cages for aquaculturing is deducted from the total bluefin tuna fishing quota of the given year.
- b- The amount of products mentioned in the Customs Declaration approved to be “ACTUAL EXPORTATION” by the Provincial Directorate in the province where the actual importation takes place shall be taken into consideration in determining the amount of directly exportable products out of the imported bluefin tuna. (The waste loss resulting from the type of processing shall be taken into consideration.)
- c- In the direct exportation of bluefin tuna caught within the quota of other countries in accordance with a leasing agreement, the amount of products mentioned in ICCAT Statistical Document issued by a competent authority in the country holding the quota shall be taken into consideration. (The waste loss resulting from the type of processing shall be taken into consideration.)

**B- Calculating the Quota of Companies**

Quotas of companies shall be calculated as follows no matter whether bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) is aquacultured in farms or exported directly.

In exportation of fresh, chilled, frozen and processed bluefin tuna, the quota shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of exported bluefin tuna by the coefficients mentioned below according to the type of processing, taking the waste loss into consideration:

	BM	DR	FL	GG	OT	RD
Wild	10.28	1.25	1.67	1.16	2	1
Farm	1	1.25	1.67	1.16	2	1

BM: Belly meat

DR: Dressed weight

FL: Fillets

GG: Gilled & Gutted

OT: Other products

RD: Round weigh

For instance, for 100 kilograms of fillets o bluefin tuna to be exported, the round weigh of the fish will be calculated as  $100 \times 1.67 = 167 \text{kg}$ , taking the waste loss into consideration; and 167 kilograms of bluefin tuna will be deducted from the bluefin tuna export quota of the company.

**C- Applying for ICCAT Statistical Document/ICCAT Re-export Certificate in the Process of Exportation**

The company demanding to export bluefin tuna shall apply to the Provincial Directorate which is authorized to issue ICCAT Statistical Document/ICCAT Re-export Certificate. The following shall be enclosed to the petition:

- 1- Certificate of Origin (original copy);
  - a) "Certificate of Originating Farm" is required for the exportation of bluefin tuna bred in farms after being caught within the Turkish quota,
  - b) "Certificate of Originating Vessel" is required for the bluefin tuna not to be bred in farms, but to be directly exported.
- 2- A copy of ICCAT Statistical Document or ICCAT Re-export Certificate which is approved to be a "COPY OF ORIGINAL" by the Provincial Directorate, which has issued or been submitted the original copy of documents, shall be required for the exportation of the bluefin tuna supplied within the quota of other countries (by means of importation or a leasing agreement).
- 3- A copy of the Customs Declaration approved to be "ACTUAL EXPORTATION" by the Provincial Directorate in the province where the actual importation takes place shall be required for the products which are imported.

**D- The Documents to be Drawn up in the Process of Exportation**

- 1- The exportation of bluefin tuna shall be permitted in accordance with the procedures in Part VII on "Issuing Health Certificate and Preliminary Health Certificate" in the Manual of Quality Control for Fishery Products; and a Health Certificate or Preliminary Health Certificate (for frozen products) shall be issued.
- 2- ICCAT Statistical Document or ICCAT Re-export Certificate shall be issued, in accordance with the Communiqué of Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade on "products whose exportation is banned or subject to preliminary permission (96/31)", for the exportation of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) which is caught within the quota allocated to our country in ICCAT Convention and which is caught within the quotas allocated to other countries and then brought to our country in accordance with the agreements with ICCAT.

**E- Drawing up ICCAT Statistical Document/ICCAT Re-export Certificate**

- 1- "ICCAT Statistical Document" in Annex 2 shall be issued for the exportation of bluefin tuna supplied within the Turkish quota, and "ICCAT Re-export Certificate" in Annex 3 shall be issued for the exportation of bluefin tuna supplied within the quota of other countries. The documents shall be drawn up, taking account of the amount of bluefin tuna which can be exported. These documents shall not be issued for the products which exceed the quota.
- 2- These documents shall be issued by Provincial Directorates which are granted authorization by our Directorate General to monitor the quotas and issue these documents.
- 3- ICCAT Statistical Document shall be numbered as TR/E-the year of quota-provincial traffic code-registration number (Example: TR/E-05-06-001); and ICCAT Re-export Certificate as TR/R-the year of quota-provincial traffic code-registration number (Example: TR/R-05-06-001).
- 4- When exporting bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) supplied by Turkish vessels within the quota of other countries in accordance with a leasing agreement, it should certainly be mentioned, in "Flag Country/Entity/Fishing Entity" column of Part 4 on "Description of Imported Fish" in ICCAT Re-export Certificate, that the vessel carries a Turkish flag and it is a contracting state to the leasing agreement and charter agreement (Example: Chartering Agreement/Korea-Turkey).

For the exportation of products which are caught within the quota of other countries in accordance with a leasing agreement or the products which are imported to our country, the originating country and flag country which are mentioned in "ICCAT Statistical Document" issued by a competent authority in the country holding the quota shall be written on "ICCAT Re-export Certificate".
- 5- In "Date of Export" column of Part 4 on "Description of Imported Fish" in ICCAT Re-export Certificate, the date of "ICCAT Statistical Document" issued by a competent authority in the quota country shall be written.

- 6- "ICCAT Statistical Document" and "ICCAT Re-export Certificate" shall be drawn up in three copies by the staff who are granted the authority to draw up these documents, and are duly notified to ICCAT secretariat. The original copy of the document shall be sent with the product, and one copy shall be kept by the Provincial Directorate which issues it and the other by the company. A Hologram Label in A series shall be affixed on the document sent with the product and on the document kept in the Provincial Directorate. Our Directorate General shall be notified of any change in the staff who are authorized to issue these documents.
- 7- The institutions which issue ICCAT Statistical Document or ICCAT Re-export Certificate shall keep an "ICCAT Statistical Document or ICCAT Re-export Certificate Register Book" exemplified in Annex 4.

## **PART II**

### **A- IMPORTATION**

The following shall be taken into account in the importation of live, fresh, chilled and frozen bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*):

- 1- The importation shall be carried out in accordance with the "Implementation Directive regarding the Importation of Live, Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Fishery Products".
- 2- The Certificate of Control for live bluefin tuna shall be issued by the Provincial Directorates of Antalya, Istanbul and İzmir.
- 3- In the importation of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), "ICCAT Statistical Document" issued by the competent authority of the country holding the legal ICCAT quota or, for the bluefin tuna supplied from the countries holding the legal quota, "ICCAT Re-export Certificate" (original) issued by the competent authority in the exporter country shall be required, besides the documents which have to be presented for the approval of the certificate of control in accordance with the Article 2 in Part II regarding the "Approval of Certificate of Control" in the abovementioned Directive.

In the process of issuing the Certificate of Control, the **validity period** of ICCAT Statistical Document and ICCAT Re-export Certificate issued by the competent authority in the exporter country **shall be acknowledged as six months**. ICCAT Statistical Document and ICCAT Re-export Certificate shall be acknowledged as Certificate of Origin.

- 4- The submission of health certificate shall not be obligatory in the importation of live bluefin tuna.

### **B- THE BLUEFIN TUNA SUPPLIED BY TURKISH VESSELS WITHIN THE QUOTA OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH A LEASING AGREEMENT**

Provided that the bluefin tuna is exported after breeding in a farm, the company shall send, in 15 days pursuant to bringing the bluefin tuna to the farm, a written statement, to the Provincial Directorate in the province where the farm is located and to our Directorate General, which includes the related fishing vessel, the country whose quota is used (the contracting country of the leasing agreement) and the amount of product.

In the process of exportation, ICCAT Statistical Document issued by the competent authority of the country holding the quota shall be required.

### **PART III REGISTRATIONS**

- 1- a) The information regarding the exportation of bluefin tuna supplied within the Turkish quota shall be written on “Turkish Quota Follow-up Form” in Annex 5 and “ICCAT Statistical Document Follow-up Form” in Annex 6.  
b) The information regarding the exportation of bluefin tuna supplied within the scope of the quota of other countries shall be written on “Quota Follow-up Form for Bluefin Tuna Supplied from Other Countries” in Annex 7 and “ICCAT Re-export Certificate Follow-up Form” in Annex 8  
and these forms shall monthly be sent to our Directorate General by post, or mailed at [deryat@kkgm.gov.tr](mailto:deryat@kkgm.gov.tr).
- 4 The Customs Declaration of imported **bluefin tuna** (*Thunnus thynnus*) shall be sent to our Directorate General together with the photocopies of ICCAT Statistical or ICCAT Re-export Certificate issued by the competent authority in the exporter country as well as monthly follow-up forms.
- 5- In addition, on condition that the tuna species other than bluefin tuna are used in your province to produce canned tuna fish, our Directorate General shall be notified of annual quantity of production on company basis, and Turkish, English and Latin names of the tuna fish used for producing canned food as well as the importation quantities of tuna fish used in the production of canned food.

**Annex-1 of Circular no: 67**

**GROWTH RATE BY MONTHS IN AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION (BREEDING) OF BLUEFIN TUNA**

<b>Months</b>	<b>Growth Rate</b>
JUNE	6.00
JULY	8.00
AUGUST	8.50
SEPTEMBER	7.00
OCTOBER	6.50
NOVEMBER	6.00
DECEMBER	3.50
JANUARY	3.00
FEBRUARY	2.00
MARCH	2.00
APRIL	2.50
MAY	3.50





**Annex-6 of Circular no: 67**

**Province:**

**Month:**

**Year:**

**ICCAT STATISTICAL DOCUMENT FOLLOW UP FORM**

Name of the exporter company as owner of the document	ICCAT STATISTICAL DOCUMENT		Amount of Bluefin Tuna	Processing Type of Product	Point of Export (country)
	Date	No.			





**CIRCULAR ON FISHING OF BLUEFIN TUNA<sup>10</sup>**

As per the ““Communiqué No. 2003/9 on Fishery and Aquaculture Production (Breeding) of Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)” published in the Official Gazette no. 25057 dated 23/03/2003 for conservation of bluefin tuna stocks and for ensuring sustainable fishing, any vessel holding a Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit must keep records of the amount of bluefin tuna it catches and sells as required by the Ministry and comply with the related regulations.

In this framework, the regulations on bluefin tuna fishing activities to be conducted in 2005 are as follows:

**1-** Bluefin tuna fishing quota is set as 1000 tons for 2005. Of these 1000 tons, 900 shall be used by the vessels holding a Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit during the busy fishing season for bluefin tuna, and 100 tons for processing of bluefin tuna bycatches.

**2-** Upon filling of the set quota, the Ministry will close the fishing season in line with the Bluefin Tuna Communiqué and notify the concerned accordingly.

**3-** Fishing of bluefin tuna is prohibited between July 16<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005.

**4-** The vessels to be involved in fishing and carrying of bluefin tuna shall obtain a “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” (Annex-1) from the Provincial Directorate which has granted the vessel’s license. Fishing vessels to obtain a permit are required to have a fax machine onboard.

When granting “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit”, Provincial Directorates shall give sample “Catch Statement Form (Annex-2), Certificate of Originating Vessel (Annex-3) and Dead Bluefin Tuna Statement Form (Annex-4), which will be used after being duplicated in required numbers.

**5-** Provincial Directorates shall submit the Ministry the list of vessels granted with a permit and fax numbers of those vessels no later than May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005, and notify the Ministry of such vessels that are granted with a permit after the above date (if any) no later than 5 (five) days after the date when the permit is granted.

**6-** The amount of bluefin tuna catches shall be written in “Catch Statement Form” in Annex-2 accordingly by the captain of the vessel, and the completed form shall be faxed to the Ministry within 24 hours at most.

Statements shall be made by fishing vessels and those made by breeding farms shall not be taken into consideration. In case of group fishing, concerned vessels constituting the group and amounts of fish caught by each vessel shall be written in the form in Annex-2 accordingly.

Furthermore, amounts of bluefin tuna catches shall be filled in the “Fishery Information Form”, which vessels shall obligatorily have onboard for keeping records of catches.

**7-** Captain of the fishing vessel shall issue a “Certificate of Originating Vessel” (Annex-3) in two copies when bluefin tuna catches are sent to domestic markets, foreign markets, processing facilities, breeding farms, etc.

One copy of the certificate shall be sent along with the product while the other copy is kept at the vessel.

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<sup>10</sup> Issued on 21 April 2005.

**8-** Information on dead catches resulting from fishing and carrying shall be recorded in the form given in Annex-4 accordingly and sent to the Ministry within no later than 10 days as of the last day of the fishing season.

**9-** Vessels to be engaged in bluefin tuna fishing shall have onboard and start using “Vessel Monitoring System” equipment, of which technical specifications shall be set by the Ministry. Therefore, shipowners of the vessels engaged in bluefin tuna fishing are required to have the Vessel Monitoring System equipment installed at their vessels until March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006. Vessels not having the said equipment installed until the above date shall not be given a “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” in 2006.

**10-** “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” of the vessels shall be seized if they are detected to catch fish species other than bluefin tuna during the periods when fishing is allowed for bluefin tuna and not for other fish species, and the permits so seized shall be sent for cancellation to the Provincial Directorate having granted the permit. Those whose permit is cancelled shall not be given a new permit until the next fishing season.

**11-** Necessary legal actions shall be taken for those who infringe the regulations on bluefin tuna fishing as per Fisheries Law no. 1380.

**12-** Article A on fishing and article C on sanctions of related Circular no. 250 10 08 10-SKŞ-15-05-1729-23935 dated 26/08/2003 are abolished.

#### ENCLOSURES

Annex- 1 Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit

Annex- 2 Catch Statement Form

Annex- 3 Certificate of Originating Vessel

Annex- 4 Dead Bluefin Tuna Statement Form