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Fishing Decree (1116/82, amendments up to 1/1997 included)

Chapter 1 General provisions

Section 1

- (1) Fishing shall be considered to be engaged in professionally when the catches or part of them are sold for gain. A list to be kept of persons engaged in professional fishing shall be enacted separately. (1/97)

Section 2

- (1) For the purpose of the Fishing Act, a person living temporarily in a municipality or a village shall mean a person who does not own the residence he/she uses nor has lived there continuously for at least four weeks.

Chapter 2 Fishing gear and engaging in catching

Section 3

- (1) As ice fishing, as referred to in section 9(2) of the Fishing Act, shall be considered fishing from ice, a solid base or a vessel or a device at anchor using a jig attached to a line which is moved vertically, with the line held in hand or using a short rod not suitable for spinning.

Section 4

- (1) As angling referred to in section 8(1) of the Fishing Act, shall be considered fishing which is carried on with a rod, the rod is or the line being in the hand of the angler or within arm's reach and whose lure is not a jig, troll, fly or other artificial implement. A reel suitable for spinning may not be used on the rod. (1356/93)
- (2) As angling with hook and line referred to in section 88 of the Fishing Act, shall be considered fishing which is carried on with a hook and line, a line, float, weight and a hook attached to a rod with no reel, the rod being in the angler's hand or within arm's reach. As a hook or as a lure in addition to a hook may not be used a jig, a troll, a fly or other artificial implement. The bait may be a worm, a larva or other corresponding natural bait. (1356/93)

Section 5

- (1) Fixed fishing gear or a fishing appliance shall mean a weir or other permanent construction intended for fishing.
- (2) The fixed fishing gear referred to in section 39 of the Fishing Act shall also mean a large bow net, and the net fishing gear shall mean a net.

Section 6

- (1) Stationary fishing gear shall mean a fishing implement which has been laid to catch fish on the spot, such as a net, a boulder and other hook fishing gear, a fyke, a weir and other lock fishing gear which is not fixed.

Section 7

- (1) Moving filament fishing gear shall mean a seine, a trawl or a net which is being drawn or which floats along with the stream.

Section 8

- (1) Large net fishing gear shall mean a fyke, a salmon fyke or other similar lock fishing gear equipped with a bottom and which is in parts, including the line equipment, higher than one and a half metres.

Section 8 a

- (1) The fishing gear used in professional fishing referred to in section 6(4) of the Fishing Act are:
 1. a large bow net over 1,5 metres high;
 2. a seine and a trawl;
 3. hook fishing gear or hook fishing gear which has more than 250 hooks altogether per catching corporation;
 4. nets set to the surface or drifting nets with a total length of over 900 metres per catching corporation. (232/94)

Section 9

- (1) An ice road referred to in section 39 of the Fishing Act shall be a road ploughed on ice or an otherwise clearly marked route on ice intended for motor traffic.
- (2) Cutting a hole in the ice closer than fifty metres to an ice road referred to in subsection 1 shall be prohibited without the permission of the party responsible for the maintenance of the ice road.
- (3) In the sea, outside of village boundaries, fishing gear which shall interfere with another person's fishing shall not be laid to catch fish without the permission of the person in question closer than one hundred metres to a seine fishing waters in the use of another

person, nor when trawl-fishing shall it be permitted to go closer than one hundred metres to a seine or a large bow net used to catch fish by another person. (179/93)

- (4) In addition to what is laid down in subsection 3 on engaging in catching that interferes with another person's catching, fishing with set floating nets or a large bow net shall be prohibited without the permission of the person in question closer than two hundred metres to another person's large bow net from its side and closer than hundred metres from its end. (179/93)

Section 10

- (1) Fishing with moving filament fishing gear shall be prohibited in a river containing salmon or whitefish as well as in the sea closer than five kilometres to the mouth of such river, except for scooping from the shore or a solid base connected to the shore.
- (2) The provisions contained above in subsection 1 on fishing in a maritime area in front of a river containing salmon or whitefish shall apply to maritime areas in front of other rivers as well, when salmon or whitefish have been planted in considerable numbers in the former.
- (3) In the maritime area referred to above in subsections 1 and 2, it shall not be permitted to lay a large bow net closer than three kilometres to the mouth of a river.
- (4) The rural business district may at the proposal of the administrative board of the fishing region grant exceptions to the prohibition enacted in this section. (1356/93)

Section 11

- (1) If necessary, the boundary of the area referred to in section 10 may be defined and marked on a map in the operation referred to in section 230 of the Land Partition Decree, the cost of which will be paid from state funds if the fishing district shall apply for the operation.

Section 12

- (1) Fishing with a fish spear, a harpoon or a comparable implement equipped with a blade, hook or point as well as with a landing net using fire or light shall be prohibited in rivers, rapids and currents containing salmon or whitefish and, unless otherwise stipulated by the fishing region, from the beginning of 15 April to the end of 20 June also in other waters. (1356/93)
- (2) Fishing with hooks using a worm bait or a board with lines and lures for catching grayling in rapids or currents of a water body containing salmon shall be prohibited.

Section 13

- (1) A weir, a fyke or other fishing gear may not be laid in the water with its mouth open above the surface of the water, nor shall it be kept in a way permitting game or other animals to get inside it.

Section 14

- (1) The minimum mesh size allowed for a fishing gear woven from wire shall be:
 1. 16 millimetres when catching Baltic herring, sprat, vendace and smelt in the sea;
 2. 157 millimetres when catching salmon and sea trout in a drift net and in a set net reaching to the surface of the water or near the surface, 127 millimetres in a salmon fyke in the part where the mesh is used for catching, and 100 millimetres in the other part as well as in the rest of the fishing gear.
- (2) If the fishing region under section 32 has stipulated that the minimum mesh size of the fishing gear is larger or smaller than what is enacted in subsection 1, the rural business district shall be immediately informed of the decision. (1356/93)

Section 15

- (1) When measuring the mesh size of the fishing gear referred to above in section 14, the mesh size shall for several successive meshes be such that when the mesh is pulled lengthways with respect to the netting, a measuring stick whose width corresponds to the minimum size in question and is two millimetres thick goes easily through the mesh when the netting is wet.
- (2) The mesh size may also for the netting fishing gear be determined so that the distance between eleven successive knots measured on the wet netting shall be divided by ten. In terms of the mesh size for fishing gear used for catching referred to above in section 14(1)(1) the distance between knots corresponding to a mesh size of 16 millimetres shall be 10 millimetres. (179/93)

Section 16

- (1) As a clear sign referred to in section 33 and 39 of the Fishing Act shall be considered a square, at least 30 centimetres high and wide flag attached to a pole which rises at least one and a half metres above the surface of the water. The sign pole of the outer end of set fishing gear, laid on the surface of the water or reaching to the surface or near the surface, as well as the sign poles in both ends of a drift net and drift line shall, however, be equipped with two overlapping flags referred to above.
- (2) In addition to the signs referred to above in subsection 1 the direction of the fishing gear shall be shown by using one or more clearly distinguishable signs, as needed.

Section 17

- (1) The following fish are protected by law and catching them during the periods mentioned below shall be prohibited:
 1. salmon, landlocked salmon, sea trout, lake trout and brown trout in a river, a brook, rapids and currents in September, October and November, allowing, however, for their catching by trolling with a rod also in these waters during the first ten days of September and after 15 November;
 2. arctic charr in the water body of Vuoksi from the beginning of 11 September to the end of 15 November;

- 3. grayling during April and May allowing, however, for their catching by trolling with a rod; as well as
- 4. lampern from the beginning of April to the end of 15 August. (179/93)

Section 18

- (1) Crayfish and spotted crayfish are protected by law and catching them from the beginning of November to noon 21 July shall be prohibited. (179/93)

Section 19

- (1) Fish caught in natural waters shall fulfil the following minimum measurements measured from the tip of the jaw to the tip of the straightened caudal fin pressed together:
salmon 60 centimetres, except in the inner territorial waters of the provinces of Oulu and Lappi 50 centimetres;
sea trout 40 centimetres;
landlocked salmon 40 centimetres;
lake trout 40 centimetres;
arctic charr in the water body of Vuoksi, 40 centimetres;
pike perch 37 centimetres;
grayling 30 centimetres. (179/93)
- (2) A salmon under 60 centimetres caught under subsection 1 above may be marketed only in the area of the provinces of Oulu and Lappi. (179/93)

Section 20

Repealed by 179/93

Section 21

- (1) After fishing is finished, the fishing gear and the signs belonging to them as well as other equipment used for fishing which do not belong to a fixed fishing appliance placed legally in the water body, shall be removed from the water without delay. Any artificial spawning places made of brushwood or other device or structure used in the management of fishing waters, fish culture or keeping the catch and no longer needed, shall also be removed.
- (2) The provisions of subsection 1 also concern the sign used in winter fishing referred to in section 16.

Chapter 3 Fishing corporation

Section 22

- (1) The rules of a fishing corporation shall be drawn up in writing and delivered in duplicate to the fishing district for examination. After acquiring the opinions it considers necessary

the fishing district shall inform the fishing corporation by decision whether the rules are legal and answer their purpose, or which parts of them shall be corrected or completed. The corrected or completed rules shall be sent again to the fishing district for examination.

- (2) When amending the rules, the procedure laid down in subsection 1 shall be followed. No amendment may be accepted at the meeting of the fishing corporation before the executive committee has discussed the matter.
- (3) The date of the decision of the fishing district and either the fact that the rules have been examined without comments or that they have been returned for corrections shall be written on the copy of the rules to be returned to the fishing corporation.

Section 23

- (1) In the rules of the fishing corporation shall be mentioned:
 1. the name and domicile of the fishing corporation and the location and area of its fishing waters and laid down:
 2. how common fishing waters shall be used or when and for how long a time that decision shall be made;
 3. when the ordinary meetings of the fishing corporation shall be held;
 4. how the meetings shall be summoned;
 5. how the matters shall be discussed at the meeting of the fishing corporation and, taking into account the provisions of section 25, how the minutes shall be kept there;
 6. the number of the members of the executive committee and how many of them are next on the list to retire each year;
 7. in what way the joint owners and other parties concerned shall be informed of the decisions and other notifications of the fishing corporation and its executive committee;
 8. how the financial administration and accounting of the funds of the fishing corporation as well as the audit of the finances and accounts are arranged; and
 9. how the list of the joint owners of the fishing corporation shall be kept.
- (2) In addition to the above-mentioned, the rules of the fishing corporation may lay down:
 1. management measures of the common fishing waters;
 2. engaging in fishing and such restrictions relating to it which are otherwise considered necessary in addition to the rules valid in the fishing waters concerning fishing gear and engaging in catching;
 3. the right of a joint owner of the fishing corporation to use his/her right to vote at the meeting of the fishing corporation on some other basis than his/her share of the water area;
 4. the duties of the executive committee and its members and of the officials of the fishing corporation, as well as hiring the latter and the matters concerning their wages and employment relationship; and
 5. other matters which are considered necessary for the activities of the fishing corporation.
- (3) The rules may not contain stipulations on matters which shall be decided by the fishing region administration or an authority, or which are otherwise enacted in the Fishing Act or in this Decree, nor stipulations which violate the private rights of a joint owner of the fishing corporation or a person not belonging to the fishing corporation.

Section 24

- (1) The meeting of the fishing corporation shall:
 1. deal with matters concerning the acceptance and amendment of the rules of the fishing corporation;
 2. elect the members of the executive committee and among them the head and deputy head of the executive board;
 3. decide, according to the stipulations of the rules of the fishing corporation, on the audit of the finances and accounts of the fishing corporation and the measures eventually arising from this; and
 4. deal with other measures belonging to the fishing corporation according to the Fishing Act and the rules of the fishing corporation which are not entrusted to the executive committee for decision-making.
- (2) The meeting shall be conducted, unless another chairman has been elected, by the head of the executive committee, or when he/she is prevented from attending to his/her duties, by the deputy head.

Section 25

- (1) The time and place of the meeting, the way the meeting has been summoned, the joint owners of the fishing corporation present or their proxies, the number of votes of each one, the propositions made at the meeting and the votes which have taken place, as well as the decisions of the meeting shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the fishing corporation.
- (2) The minutes shall be signed by the chairman and the minutes-keeper as well as two scrutineers of the minutes, if the latter are elected.
- (3) The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 shall apply to the keeping of the minutes at the meetings of the executive committee, where applicable.

Section 26

- (1) After the head of the executive committee and the deputy head have been elected, the fishing district, the chief of police concerned and the administrative board of the fishing region in whose area the fishing corporation operates shall be without delay informed of their names and addresses.
- (2) The meetings of the executive committee shall be conducted by the head of the executive committee, or when he/she is prevented from attending to his/her duties, by the deputy head.
- (3) The head of the executive committee or when he/she is prevented from attending to his/her duties, the deputy head, shall avail himself/herself on behalf of the executive committee of the right to be heard in court and in the presence of an authority unless the executive committee provides for another proxy in a particular matter.

Section 27

- (1) When handling an infraction or neglect referred in section 65 of the Fishing Act, the executive committee shall before making a decision reserve for the party concerned an opportunity to give an explanation.

Section 28

- (1) When the fishing district has freed the fishing corporation from organizational duties and the handling of matters belonging to the fishing corporation has been entrusted to the trustee referred to in section 49(1) of the Fishing Act, the trustee shall without delay inform the fishing district of his/her name and address.
- (2) The duty to notify laid down above in subsection 1 also concerns the trustees of administrative bodies referred to in section 49(2) of the Fishing Act.

Chapter 4 **Fishing region**

Section 29

Repealed by 1356/93

Section 30

- (1) The organizations referred to in section 73(1)(4) of the Fishing Act are those fishing associations which are registered associations and directly or indirectly member organizations of the Federation of Finnish Fisheries Association or the Finnish Association of Professional Fishermen. (1356/93)
- (2) The organizations referred to in section 73(1)(5) are registered associations and the regional organizations of the Finnish Recreational Fishermen's Central Association, the Finnish Hunters' and Fishermen's Association as well as the Finnish Sport Fishermen's Association. (1356/93)

Section 31

- (1) The fishing region shall deliver to the rural business district a copy of the plan for use and management. The fishing region shall furthermore annually inform the rural business district of the names and addresses of the chairman and the deputy chairman of its administrative board as well as the name and address of the manager. (1356/93)

Section 32

- (1) The fishing district concerned shall be entitled on request to receive information from the fishing regions concerning the realization of their plans for use and management.

Chapter 5 **Fishing waters and fisheries of the State**

Section 33

- (1) The use of the private fishery of the State and the fishing rights belonging to the State, as well as engaging in fishing in water areas owned by the State and situated within village boundaries in the sea and inland waters and water areas bordered by forest lands of the State shall be decided by the State authority under whose administration the fishery or water area is.
- (2) When the State is a joint owner of common fishing waters, the provisions of the Fishing Act concerning a joint owner of a fishing corporation and the rights and obligations of a partner in a common water area shall apply to it with the exceptions provided for below and referred to in section 18(2) of the Fishing Act.

Section 34

- (1) A person belonging to the local population who does not have fishing rights based on proprietary right or other particular legal relationship shall be entitled to receive a licence for fishing in a water area referred to in section 33(1) belonging to the State.
- (2) When the State is a joint owner of common fishing waters, it may grant the licence referred to above concerning the fishing rights corresponding to its share. The fishing corporation concerned shall be informed by an authority of the granting of the licence. A fee fixed according to the basis confirmed by the fishing corporation shall be paid for the licence.
- (3) When the licences referred to above in this section cannot be granted to all who want them, priority shall be given to persons engaging in fishing professionally or for domestic needs.
- (4) When granting licences and monitoring their use, the provisions of section 1 of the Fishing Act shall be taken into account. The granting of licences may be refused or the carrying on of catching on the basis of a licence may be prohibited for a fixed period or it may be restricted when this is necessary for the purpose of transplanting, fish culture, scientific research or some other purpose relating to the use or management of the fishing waters. However, without permission from the Ministry of Defence, the right referred to above in subsection 1 does not concern a water area which is under the control of the said Ministry, and where it is not safe, or, taking into account defence considerations, not desirable to be. (1356/93)

Section 35

- (1) The licence giving the right to engage in fishing referred to in section 34 shall be granted by the authority referred to in section 33(1), or, according to its directions, the regional or local authority or some other licence-granter accepted by the said authority.
- (2) The licence shall be granted for a fixed period and it shall contain the necessary stipulations concerning engaging in fishing as well as shall mention that the licence may be cancelled if these provisions are not observed.

Section 36

- (1) The licence may be granted to a private person or a head of a household and his/her family or, when engaging in fishing for the purpose mentioned in section 34(1) so requires, to a catching corporation formed by several persons. An association, a company or other society may also be granted the licence, on the conditions laid down in section 34, for fishing engaged in for a relatively short time in a competition or for a comparable purpose by the members, shareholders or personnel of the society. The right based on the licence shall not be handed over to another person, nor shall another person not belonging to the family or catching collective referred to above, or who is not a member or shareholder of the society referred to above or not belonging to its staff be allowed to take part in the catching.

Section 37

- (1) A fee shall be paid for the licence referred to above in section 34(1). The fee shall be fixed by the authority under whose control the fishing waters are according to the directions confirmed by the relevant Ministry. In addition to local conditions, the management measures carried out in the area and required by fishing based on licence, as well as the extent and kind of fishing, shall be taken into account when fixing the amount of the fee. A fee of the same amount shall be collected from all those who on the basis of a licence engage in fishing of the same kind in the same water areas, unless a reduction is granted to a party for special reasons.

Section 38

- (1) A licence granted for fishing according to section 34 may be cancelled if the holder of the licence has exceeded his/her rights, engaged in fishing in a manner prohibited in the Fishing Act or otherwise violated the provisions mentioned in the licence or other prescriptions and stipulations concerning the fishery in question. The decision on cancelling the licence shall be made by the authority referred to in section 33(1).
- (2) The decision referred to above in subsection 1 may be appealed in the order enacted in the Administrative Appeals Act.

Section 39

- (1) The fishing rights which concern the fishing waters and fisheries referred to in section 33(1), may, if the fishing possibilities of the local population and the productive capacity of the water body will not essentially suffer thereof, be leased out according to the provisions of sections 16, 17, 19 and 20 of the Fishing Act. The period of lease shall be twenty years at most. The amount of rent shall be fixed taking into account the extent and productive capacity of the fishing waters, the type and quantity of the fishing gear used, the locality in which the fishing waters are situated and other matters affecting the extent and yield of the catch.
- (2) The tenant shall be obliged to take care of management and monitoring as is stipulated in the lease.
- (3) The tenant may not sublease or in any other way hand over the fishing rights to another party without the permission of the authority concerned.

Section 40

- (1) The right to engage in angling and ice fishing as well as other fishing by hooks may, according to the provisions of section 39, be leased to a society which serves the purpose of tourism or otherwise acts for the public good. The society shall under conditions laid down in the lease be obliged to allow those willing to engage in this kind of fishing, and its duty shall be to monitor that the fishing rights contained in the lease shall not be exceeded and that the provisions concerning fishing are observed when using the said right.

Section 41

- (1) The authority referred to above in section 33 may also grant the holders of an office or a position in its service and employees with permanent employment who take care of the management of monitoring of the fishing waters referred to above permission to engage in fishing for their own needs free of charge in the said fishing waters in their territories. An equivalent permission may be granted also to the holders of an office or a position serving another authority who carry on the monitoring referred to in sections 96 and 99 of the Fishing Act.
- (2) When granting the permissions referred to in subsection 1, the authority shall include in the licence the provisions concerning the conditions and restrictions which are considered necessary in order to protect the fish stock and to secure the fishing possibilities of the local population and especially the interests of fishing engaged in professionally by the tenants.
- (3) The provisions of section 38 shall apply correspondingly to the fishing licence referred to above in this section.

Section 42

- (1) The special right belonging to the State under section 12 of the Fishing Act to catch salmon and sea trout shall not be an obstacle to using other fishing rights even when the State has leased a fishing spot suitable for catching the said fish or granted permission to use it, but the spot is not used for the said purpose.

Section 43

- (1) The fishing rights which under special provisions belongs to persons living on the State's lands shall remain valid.
- (2) As regards restricting fishing in the waters of national parks and other nature reserves as well as in the hiking areas of the State referred to in the Outdoor Recreation Act (606/73), the provisions in each separate case shall apply.

Section 44

- (1) The holder of the licence referred to in this chapter shall carry the licence when fishing and present it on request to the party whose duty it is to monitor compliance with the provisions and stipulations concerning fishing.

Section 45

- (1) The rural business district shall have the right, for a particular reason, to allow an exception to the provisions of this chapter. (1356/93)

Chapter 6 **Monitoring of fishing**

Section 46

- (1) A party storing, consigning, transporting or keeping on sale fish or crayfish during their close season or when undersized shall on demand produce his/her licence or demonstrate his/her rights to do so in some other way.
- (2) The marking referred to in section 93 of the Fishing Act shall be carried out, in the locality where the catch is sold or from where it is consigned, by the chief of police or by his/her order according to the instructions given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and using the marking devices delivered by the rural business district. The marking shall be made on the transport or sales container. The party who requested the marking shall pay a fee ordered by the Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry which shall be not more than 200 Finnish marks per container. (1356/93)

Section 47

- (1) The form of the oath of the fishing supervisor referred to in section 97 of the Fishing Act shall be as follows: I, N.N., solemnly swear on God and his holy Gospel that I will industriously and conscientiously, impartially and without self-interest, according to my best understanding and ability fulfil my duty to monitor fishing and compliance with the provisions concerning it. This I promise on my honour and conscience, so help me God as to my body and soul.
- (2) A person not belonging to any religious group or prevented from taking the oath by the faith of his/her religious group shall make the following affirmation: I N.N. affirm that I will industriously and conscientiously, impartially and without self-interest, according to my best understanding and ability fulfil my duty to monitor fishing and the compliance of the provisions concerning it. This I promise on my honour and conscience.
- (3) The badges and identifying cards of the fishing supervisor, the forms of which will be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, shall be kept available in the fishing district.

Section 48

- (1) When fishing gear, a catch or a means of transport has under section 101 of the Fishing Act been taken into safekeeping, and the police authority has been notified of this, the authority shall make an entry of the notification on the list he/she keeps. The authority shall be obliged to inform on request whether and when as well as by whom this kind of notification has been made.

Section 49

- (1) When fishing gear or a means of transport has according to the provisions of the Fishing Act been declared forfeit to the State, or the catch or other goods shall according to sections 103 and 104 of the said Act be sold by the authority, it shall be sold by public auction. If the value of goods shall spoil, it may be sold without holding an auction after two qualified persons have estimated it.

Section 50

- (1) The charge referred to in the Fishing Act section 102(2), shall be 200 Finnish marks for each consignment taken into safekeeping.

Chapter 7

Miscellaneous provisions

Section 51

- (1) A closed area shall be indicated by rectangular plates placed on the shore in suitable spots, on which the words 'closed area' shall be written in black letters on a white background. The boundary of the closed area in the water shall be marked by a black, stiff flag in the shape of a right-angled triangle, attached by its 40-centimetre-long side beside the right angle to a pole rising not less than one and a half metres from the water, and whose 30-centimetre-long side beside the right angle is the bottom of the flag. The boundaries of a closed area may, if necessary, be marked on the basis of the clarification referred to in section 45 of the Fishing Act on a cartogram, which shall be kept available to those who need it by the administrative board of the fishing region.
- (2) The boundaries between a fish passage and an area referred to in section 26 of the Fishing Act may, if necessary, be defined and marked on a map in the operation referred to in section 230 of the Land Partition Decree, the cost of which shall be paid from State funds if the fishing district applies for the operation. On land, the markings shall be made by using boundary signs, if necessary, and otherwise in compliance with the provisions of section 128 of the Land Partition Decree, as applicable. In the water, the sign of the boundary for these kind of areas shall be a black, stiff flag in the shape of an isosceles triangle, the base of which shall be 30 centimetres and the sides 40 centimetres long, and which shall be attached from its base to a pole as laid down in subsection 1.

Section 51 a

- (1) Prohibition of lure fishing referred to in section 11(2) of the Fishing Act is applied for in writing from the rural business district. The application shall be annexed with a clarification of the basis for applying the prohibition and the boundaries of the area where lure fishing is prohibited with an annexed map. (1/97)

Section 51 b

- (1) The areas where lure fishing referred to in section 8 of the Fishing Act shall be prohibited under the section 11(2) of the Fishing Act shall be marked with clearly visible signs on which the words ' lure fishing laid down in section 8 of the Fishing Act prohibited' shall be written in black letters on a yellow background and placed on the shores or shore line in the immediate proximity of an urban densely populated area. The markings of the prohibited area are performed by the rural business district. All the boundaries of the prohibited lure fishing region shall be marked on a cartogram which shall be available in the rural business district.
- (2) The rural business district shall define the rapids and currents in waters that contain salmon and whitefish and shall mark them on the maps on view in the rural business district. The rapids and currents in waters that contain salmon and whitefish which are situated in the immediate proximity of a busy public road shall be marked in the terrain with plates placed at visible spots. (1/97)

Section 52

- (1) The statutory fishery fee and the lure fishing fee shall be paid to the separate giro accounts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. As a certificate which proves that the fishery fee and lure fishing fee has been paid shall be regarded a receipt showing on the behalf of whom the fee has been paid. A short-term fishery fee and lure fishing fee shall be valid for seven days starting from the day of payment or some other day marked separately on the receipt at the moment of payment. (1/97)

Section 53

- (1) The obligation to pay the fishery fee laid down in section 88(1) of the Fishing Act shall concern all persons between the ages 18-64 who take directly part in the catching. The fishery fee shall not be collected from those persons who participate in catching only as assistants without taking part in the handling of the fishing gear in connection with the catching. (1/97)
- (2) Those under 18 or over 65 years of age who under section 88(1) of the Fishing Act shall be allowed to engage in catching fish and crayfish without paying the statutory fishery fee or under section 88(2) of the Fishing Act lure fishing without paying the lure fishing fee, shall prove their age in a reliable way, when necessary. (1/97)

Section 54

- (1) When fixing the fee in accordance with section 9(1) of the Fishing Act, the local conditions, the fish stock of the fishing waters, management measures carried out or to

be carried out in favour of the fish stock, fishing strain and the type of fishing shall be taken into account.

Section 55

- (1) The fishing region shall inform the rural business district and police authorities in question about the decisions it has made under section 26(2,4), section 32(2,3), section 35(2), section 37(2), section 43(1), and section 46(2) of the Fishing Act. The rural business district shall inform the fishing regions and police authorities in question about the decisions made under section 37(1) and section 38 of the Fishing Act. (1356/93)

Section 56

- (1) The decisions given by the fishing district and the fishing region in accordance with the Fishing Act, as well as other announcements they issue, shall be made public in the municipalities concerned as is enacted on public notices and, if necessary, published in a newspaper issued generally in the area and notified to the authorities referred to in section 96 of the Fishing Act.
- (2) As long as the decision referred to in subsection 1 shall be valid, the announcement concerning it shall be repeated annually.

Section 57

Repealed by 1356/93

Section 58

- (1) When there is uncertainty about the boundaries of fishing waters belonging jointly to several estates referred to in section 3 of the Fishing Act, the fishing corporation or its joint owner may apply for demarcation of boundaries in accordance with the Land Partition Act.

Section 59

- (1) More detailed provision concerning the application of this Decree shall be given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, if necessary.

Section 60

- (1) This Decree enters into force on 1 January 1983.