

Fisheries Act, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

*Adopted by the decision of the Supreme People's assembly No.49, on 18 Jan.18 1995*

*Amended and supplemented by the decree of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly No.383, on 4 February 1999*

**Part 1 Keystone of the Fisheries Act**

Art 1. The Fisheries Act of D P R Korea shall contribute to develop the fisheries and to enhance people's livelihood by establishing rules and regulations in formation and conservation of fisheries resources, production and processing of fish products.

Art 2. Giving priority to the formation of fisheries resources on fisheries production is important requirement to develop fisheries industry.

The state shall actively develop marine aquaculture and exert a lot of efforts to aquaculture in rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

Art 3. The state shall enhance fisheries production and further improve fisheries processing by properly combining pelagic and littoral fisheries, large and small size fisheries and by ensuring full catch-working days.

Art 4. The state shall consolidate success achieved in development of fisheries industry and accelerate Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific fisheries industry.

Art 5. The state shall strengthen dissemination of scientific knowledge on fisheries resources and education on socialist patriotism among the people thus enabling them to actively participate in the work of conservation of fisheries resources.

Art 6. The state shall reliably provide material and technical foundations for scientific research institutions and education institutions on the fields of fisheries further solving scientific and technical problems arising in development of fisheries and prospectively training competent fisheries scientific and technical personnels.

Art 7. The state shall develop exchange and cooperation with other countries over the world in the field of fisheries.

**Part 2 Formation of fisheries resources**

Art 8. Building up the fisheries resources is the prerequisite for normalization of fisheries production. The state planning organ shall make up fisheries resources formation plan in conformity to increasing demand of the people for fishery products and properly allocate it to relevant organs, enterprises and associates.

Art 9. Survey of right place for aquaculture shall be done by the fisheries science research institute. The fisheries science research institute shall correctly survey right place for aquaculture and submit its data to the central fisheries guidance organ and the territorial environment conservation organ.

Art 10. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall properly establish breeding system of aquaculture species, firmly build up production bases of fry of marine animals and seedlings of seaweeds and increase their production.

Art 11. The relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall stock fries of marine animals and seedlings of seaweeds to aquaculture farms as per the national plan.

The quality and quantity of the fish fries to be stocked to the aquaculture farms shall be inspected and certified by the relevant fisheries guidance organ and the ministry of territorial environment conservation.

Art 12. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall introduce poly culture methods to increase fisheries resources stocks and to attain the surviving rate of the marine animals and plants and weight per unit up to the standard criteria.

Art 13. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall prospectively build up feeding bases for breeding marine animals and make effective use of natural feeds too.

Art 14. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall carry out the national plan to make and to stock aquaculture facilities and to make natural breeding grounds such as formation of artificial underwater forest, stocking of fries and sowing.

Art 15. The fisheries resources on aquaculture ground and specially made on a natural breeding ground shall only be utilized by the organs, enterprises and associates created them.

Art 16. The relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall make up aquaculture facilities on newly built reservoirs and timely tidy floor of reservoirs thus eliminating hindrance in creating and conservation of fisheries resources.

### **Part 3 production and processing of fisheries products**

Art 17. To increase fisheries products and to improve its processing in the important requirement for enhancing people's livelihood.

The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall scrupulously manage and organize production to catch fishes throughout whole seasons and to sustainable increase of marine products and processed products.

Art 18. The fisheries science research institute shall carry out investigation and research on fisheries resources in detail and submit the fisheries resources stock by species and its possible productivity to the national planning organ, central fisheries guidance organ and territorial environmental guidance organ.

Art 19. The national planning organ shall make up production and export plans of fisheries products in conformity with the possible productivity of fisheries resources by species.

Without production and export plans, fisheries products can neither be produced nor exported.

Art 20. Allocation of the fishing grounds shall be done by the territorial environmental guidance organ. The territorial environmental guidance organ shall allocate the fishing grounds to the organs, enterprises and associates which have received the production plan of marine products.

Art 18. The fisheries science research institute and the fisheries guidance organ shall carry out scientific research on fisheries resources and investigation of fish flocks in detail to make timely and precise foresight of fishing season and fishing ground, and fishing yield information.

Art 22. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall modify fishing vessels into modernized and multi-functional ones, enhance their performance rates and introduce scientific fishing method to increase catch volume by vessel unit.

Art 22. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall distribute fries of marine animals and seedlings of seaweeds to aquaculture grounds on the principle of right specie at right place and breed them scientifically and technically to increase production volume by hectare.

Art 24. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall ensure documentation such as fish catch log and production log and so on to precisely collect the data of marine production volume.

The relevant central organs shall collect its marine products volume and submit them to the national planning organ, the central statistics organ and the fisheries guidance organ.

Art 25. The national planning organ and relevant organ shall build up fishing vessels in conformity with the development of fisheries industry.

Without plan of building vessel, fishing vessel shall not be built.

Art 26. The national planning organ shall assign marine products processing plan to organs, enterprises and associates producing marine products.

Relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall precisely fulfill the marine products processing plan.

Art 27. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall provide fishing vessels with necessary facilities and conditions to ensure good quality of marine products.

The bad quality marine products shall not be processed as products.

Art 28. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall modernize landing, freezing and storage facilities and provide with packing and carrying containers.

Art 29. The relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall build up technical processing lines for comprehensive processing of fisheries products and observe technical regulations and standard manipulation to enlarge kinds of processed marine products and to enhance their quality.

Art 30. Transportation organs and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall carry in time marine products and their processed products and refrain from loss or deterioration while in transportation

#### **Part 4 Conservation of fisheries resources**

Art 31. The state sets every April and July as the Month of fisheries resources conservation in order to conserve marine resources.

During the Month of fisheries resources conservation, the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall strengthen education relating marine resources conservation and intensify monitoring and control.

Art 32. The central territorial environmental guidance organ shall arrange followings in connection with fisheries resources conservation.

1. Fisheries resources conservation area
2. Species of fisheries resources to be conserved
3. Conservation season of fisheries resources by species

4. Size of fisheries resources to be caught or collected
5. Prohibited fishing gears or methods

Art 32. The organs, enterprises and associates which have undertaken management of fisheries resources conservation area shall make up and carry out the plan of fisheries resources conservation and management to actively conserve and proliferate the fisheries resources in the conservation area.

**Art 32.** The fisheries science research institute shall present every year the actual data relating fisheries resources conservation to the national planning organ, the central fisheries guidance organ and the territorial environmental conservation guidance organ.

The relevant organ shall make up a scheme of fisheries resources conservation and take an approval of the Cabinet to carry out.

Art 35. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall never over fulfill the production plan of fisheries resources to be conserved.

The production plan of fisheries resources to be conserved shall not be made up exceeding the possible productivity of fisheries resources issued by the fisheries science research institute.

Art 36. The relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall provide fish with good conditions for spawning and over wintering in the inland aquaculture area and refrain fish from running out of the aquaculture area.

Art 37. The organs, enterprises, associates and citizen shall never collect grasses beneficial to fish conservation without permission in and around seas, rivers, reservoirs and lakes and observe the stipulated angling regulations.

Art 38. The organ or enterprise which is to build a lock gate or dam shall also build a fish way as per design.

The relevant planning organ shall design the fish way so as not to hinder any growth nor conservation of fish.

Art 39. The water management organ, in case the water level of reservoir or lake is to be diminished below the extreme level, shall take an agreement of the territorial environmental guidance organ and the fisheries guidance organ.

In case the water level of reservoir or lake with national significance is to be diminished below the extreme level, it shall take an approval of the cabinet.

Art 40. The lean ore, unpurified waste, radio-active material, poisonous material, dirt or leftovers which are liable to be harmful to fisheries resources shall never be disposed to seas, rivers, reservoirs and lakes.

#### **Part 5. Guidance and control to fisheries field**

Art 41. The guidance to fisheries field shall be undertaken by the central fisheries guidance organ. The central fisheries guidance organ shall precisely control and guide planning, production and technical guidance in the fisheries field.

Art 42. The fisheries guidance organ and the relevant organs, enterprises and associates shall provide fishery field workers with proper working and living condition at sea, strengthen the regulation of port entry and exit of fishing vessels and fishing fleet discipline, and thorough working safety rules.

Art 43. The national planning organ shall assign marine products export plan to the organs, enterprises and associates producing marine products.

The organs, enterprises and associates, for export of littoral stationary fisheries resources, shall get an agreement of relevant territorial environment conservation organ.

Art 44. The territorial environmental guidance organ and vessel registering organ shall register all the organs, enterprises and associates producing marine products and all the fishing vessels without omission, and regularly collect their alterations.

Fishing vessels shall neither be lent nor transferred to other organ, enterprise, associates or citizen without permission.

Art 45. Other country or person of other country shall neither investigate fisheries resources nor produce marine products in the Exclusive Economic Zone of DPR Korea.

Any agreement with our country, that agreement would be applied.

Art 46. Monitoring and control on fisheries resources conservation shall be done by the territorial environment conservation organ and the relevant monitoring and control organ.

The territorial environment conservation organ and the relevant monitoring and control organ shall strictly monitor and control the organs, enterprises, associates and citizens to observe the regulation of fisheries resources conservation.

Art 47. In case the organs, enterprises, associates could neither enhance productivity per unit for bad management of aquaculture grounds and natural fisheries ground, nor fulfill at all the plan of fisheries resources formation and proliferation, they are liable to be transferred to other organs.

Art 48. As for any marine production without national plan or any hindrance to formation and conservation of fisheries resources, the marine production shall be interrupted, the loss shall be compensated, and the illegal marine products and income gained from them, and the vessel, fishing gears and facilities used in the illegal acts shall be forfeited.

Art 49. Any responsible personnel from organs, enterprises, associates or any individual citizen infringing the law, seriously affected to people's livelihood and fisheries resources shall be accountable to the administrative or penal responsibility according to the consequence of the act.