

Outline of the Act on Countermeasures for Difficult Food Supply Situations

Background

- While the demand for food is increasing due to the growth of the world population, **the risk of significant shortages in domestic food supply is increasing** due to various factors, **such as unstable production in major production areas caused by climate change and disruption of logistics, etc.**
- Since it is possible to predict food supply shortages in advance by detecting signs of abnormal weather, etc., **it will be necessary to take measures to secure food supply according to the severity of the situation from the early stage of detecting such signs.**

Outline of the Act

1 Headquarters of Countermeasures for Difficult Food Supply Situations

(1) Establishment of the Headquarters of Countermeasures for Difficult Food Supply Situations

- **When signs of abnormal weather, etc. (food supply difficulty indications) are detected**, a headquarter is to be established, with the Prime Minister as its chief, and all Ministers of the Cabinet as its members (Article 5 - Article 14).

(2) Formulation of Policies and Guidelines for Implementation of Countermeasures for a Difficult Food Supply Situation

- **The policy is formulated to set the target quantity to be supplied, and countermeasures to secure supply, etc.**, for **commodities important to the dietary habits of the people or the national economy** (rice, wheat, soybeans, etc.; designated by Cabinet Order), and **materials indispensable for the production of those commodities**, which should be secured in terms of supply. Based on that policy, relevant Ministries are to cooperate in its response (Article 9).

2 Measures to Ensure Stable Food Supply (Articles 15-18, 20)

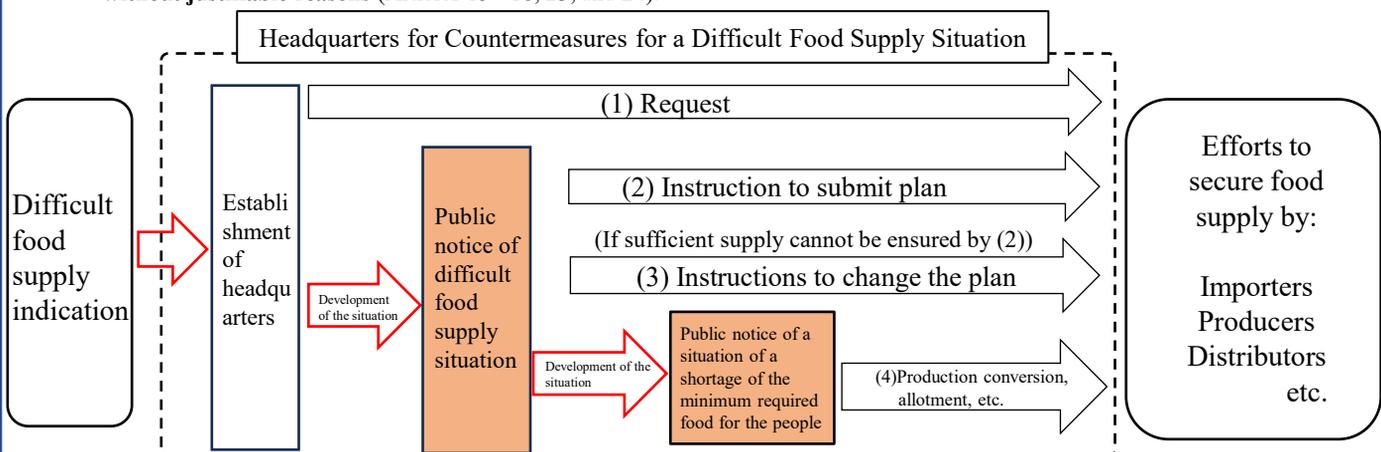
- After the establishment of the headquarters, the competent Minister **requests** importers, producers, dealers, etc., **to coordinate shipments and sales, expansion of imports, and expansion of production.**
- At the stage in which the stability of people's livelihood or the smooth operation of the national economy is hindered due to **significant shortage or high risk of significant shortage of specified food (difficult food supply situations)**, **the headquarters will issue a public notice**, and then **give instructions for notification of plans** related to adjustment of shipments and sales, expansion of imports, and expansion of production.
- Instructions to change the plan** described in (ii) above when it is judged that the food supply is not sufficient according to the notified plan, **and further measures are deemed necessary.**
- When there is a possibility of a shortage of the minimum required food for the people**, **the headquarters** will issue a **public notice** and implement **production conversion**, as well as **allotment and rationing**, as necessary, based on the Act on Emergency Measures for Stabilizing Living Conditions of the Public.

3 Report Collection and On-Site Inspection

- Request necessary reports** from business operators engaged in imports, production and sales, and other organizations etc., **to grasp the domestic supply and demand situation of commodities (rice, wheat, soybeans, etc.) that are important for the dietary habits of the people and the national economy** (Article 4).
- On-site inspections of importers, producers, dealers, etc.** to the extent necessary for the enforcement of the measures mentioned in 2 (Article 21)

4 Measures to Ensure Effectiveness

- Financial measures** for business operators who respond to the request mentioned in 2, and instructions to change the plan (Article 19).
- Penalties for violations of 2, (ii) (instructions for notification) or refusal to comply with 3, (ii) (On-Site Inspection)** by business operators, and **measures for publication** if a business operator **does not take actions, etc., in accordance with the notified plan without justifiable reasons** (Articles 15 - 18, 23, and 24).



Enforcement date

Date specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of promulgation.

食料供給困難事態対策法の概要

背景

- 世界人口の増加に伴う食料需要が増大する中で、気候変動に伴う主要産地の**生産の不安定化、物流の途絶**等様々な要因による**国内における食料の供給量が大幅に不足するリスクが増大**している。
- 食料については、異常気象等の兆候を捉えることで供給不足を事前に予想することが可能であり、**当該兆候を捕捉した早期の段階から、事態の深刻度に応じた食料供給確保の措置を講ずることが必要。**

法律の概要

1 食料供給困難事態対策本部

(1) 食料供給困難事態対策本部の設置

- ・ 異常気象等の兆候を把握した時（食料供給困難兆候）に、内閣総理大臣を本部長、全ての国務大臣を本部員とする本部を設置（第5条～第14条）

(2) 食料供給困難事態対策の実施に関する方針の策定

- ・ 供給量を確保すべき**国民の食生活上又は国民経済上重要な品目**（米穀、小麦、大豆などを政令で指定）及び当該品目の**生産に必要不可欠な資材**について、**供給目標数量の設定、供給確保のための対策等を方針として策定**。当該方針に基づき関係省庁が連携して対応（第9条）

2 安定供給の確保のための措置（第15条～第18条、第20条）

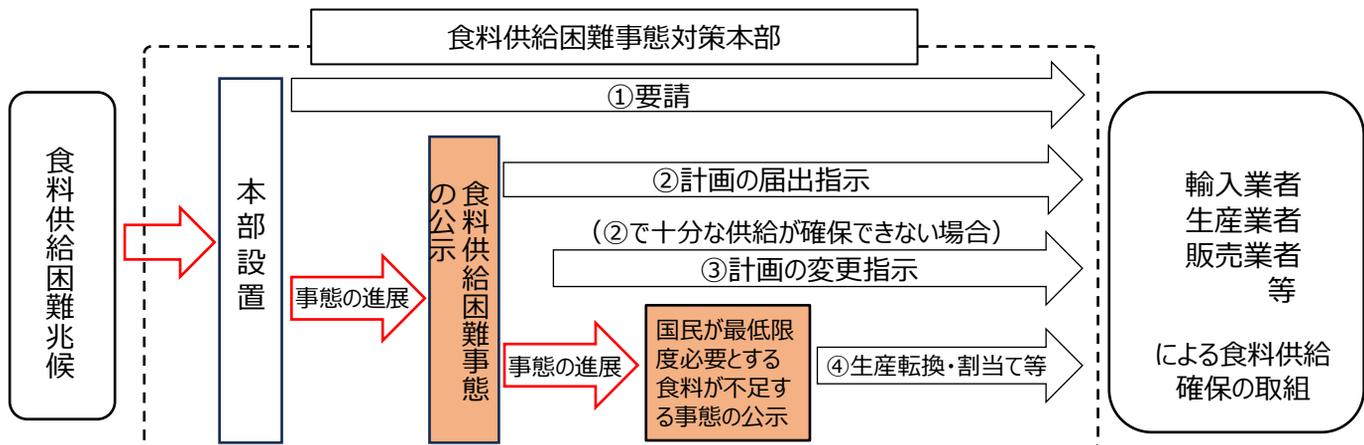
- ① 本部設置後、主務大臣による輸入業者、生産業者、販売業者等に対する**出荷・販売の調整・輸入拡大・生産拡大の要請**
- ② 特定食料の供給が**大幅に不足し、又は不足するおそれが高いため**、国民生活の安定又は国民経済の円滑な運営に**支障が生じた段階（食料供給困難事態）**で、本部が**公示**をした上で、出荷・販売の調整・輸入拡大・生産拡大に係る**計画の届出指示**
- ③ 届出がされた計画では食料供給が十分でなく、**更なる措置が必要と判断した場合における②の計画の変更指示**
- ④ **国民が最低限度必要とする食料が不足するおそれがある場合は、本部が公示**をした上で、**生産転換や国民生活安定緊急措置法に基づく割当て・配給を必要に応じて実施**

3 報告徴収・立入検査

- ① **国民の食生活上又は国民経済上重要な品目（米穀、小麦、大豆等）等の国内の需給状況の把握**のための、輸入、生産又は販売の事業者その他団体等に対する**必要な報告の求め**（第4条）
- ② 2の措置の施行に必要な限度における**輸入業者、生産業者、販売業者等に対する立入検査**（第21条）

4 実効性を担保するための措置

- ① 2の要請及び計画の変更指示に応じる事業者に対する**財政上の措置**（第19条）
- ② 事業者が2の②（**届出指示**）に違反した場合や3の②（**立入検査**）を拒否等した場合の**罰則や正当な理由なく届け出た計画に沿った取組を行わない場合等の公表措置**（第15条～第18条、第23条、第24条）



施行期日

公布の日から起算して1年を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日