

Act on the Promotion of Inland Fisheries

(Act No. 103 of June 27, 2014)

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Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this Act is to comprehensively advance measures for the promotion of inland fisheries by establishing basic principles and clarifying the responsibilities of the national government and local governments with regard to the promotion of inland fisheries, as well as establishing basic measures for the promotion of inland fisheries, thereby developing the productivity of fisheries in inland waters, and also to contribute to stabilizing and improving the lives of the public as well as conserving the natural environment.

(Basic Principles)

Article 2 In view of the fact that inland fisheries have the role of supplying aquatic products as well as multiple other roles, and that they play an important part in stabilizing and improving the lives of the public as well as in conserving the natural environment, measures for the promotion of inland fisheries must be implemented in accordance with the principle of inland fisheries serving their role in supplying aquatic products and multiple other

roles appropriately and fully so that the public can enjoy the benefits in the future.

(Definitions)

Article 3 (1) The term "inland fishery" as used in this Act means a fishery where the business of gathering, catching, or culturing aquatic animals and plants in inland waters takes place.

(2) The term "multiple roles" as used in this Act means the multiple roles of inland fisheries production activities other than supplying aquatic products, such as conserving the ecosystem and the natural environment, maintaining villages and other local communities, passing down culture, and providing places for learning, such as nature experience activities, and those for exchange and recreation.

(3) The term "inland fishery manager" as used in this Act means a person who runs an inland fishery.

(Responsibilities of the National Government)

Article 4 The national government is responsible for comprehensively formulating and implementing measures for the promotion of inland fisheries in line with the basic principles referred to in Article 2 (simply referred to as the "basic principles" in the following Article).

(Responsibilities of Local Governments)

Article 5 Local governments are responsible for formulating and implementing measures for the promotion of inland fisheries in accordance with the natural, economic and social conditions of their respective areas, in line with the basic principles and based on the appropriate sharing of roles with the national government.

(Efforts of Inland Fishery Managers)

Article 6 Inland fishery managers are to endeavor to recover fishery resources in inland waters (hereinafter referred to as "inland waters resources") and conserve the environment of fishing grounds in inland waters personally, as well as to cooperate with measures for the promotion of inland fisheries implemented by the national or a local government.

(Financial Measures)

Article 7 The national government is to take financial and other measures necessary to implement policies for the promotion of inland fisheries.

(Development of a System of Cooperation and Coordination)

Article 8 In order to effectively implement measures for the promotion of inland fisheries, the national and local governments are to endeavor to develop systems for cooperation and coordination between the national government, relevant local governments, Fisheries Cooperative Association relating to sea or inland waters, and other persons concerned.

Chapter II Basic Policy

(Basic Policy)

Article 9 (1) The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to establish a basic policy for the promotion of inland fisheries (hereinafter referred to as the "basic policy").

(2) The basic policy is to establish the following:

- (i) basic direction concerning the promotion of inland fisheries;
- (ii) basic matters concerning the recovery of inland waters resources;
- (iii) basic matters concerning the revitalization of the environment of fishing grounds in inland waters;
- (iv) basic matters concerning the sound development of inland fisheries; and
- (v) other important matters concerning the promotion of inland fisheries.

(3) The basic policy must be harmonized with the basic plan for fisheries referred to in Article 11, paragraph (1) of the Fisheries Basic Act (Act No. 89 of 2001).

(4) The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries must, in the process of establishing the basic policy, consult with the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and the Minister of the Environment, obtain their consent, and hear the opinions of the Fisheries Policy Council in advance.

(5) The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries must, when establishing the basic policy, publicize it without delay.

(6) The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to amend the basic plan approximately every five years, taking account of changes in circumstances surrounding inland fisheries and based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures on inland fisheries.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) apply mutatis mutandis to the amendment of the basic policy.

(Prefectural Plans)

Article 10 (1) Prefectures are to, when finding it necessary to comprehensively and systematically implement measures for the recovery of inland waters resources and those for the revitalization of the environment of fishing grounds in inland waters located in that prefecture, endeavor to establish a plan for implementing these measures (hereinafter simply referred to as the "plan" in this Article) in line with the basic policy.

- (2) If a prefecture seeks to establish the plan and there is a river administrator (meaning the river administrator prescribed in Article 7 of the River Act (Act No. 167 of 1964) (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 100, paragraph (1) of the same Act) (if a prefectural governor or the mayor of a designated city (meaning the designated city prescribed in Article 252-19, paragraph (1) of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947)) undertakes part of the administration of Class A rivers within a designated section (meaning the designated section prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (2) of the River Act) pursuant to Article 9, paragraph (2) or paragraph (5) of the River Act, the prefectural governor or the mayor of the designated city); the same applies in Article 35, paragraph (3)) for the inland waters relating to the plan, the prefecture must consult with the river administrator in advance.
- (3) A prefecture is to, when establishing the plan, endeavor to publicize it without delay.
- (4) The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs apply mutatis mutandis to any change in the plan.

Chapter III Measures for the Promotion of Inland Fisheries

Section 1 Investigating the Habitat Status of Inland Waters Resources

Article 11 In order to comprehensively and effectively implement measures for the recovery of inland waters resources and those for the revitalization of the environment of fishing grounds in inland waters, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to investigate the status and environment of habitats, the environment of inland waters resources and other matters necessary to implement these measures.

Section 2 Measures for the Recovery of Inland Waters Resources

(Promotion of Reproduction and Aquaculture of Inland Waters Resources)

Article 12 (1) In order to promote the reproduction and aquaculture of inland waters resources, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to promote the production and releasing of seeds and seedlings of inland waters resources, promote the research and development of technologies related to reproduction and aquaculture, disseminate the results thereof, and take other measures as necessary, while taking into account harmony with the natural environment.

- (2) If inland waters resources are seriously damaged by flooding, and it is found particularly necessary to do so, the national and local governments are to endeavor to support the releasing of seeds and seedlings, and take other measures as necessary in order to urgently recover inland waters resources.

(Support for Measures to Prevent Damage by Designated Invasive Alien Species)

Article 13 In order to prevent damage to inland waters resources by designated invasive alien species such as largemouth bass (meaning the designated invasive alien species prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Act on the Prevention of Adverse Ecological Impacts Caused by Designated Invasive Alien Species (Act No. 78 of 2004)) and by birds and animals such as great cormorants (meaning wildlife belonging to birds or mammals) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "designated invasive alien species, etc." in this Article), the national government and local governments are to endeavor to support the implementation of measures to prevent the damage, develop technologies to effectively exterminate designated invasive alien species, etc., develop methods to manage the population of designated invasive alien species etc., covering wide areas, and take other measures as necessary.

(Prevention of Infectious Diseases Relating to Inland Waters Resources)

Article 14 In order to prevent infectious diseases relating to inland waters resources and the spread thereof, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to provide necessary information, restrict the movement of inland waters resources, and take other measures as necessary.

Section 3 Measures for the Revitalization of the Environment of Fishing Grounds in Inland Waters

(Securing the Water Quality of Inland Waters)

Article 15 In order to secure the quality of water that contributes to the growth of inland waters resources, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to develop sewage systems, septic tanks, and other wastewater treatment facilities, and to take other measures as necessary.

(Securing of Volumes of Water for Inland Waters)

Article 16 In view of the fact that rich volumes of water in inland waters contribute to conserving inland waters resources, and conserving aquatic resources through the smooth inflow of nutrient salts into the sea, in order to secure volumes of water in inland waters, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to develop facilities for filtering rainwater underground and to take other measures as necessary.

(Development and Conservation of Forests)

Article 17 From the viewpoint of securing a stable supply of quality water by

cultivating forest water sources, in order to contribute to conserving and improving the environment for growth of resources of inland waters, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to develop and conserve forests.

(Development of Facilities That Contribute to the Growth of the Resources of Inland Waters)

Article 18 In order to contribute to the growth of resources of inland waters, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to develop fishways, properly maintain and manage them, create spawning grounds, and take other measures as necessary.

(Promotion of River Development Considering Coexistence with Nature and Harmony with the Environment)

Article 19 In order to contribute to improving the environment for growth of inland waters resources and conserving the ecosystem surrounding inland waters, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to promote river development that considers coexistence with nature and harmony with the environment.

Section 4 Measures for Sound Development of Inland Fisheries

(Development of Efficient and Stable Management of Inland Fisheries)

Article 20 In order to develop the stable and efficient management of inland fisheries, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to provide advice and guidance on technology and management, and take other measures as necessary for Fisheries Cooperative Associations relating to inland waters.

(Support for Initiatives To Have Inland Fisheries Serve Multiple Roles)

Article 21 In order for inland fisheries to continue serving the multiple roles that they play appropriately and fully in the future, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to support initiatives performed by inland fishery managers to have inland fisheries serve those roles and to take other measures as necessary.

(Development and Securing of Human Resources)

Article 22 In order to develop and secure human resources responsible for the efficient and stable management of inland fisheries, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to improve inland fishery managers' technical and financial management skills of fisheries, provide employment

consultation and other support for those who seek to newly engage in inland fisheries, promote the acquisition of technical skills and management methods of inland waters fisheries therefor, and take other measures as necessary.

(Support for Merchandise Development Initiatives)

Article 23 In order to ensure the production, processing and distribution of inland waters resources that meet the demands of the public, the national government and local governments are to endeavor to take necessary measures, such as supporting initiatives to improve the food quality of inland waters resources, and those to develop merchandise and cultivate demand for inland waters resources.

(Support for Initiatives to Propagate Migratory Fish)

Article 24 In order to ensure the sustainable use of migratory fish (meaning aquatic animals that travel between inland waters and the sea; hereinafter the same applies in this Article), the national government and local governments are to endeavor to support initiatives to propagate migratory fish and take other measures as necessary.

(Enhancement of Public Knowledge and Interest)

Article 25 The national government and local governments are to endeavor to conduct publicity activities concerning the significance of inland fisheries, support nature experience activities around rivers, and take other measures as necessary in order to promote better understanding and interest of the public in inland fisheries, and also endeavor to conduct educational activities concerning compliance with the Recreational Fishing Rules (meaning the Recreational Fishing Rules referred to in Article 170, paragraph (1) of the Fishery Act (Act No. 267 of 1949)) and take other measures as necessary in order to contribute to the appropriate management of inland waters resources.

Section 5 Permission for Designated Aquaculture and Notification of Aquaculture

(Permission for Designated Aquaculture)

Article 26 (1) A person that seeks to engage in aquaculture in waters other than those to which the provisions of the Fishery Act apply and is specified by Cabinet Order (hereinafter referred to as the "designated aquaculture") must obtain a permission from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for each aquaculture farm.

(2) Permission for designated aquaculture is to be granted by specifying the quantity of aquatic animals and plants which may be cultivated in the

aquaculture farm.

- (3) The Cabinet Order referred to in paragraph (1) is to be established for aquaculture that requires restrictive measures to be taken for persons who conduct aquaculture and their aquaculture farms in order to ensure the sustainable use of inland waters resources for aquaculture or to achieve the sound and sustainable development of inland fisheries, and for which it is considered appropriate to take the measures integrally in view of inter-governmental agreements and other relations.
- (4) If the Cabinet Order referred to in paragraph (1) is established, amended, or repealed, required transitional measures (including those for penal provisions) may be specified by Cabinet Order to the extent judged to be required within reason for the establishment, amendment, or repeal.
- (5) If the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries plans the establishment, amendment, or repeal of the Cabinet Order under paragraph (1), the Minister must hear the opinions of the Fisheries Policy Council.
- (6) If the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries gives the permission referred to in paragraph (1), the Minister is to deliver a permit to the person concerned as prescribed in Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Notification of Suspension of Operation)

Article 27 A person that has obtained permission for designated aquaculture (hereinafter referred to as a "designated aquaculture manager") must, when seeking to suspend operations for a period longer than the period specified in Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, decide on the suspension period and notify the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to that effect in advance.

(Notification of Aquaculture)

Article 28 (1) A person that seeks to conduct aquaculture other than designated aquaculture in waters other than those to which the provisions of the Fishery Act apply and is specified by Cabinet Order (hereinafter referred to as the "notified aquaculture") must notify the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the following matters for each aquaculture farm at least one month prior to the day of commencing aquaculture, as specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:

- (i) name and address;
- (ii) in case of a corporation, name and address of its representative;
- (iii) name and location of the aquaculture farm; and
- (iv) other matters specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

- (2) A person that gives the notification under the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as a "notified aquaculture manager") must, when there is any change in the matters set forth in the respective items of the same paragraph, notify the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries thereof without delay.
- (3) A notified aquaculture manager must, if closing the relevant business, notify the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries thereof without delay.
- (4) The Cabinet Order referred to in paragraph (1) is to be established for aquaculture whose actual conditions are required to be ascertained in order to ensure the sustainable use of inland waters resources relating to the aquaculture or to achieve the sound and sustainable development of inland fisheries.
- (5) The provisions of Article 26, paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) apply mutatis mutandis to the Cabinet Order referred to in paragraph (1).

(Submission of Written Performance Reports)

Article 29 (1) A designated aquaculture manager or a notified aquaculture manager must, as specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, prepare and submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries a written performance report on relevant aquaculture for each aquaculture farm where the designated aquaculture or the notified aquaculture is conducted.

- (2) The written performance report referred to in the preceding paragraph must, as specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, state the quantity of aquatic animals and plants, and other matters concerning the actual conditions thereof for each aquaculture farm where the designated aquaculture or the notified aquaculture is conducted.

(Mutatis Mutandis Application of the Fishery Act)

Article 30 The provisions of Chapter III, Section 1 (excluding Articles 36 through 39, Article 43, Article 45, item (i), Article 50, and Article 52), and Article 175, and Article 177, paragraph (1) (limited to the part relating to item (i)), paragraph (2), the first sentence of paragraph (3), and paragraphs (4) through (10) of the Fishery Act apply mutatis mutandis to the permission for designated aquaculture. In this case, the phrase "fishery permitted by the Minister" in these provisions is deemed to be replaced with "designated aquaculture"; the phrase "the number of ships (...) the gross tonnage of ships, fishing area, fishing season, type of fishing gear" in Article 42, paragraph (1) of the same Act is deemed to be replaced with "the total quantity of aquatic animals and plants relating to the designated aquaculture (...)" (hereinafter simply referred to as the "total quantity") and the total area of the aquaculture

farm"; in paragraph (5) of the same Article, the phrase "the number of ships" is deemed to be replaced with "the sum total of the quantity of aquatic animals and plants," the phrase "the number of ships" is deemed to be replaced with "the total quantity," the term "If (...)," is deemed to be replaced with "If (...), when there is any application filed by a person who has already obtained a permission for the designated aquaculture with respect to the same aquaculture farm as the one relating to the permission owing to the arrival of the expiration date of the valid period of the permission for the designated aquaculture," and the phrase "a person to be granted a permission or an approval of business commencement is determined taking into consideration the productivity of the applicant" is deemed to be replaced with "with respect to the quantity of aquatic animals and plants specified in the permission, a permission must be granted for the application in preference to other ones"; the phrase "fisheries adjustment" in Article 44, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 46, paragraph (2), and Article 55, paragraph (1) of the same Act is deemed to be replaced with "the ensuring of sustainable use of inland waters resources, and the achieving of sound and sustainable development of inland fisheries"; and any other necessary technical replacement of terms is specified by Cabinet Order.

(Collection of Reports and On-Site Inspections)

- Article 31 (1) The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may, when finding it necessary in order to deal with the matters prescribed in the permission for designated aquaculture, in the provisions of this Section, or in an order based thereon, have a designated aquaculture manager or a notified aquaculture manager make a report as necessary concerning the designated aquaculture or the notified aquaculture, or have employees of the Ministry enter an aquaculture farm, place of business, or office and inspect its conditions, books and documents, and other objects.
- (2) The employee who conducts an on-site inspection pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must carry an identification card and show it to the relevant persons.
- (3) The authority to conduct an on-site inspection under paragraph (1) must not be construed as being granted for a criminal investigation.

(Authority via Which Documents Should Be Submitted)

Article 32 The written applications and other documents to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries pursuant to the provisions of this Section or an order based thereon must be submitted through the prefectural governor concerned, in accordance with the procedure specified in Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Affairs Handled by Prefectures)

Article 33 Some of the affairs under the authority of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries prescribed in this Section may be performed by prefectural governors, as specified by Cabinet Order.

(Delegation to Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

Article 34 Beyond what is provided for in this Section, necessary matters concerning the permission for the designated aquaculture or the notification of the aquaculture are specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Chapter IV Council

Article 35 (1) A person granted a license for a common fishery prescribed in Article 60, paragraph (5) of the Fishery Act in inland waters (hereinafter referred to as a "common fishery right holder" in this Article) may, as specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, request the prefectural governor relating to the license to establish a council to discuss the recovery of inland waters resources, the revitalization of the environment of fishing grounds in inland waters, and other measures as necessary for the promotion of inland fisheries in the inland waters relating to the license (hereinafter simply referred to as a "council" in this Article).

(2) The prefecture relating to the request referred to in the preceding paragraph may, when finding the discussion referred to in the same paragraph necessary, establish a council.

(3) Councils are to be composed of the prefecture that establishes the council, the common fishery right holder that has requested the establishment of the council pursuant to paragraph (1), the river administrator, if any, of inland waters relevant to council discussion, persons with expertise relevant to matters relating to discussion by the council, and other persons deemed necessary by the prefecture.

Chapter V Penal Provisions

Article 36 (1) A person who falls under any of the following items is subject to imprisonment for not more than three years or a fine of not more than two million yen:

- (i) a person who has conducted designated aquaculture in violation of the provisions of Article 26, paragraph (1);
- (ii) a designated aquaculture manager who has conducted designated

- aquaculture without obtaining the permission referred to in Article 47 of the Fishery Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, with respect to the matters specified by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries referred to in Article 42, paragraph (1) of the same Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, based on content not conforming to the restrictive measures established pursuant to the same paragraph;
- (iii) a person who has conducted designated aquaculture in violation of the conditions attached to the permission for the designated aquaculture; or
 - (iv) a person who has conducted designated aquaculture while the designated aquaculture is suspended.
- (2) Imprisonment and a fine may be cumulatively imposed on a person who has committed any of the crimes referred to in the preceding paragraph, depending on the circumstances.
- (3) In the cases under paragraph (1), aquatic animals and plants or products thereof owned or possessed by the offender may be confiscated; provided, however, that if all or part of the items owned by the offender are unable to be confiscated, the value equivalent thereto may be collected.

Article 37 A person who has failed to make the report under Article 31, paragraph (1) or has made a false report, or has refused, interfered with, or evaded the inspection under the same paragraph is subject to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not more than 300,000 yen.

Article 38 A person who has failed to make the notification under Article 27 or Article 28, or has made a false notification is subject to a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

Article 39 If the representative of a corporation or an agent, employee or any other worker of a corporation or individual has committed the violation referred to in Article 36, paragraph (1), Article 37, or the preceding Article in connection with the business or property of the corporation or individual, in addition to the offender being subject to punishment, the corporation or individual is subject to the fine referred to in the relevant Article.

Article 40 A person who has failed to make the notification under Article 48, paragraph (2) of the Fishery Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, or has made a false notification is subject to a civil fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

Supplementary Provisions [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions of Chapter III, Section 5 and Chapter V come into effect as of the date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one year from the date of promulgation.

(Preparations Necessary for Enforcement)

Article 2 The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may, when planning to establish the Cabinet Order referred to in Article 26, paragraph (1) or Article 28, paragraph (1), hear the opinions of the Fisheries Policy Council before the enforcement of the provisions prescribed in the proviso of the preceding Article.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 3 Beyond what is provided for in the preceding Article, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act are specified by Cabinet Order.

(Measures for Damage Caused by the 2011 Nuclear Disaster)

Article 4 (1) For the purpose of promoting the reconstruction and revitalization of inland fisheries areas damaged by the disaster at nuclear power plants accompanying the earthquake that occurred off the Pacific coast of the Tohoku region on March 11, 2011 (referred to as the "2011 nuclear disaster" in the following paragraph), until otherwise provided for by law, the national and local governments are to endeavor to develop technologies for the removal of contamination by radioactive materials, which have a little impact on inland waters, support initiatives to deal with impediments to the use of fishing grounds and slump in the sale of inland waters resources due to uncertainties concerning the risk posed or the status of contamination by radioactive materials discharged due to the disaster (meaning the radioactive materials discharged as prescribed in Article 1 of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials Discharged by the NPS Accident Associated with the Tohoku District - Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake That Occurred on March 11, 2011 (Act No. 110 of 2011)), and take other measures as necessary.

(2) Beyond what is provided for in the preceding paragraph, until otherwise provided for by law, the national and local governments are to endeavor to take measures required to support Fisheries Cooperative Association relating to inland waters that have suffered losses due to measures to suspend the shipment of inland waters resources and other measures such as prohibiting gathering or catching inland waters resources taken in association with the

2011 nuclear disaster.

(Review)

Article 5 Promptly after the enforcement of this Act, the government is to, based on the actual conditions of water emitted or discharged into inland waters, review regulations relating to the water under the Water Pollution Prevention Act (Act No. 138 of 1970), the Purification Tank Act (Act No. 43 of 1983), etc., from the viewpoint of revitalizing the environment of fishing grounds in inland waters and, if found necessary, take measures as required based on the results thereof.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 95 of December 14, 2018] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding two years from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions set forth in the following items come into effect as of the dates specified respectively in those items:

(i) the provisions of the following Article through Article 7 of the Supplementary Provisions, and Article 14, Article 15, paragraph (1) and paragraph (3), Article 16, Article 31, and Article 33, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions: the date of promulgation (referred to as the "date of promulgation" in Article 14 and Article 15, paragraph (3) of the Supplementary Provisions)

(Effect of Dispositions)

Article 29 Any disposition, procedure or other act conducted or to be conducted pursuant to the provisions of respective laws prior to the amendment or repeal prior to the date on which this Act (with respect to the provisions set forth in the respective items of Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions, the respective provisions; the same applies in the following Article) comes into effect are deemed to be those conducted or to be conducted pursuant to the corresponding provisions, if any, of the respective laws after the amendment, unless otherwise provided for in these Supplementary Provisions.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Penal Provisions)

Article 30 Prior laws continue to govern the applicability of penal provisions to acts performed prior to the date on which this Act comes into effect, and to acts performed on or after the date on which this Act comes into effect in a situation that prior laws continue to govern pursuant to these Supplementary Provisions or in the case for which prior laws remain in force pursuant to these

Supplementary Provisions.

(Delegation to Cabinet Orders)

Article 31 Beyond what is provided for in these Supplementary Provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act (including those for penal provisions) are specified by Cabinet Order.

(Review)

Article 33 (1) The government is to review measures on fishery management for mitigating the effects of any extreme changes in the incomes of fishery managers, including the system of compensation for accidents at fisheries, and take necessary legislative measures based on the results thereof.

(2) Beyond the matters specified in the preceding paragraph, the government is to review the provisions of each law amended by this Act, taking account of the status of the enforcement of the respective laws amended thereby, and take measures as required based on the results thereof within 10 years from the enforcement of this Act.