

Detailed Rules on the protection and increasing of fishery  
resources of D.P.R. of Korea

Chapter 1 General Regulations

1. These rules shall be applied to all institutions, enterprises, cooperative corp and to the foreigners in our country and foreign inhabitants in our country.

2. "Fishery resources" means aquatic animals and plants such as fishes, bivalve, echinoderm, crustacea, aquatic animal seaweeds living in the sea, rivers and streams, reservoirs and lakes.

3. Fishery resources are governed, protected, managed in a unified way and developed and utilized rationally for the economic development and for the protection of people's life of our country.

a. The work to protect and increase fishery resources is supervised and controlled in a unified way by the land management organ.

b. The organ for protecting and supervising fishery resources has to divide a certain water territory to the organs and enterprises concerned and competent organs and enterprises of utilizing the water territory should protect and increase the fishery resources responsibly and utilize it rationally.

c. Fishery resources have to be developed and utilized plannely according to the state plan.

Fishery scientific institutions should register the quality of the fishery resources to organs of protecting and supervising fishery resources every time they investigated and the state planning authorities has to set up the fishery

production plan on the basis of the data recognized by the protecting and supervising organ for fishery resources, without the agreement of the protecting and supervising organ for fishery resources can not be set up the fishery production plan.

4. Foreigners are not allowed to investigate on the fishery resources in protecting waters of fishery resources and also to catch fishes, shellfish and aquatic animals and seaweed on their own will.

## Chapter 2

### Protecting and increasing fishery resources

1. Protecting and supervising organs for fishery resources and fishery organs and enterprises and the fishery scientific research institutions have to usually investigate and control the state of fishery resources and its changes and should take measure to protect and increase the fishery resources.

2. The protecting and supervising organ for fishery resources and organs and enterprises for developing and utilizing fishery resources, have to positively protect and increase the fishery resources including echinoderm, scallop, clam, abalone, flatfish, sculpin, rockfish, sea cucumber, earchine crab, spawn, undaria, laminaria, and anfeltia.

3. At the time when fishes spawn and breed in the fishing ground, rivers and streams, reservoirs and lakes, fishes and sea plants are not allowed to be caught. But the fishes and sea plants are allowed to be caught in the following cases even if at the time of spawning and breeding.

a. In case the authorized organs and enterprises for utilizing the waters wage to the work of collection of eggs for artificial breeding.

b. The case in which aquatic animals and plants including seaweeds and bivalve are brought up by artificially and caught.

c. In case they catch fishes by hooking, fixed net or gillnet.

d. In case they catch the aquatic animals and plants for the purpose of the scientific research work and investigating work.

4. The biological objects designated by the state have to be particularly protected and increased.

5. The organs and enterprises for the fishing ground should organize the work to protect and increase fishery resources prospectedly and plannely.

6. The designated size of net should be used in catching aquatic animals and plants and young fishes should not be caught.

7. Harmful materials such as fertilizers, spent water and sewage should not be poured into rivers, lakes and seas.

### Chapter 3

#### Order of fishes catching and management of fishing ground

1. When somebody intends to develop, utilize and investigate fishery resources within the protection area of fishery resources, they shall receive the allowance issued by the protecting and supervising organ of fishery resources.

2. Institutions and enterprises hoping to develop and utilize fishery resources should present an application for the recognition of utilizing fishery resources to supervising authority of the city and country concerned.

3. The period of the allowance of catching fish should be one year, utilizing the grounds of fish culture from three years to six years and

utilizing the fishing ground of fixed net 3 years or shorter than it.

4. For the kinds of aquatic animals and plants to be particularly protected, because of their rapid decreasing, the central fishery protection and supervising authority should designate every season.

5. Fixed net should be installed in the presence of the protecting and supervising organ of fishery resources.

6. Organs and enterprises to catch fishes in the sea should get licenses of catching issued by protecting and supervising authority of fishery resources.

7. All citizens can fish by hook in the rivers, streames, reservoirs and lakes.

#### Chapter 4

#### Supervision and control on the protection and increasing of fishery resources

1. The work of protection and increasing of fish resources and utilization shall be waged by protection and supervising institution of fishery resources.

2. When the works that hinder the protection and increasing development and utilization of fishery resources or harmful to fishery resources are occurred these should be checked or to be deprived of the all licenses for fish products according to its degree and of its licenses for catching fish and for utilizing fishery utilization.