

FY2023

White Paper on Fisheries

Summary

June 2024

Fisheries Agency

- The figures stated in this document are, in principle, rounded. For that reason, the totals of these figures may not match the stated totals, etc.
- The maps shown in this document do not necessarily represent the territory of Japan in a comprehensive manner.
- In order to indicate the relationship between fisheries and SDGs, the icon of the goal that has an especially deep connection with fisheries is attached. Please note that not all related icons are attached.

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Special Issue: Revitalization of Fishing Communities Through “UMIGYO”



- “UMIGYO”: projects that utilize the value and attractiveness of the local resources of the sea and fishing communities
- Significance of UMIGYO: amid the declining dynamism of local communities, as exemplified by the decreasing population and aging of fishing communities, UMIGYO seeks to secure income and employment opportunities in such communities by firmly establishing UMIGYO that makes the utmost use of local resources.



Eating place at a fishing port (Hota Fishing Port, Chiba Prefecture)



Factory-direct store selling fish and fishery products (Kanezaki Fishing Port, Fukuoka Prefecture)



Fishery experience (Tajiri Fishing Port, Osaka Prefecture)



Seaside stay (Habomai Fishing Port, Hokkaido Prefecture)



UMIGYO poster

Section 1 Current Status and Roles of Fishing Communities

(1) Situation Surrounding the Fisheries Industry, Including Fishery Production and Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products

- The production volume of Japan's fisheries and aquaculture industry continues to fall gradually due to factors such as the decreasing number of fishery workers, changes in marine environments, and a decline in fishery resources.
- The annual per capita consumption of fish and shellfish as food in Japan (net food base) has been on a decreasing trend from the peak of 40.2 kg in FY2001.
- The shortage of successors to fishery management bodies is also an issue, together with the decreasing number and aging of fishery workers.

Changes in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Volume, the Number of Fishery Workers, etc.

Production volume of fisheries and aquaculture (1,000 tons)	1993	2022
	8,707	3,917
Annual per-capita consumption of fish and shellfish as food (net food: kg)	1993	2,022
	37.5	22.0
Number of fishery workers (1,000 persons)	2008	2022
	221.9	123.1
Number of fishery management bodies (1,000 management bodies)	1993	2022
	172	61
Fishing revenue of private management bodies (maritime fisheries) whose core fishery workers are aged under 65 years (1,000 yen)	2006	2,022
	23,380	22,893
Number of fishing vessels (1,000 vessels)	1993	2,022
	267.6	108.7

[Sources] "Fisheries and aquaculture production volume": Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Statistics (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

"Annual per capita consumption of fish and shellfish as food": Food Balance Sheet (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

"Number of fishery workers" and "Number of fishery management bodies": Census of Fisheries (1993 and 2008) and Survey on Movement of Fishery Structure (2022) (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

"Fishing revenue of private management bodies (maritime fisheries) whose core fishery workers are aged under 65 years": prepared by the Fisheries Agency, based on the Statistical Survey on Fishery Management (counted based on reclassified items) and the Census of Fisheries (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

"Number of fishing vessels": Census of Fisheries (1993) and Survey on Movement of Fishery Structure (2022) (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

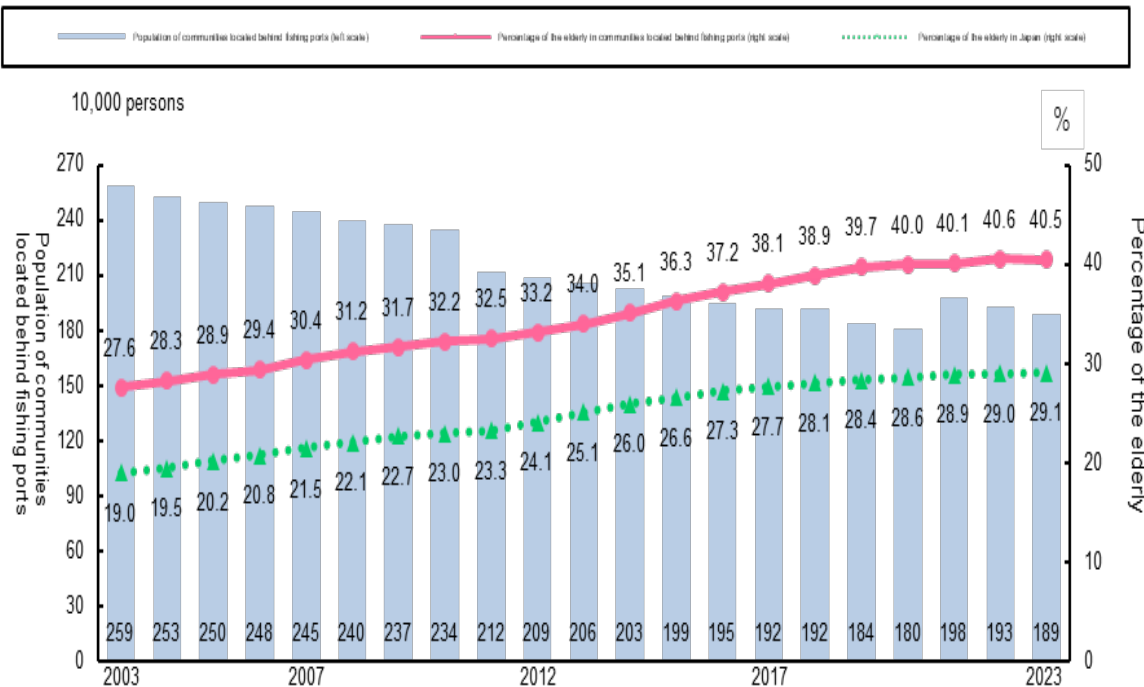
Notes: 1) "Number of fishery workers": persons aged 15 or older who has been engaged in offshore fishery operations for at least 30 days in the past year. The surveys for 2008 and beyond were conducted on the fishery management body (employer) side and accordingly included those residing in non-coastal municipalities. Since those surveys are not in line with the 2007 survey and before, the number in 2022 is compared with that in 2008.

2) "Fishing revenue of private management bodies (maritime fisheries) whose core fishery workers are aged under 65 years": the figures are weighted-averaged using the number of private management bodies according to age groups in the Census of Fisheries (the number in 2006 covered only male individuals), based on the results of fishery by fishing vessels in the survey on private management bodies under the Statistical Survey on Fishery Management (counted based on reclassified items). The Statistical Survey on Fishery Management was significantly reviewed from the 2005 survey and surveys before that, and accordingly the 2005 survey and surveys before that are not in line with the 2006 survey and beyond. For that reason, the figure in 2022 is compared with that in 2006.

(2) Current Status of Fishing Communities

- Many fishing communities are situated in locations suitable for fisheries, such as along ria coasts, on peninsulas, or on remote islands. Among communities located behind fishing ports, those located in remote island areas account for approx. 18%, and those in peninsula areas account for approx. 31%. Most fishing communities form dense settlements in narrow locations with few flat areas and cliffs behind them. The locational conditions of fishing communities are not favorable for anything other than fisheries since, for example, their locations are disadvantaged in terms of accessibility, etc., and vulnerable to natural disasters.
- The percentage of the elderly in fishing communities is approx. 11 percentage points higher than the national average.

Population and Percentage of the Elderly in Communities Located behind Fishing Ports



Sources: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency (population and percentage of the elderly in communities located behind fishing ports), and the Population Estimates (the figures for each of the years in which a census was taken are based on census population) (the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

Notes: 1) The percentage of the elderly refers to the population aged over 65 years or older in proportion to the total population in each category.
2) The population of communities located behind fishing ports and their percentages of the elderly for 2011-2020 do not include data on three prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima).

Situation of Communities Located Behind Fishing Ports

Total number of communities located behind fishing ports	Areas designated as remote island areas, peninsula areas, or depopulated areas		
	Among them, remote island areas	Among them, peninsula areas	Among them, depopulated areas
4,384 (100%)	3,645 (83.1%)	778 (17.7%)	1,353 (30.9%)
			3,113 (71.0%)

Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency (2023)

Note: Remote island areas, peninsula areas, and depopulated areas may be designated as such in an overlapping manner under the Remote Islands Development Act, the Peninsular Areas Development Act, and the Act on Special Measures Concerning Support for the Sustainable Development of Depopulated Areas.

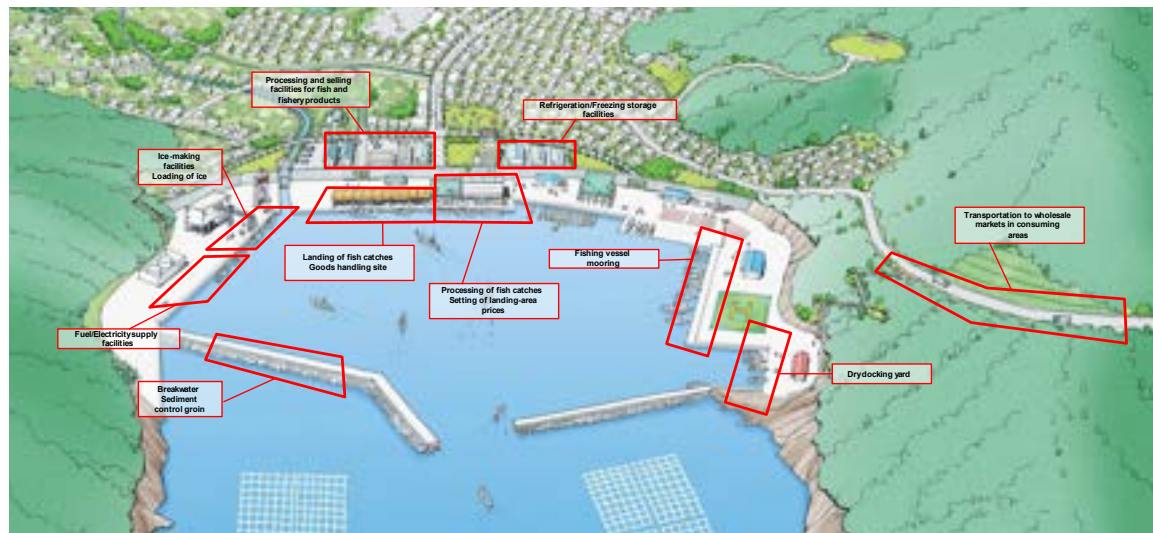


Locational characteristics of fishing communities

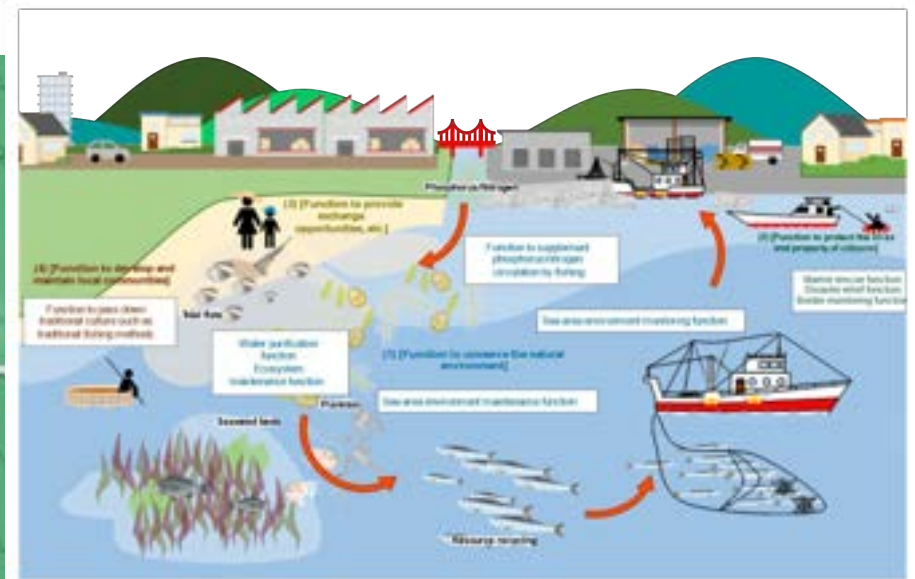
(3) Roles That Fishing Communities Fulfill

- A fishing community plays a critical role as a base for the fisheries industry, in addition to being the place of living for its residents such as fishery workers.
- A fishing port plays the role of stably supplying fresh and safe fish and fishery products to consumers, which involves processes such as supplying of goods necessary for fishing operations, landing of fish catches, and distributing, selling, and processing fish and fishery products, as well as the role of being a mooring for fishing vessels and serving as an evacuation shelter.
- The fisheries industry and fishing communities appropriately fulfill multifaceted functions such as conserving the natural environment, safeguarding the lives and property of the public, providing exchange opportunities, etc., and developing and maintaining local communities, which widely benefit the general public.

Roles of Fishing Ports



Multifaceted Functions of Fisheries and Fishing Communities



Source: Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, based on a report of the Science Council of Japan (only excerpts related to the fisheries industry and fishing communities)

(4) Local Resources of Fishing Communities

- Fishing communities have features that are not observed in other areas, including fresh fish and fishery products, the scene of landing catches and taking them to the market, and out-of-the-ordinary fishery experiences, and can attract people from other areas to those communities with their unique scenery as fishing settlements and their provision of water-based recreational opportunities such as fishing. In order to revitalize fishing communities, it is important to fully understand and make the most of their local resources.
- The number of non-residents visiting fishing communities from urban areas has increased in recent years to approx. 20 million, due to an increase in the number of facilities intended to facilitate exchange in fishing communities, such as factory-direct stores selling fish and fishery products.
- The needs of the public for travel are high, especially in relation to food and nature/scenery as the purposes of travel to farming/mountainous/fishing communities.
- The population of people who fish, which is a typical water-based recreational activity, amounts to approx. 8.7 million.
- Although the number of foreign visitors to Japan declined sharply due to the impact of COVID-19 infections, it has been on the increase in recent years, and the fulfillment of increasing inbound demand is expected to lead to the revitalization of communities.

Example Local Resources Available in Fishing Communities

Classification	Main local resources
Related to fisheries	Fresh fish and shellfish, processed fishery products, fish markets, various types of fisheries/aquaculture, traditional styles of fishing, and fishery processing industry
Related to nature/scenery	Fishing community scenery, boathouses, temples and shrines, sea, rivers, lakes, coasts, sand beaches, tidal flats, and living organisms
Related to recreational activities	Swimming beaches, marinas, “Fisharena,” fishing ponds, marine sports in general, fishing, and shellfish gathering
Related to fishing communities' cultures, traditions, etc.	Traditional events, festivals, morning and periodic markets, lifestyle, local cuisines, fishers' cuisines, shipbuilding techniques, folk knowledge about the sea and weather, and folk tales and anecdotes
Related to renewable energy	Wind, waves, sunlight, biomass, algae, and rivers (hydropower)
Others	Warm seawater bath facilities, bathing with alga salt, thalassotherapy, and deep ocean water

Facilities Intended to Facilitate Exchange Such as Factory-Direct Stores Selling Fish and Fishery Products in Fishing Ports and Communities Behind Those Ports Across Japan, and the Non-Resident Population in Fishing Communities

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Facilities intended to facilitate exchange such as factory-direct stores selling fish and fishery products (sites)	1,371	1,390	1,451	1,490	1,458	1,473
Non-resident population in fishing communities (1,000 persons)	19,854	20,024	20,222	18,558	20,108	23,420

Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency

Examples of traditional regional cuisine



Ikameshi (Hokkaido Prefecture)



Ikanago no Kugini (Hyogo Prefecture)

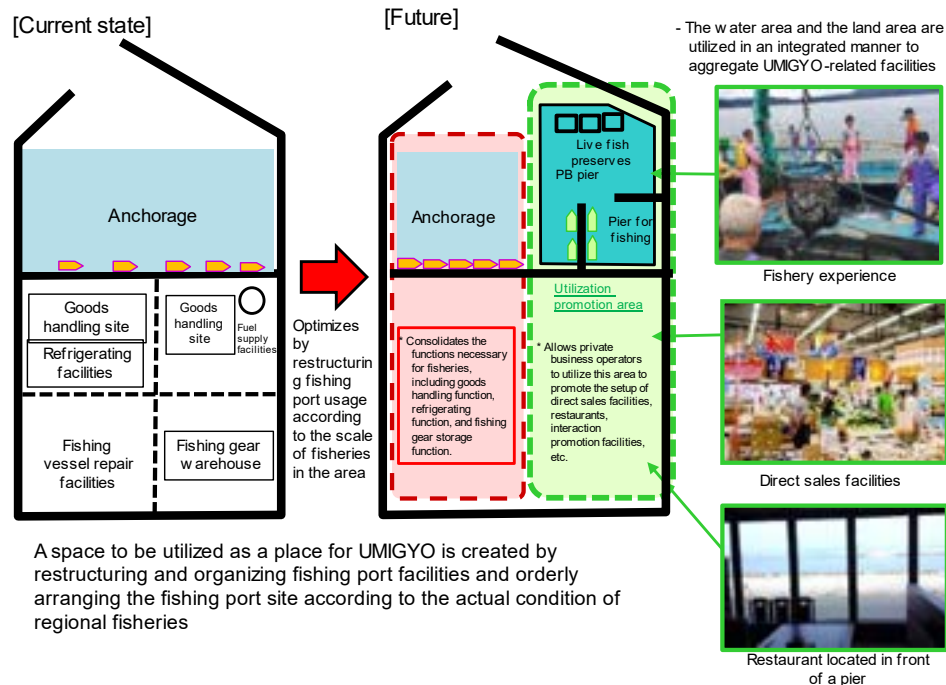
* Images: “Our Regional Cuisines,” a website managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Section 2 Initiatives for Revitalization of Fishing Communities Through “UMIGYO”

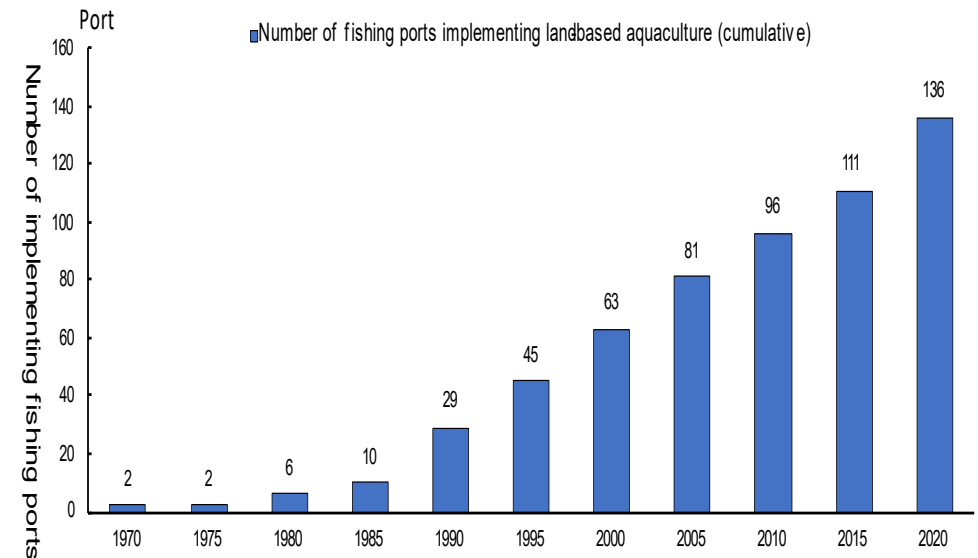
(1) UMIGYO Aiming for Revitalization of Regional Economy and the Current Situation of Initiatives Taken for UMIGYO

- Incorporating the concept of “UMIGYO” as “projects that utilize the value and attractiveness of the local resources of the sea and fishing communities”, the Basic Plan for Fisheries and the Long-term Plan for the Development of Fishing Ports and Fishing Grounds seek to secure income and employment opportunities in those communities by making the utmost use of local resources while maintaining harmony with fishing operations and by nurturing and firmly establishing “UMIGYO” as an industry with which the fisheries industry mutually complements each other, amid the declining dynamism of local communities, as exemplified by the decreasing population and aging of fishing communities.
- Fishing ports are situated in environments where it is easy to conduct land-based aquaculture using the port site and propagation and aquaculture using port water areas, and accordingly, initiatives taken to implement land-based aquaculture using fishing port sites are on the increase.
- Amid the situation where consumer needs are considered to be shifting from “*Mono* (thing) consumption” toward “*Koto* (experience/event) consumption” and “*Toki* (time) consumption,” fishing ports have a great potential for meeting the needs for “*Koto* consumption” and “*Toki* consumption” and are expected to contribute to the sustainable development of the fisheries industry through UMIGYO initiatives that utilize the value and attractiveness of the sea and fishing communities.

Image of Promoting UMIGYO at Fishing Ports



Initiatives for Land-Based Aquaculture Utilizing Fishing Port Sites



Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency

Note: The initiative-implementing fishing ports in 2020 (136 fishing ports) include 35 fishing ports farming fish, 36 fishing ports growing algae, and 65 other fishing ports (growing sea urchins, abalones, etc.).

(2) Examples of Proactive UMIGYO Initiatives

- In the situation where the consumption of fish and shellfish as food in Japan has been on a declining trend, it is important to implement initiatives to help expand the consumption of fish and fishery products by capitalizing on the appeal of seasonal fresh fish and fishery products offered by fishing communities.
- Fresh and delicious fish and fishery products are valuable local resources that attract visitors to fishing communities.
- The sale of locally available fish and fishery products and the provision of meals using such products at eating places, etc., have contributed to increasing the number of visitors to fishing communities, and many different initiatives that take advantage of the unique features of the respective regions are being implemented.

Case Example Development of an Eating Place, etc., by a Fishery Cooperative Association, and Collaboration with a Michi no Eki (Roadside Station) (Hota Fishing Port, Chiba Prefecture)

In 1995, the Hota Fishery Cooperative Association in Kyonan Town, Chiba Prefecture opened “Banya,” an eating place managed directly by the fishery cooperative association under an initiative to provide fish and fishery products directly to consumers, amidst a difficult business environment for the cooperative association due to low fish prices and other factors. The eating place attracted much attention and a growing number of visitors primarily from the Tokyo metropolitan area and its outskirts, and “Second Banya” and “Third Banya” were opened in 2000 and 2008, respectively. The offering of locally landed fish at those eating places has expanded the use of such fish as used for various kinds of fish and fishery products in small quantities and has thereby improved its added value.

In addition, the use of the fishery cooperative association’s fixed shore nets as tourist fixed shore nets, and the active expansion of businesses such as the operation of spa and accommodation facilities and the installation of visitor berths for pleasure boats, have significantly contributed to the revitalization of the local fisheries industry, as exemplified by increased employment.

Furthermore, Kyonan Town revived a closed elementary school near the fishing port as a Michi no Eki (roadside station), developing accommodation facilities, a factory-direct store, an eating place, and other facilities by using the former elementary school’s facilities. In addition, next to this elementary school, a kindergarten attached to Hota Elementary School was opened. Through collaboration among these facilities, the Hota Fishery Cooperative Association expects to see a further increase in visitors.



Interior of Banya



Michi no Eki “Hota Elementary School”

Case Example Development of Complex Businesses from a Sunday Morning Market (Tajiri Fishing Port, Osaka Prefecture)

The Tajiri Fishing Port in Tajiri Town, Osaka Prefecture is engaged in fisheries, primarily coastal fishery such as gill net fishery. Its fishing grounds shrank due to the land reclamation work begun from 1987 for the opening of Kansai Airport, causing a significant drop in the volume of fish catches while accommodation facilities and visitors increased due to the opening of the airport. Under these circumstances, the Tajiri Fishery Cooperative Association decided to utilize the fishing port to conduct tourist-oriented businesses. In 1994, the cooperative association launched a series of businesses including the organizing of Sunday morning markets for fishers to directly sell their fish and fishery products at the port, a fishery experience business, a seafood barbecue business, a marina, and a jet ski boatyard.

Subsequently, as some of the initiatives taken by the cooperative association, it set up an offshore fishing pond as a business to substitute for the fishery experience business during winter and under heavy weather conditions, and converted the seafood barbecue site, which had been closed during winter, into an all-weather facility and opened an oyster hut.

These complex businesses have become important tourist resources for the town and play a key role in the development of the community, in addition to increasing the income of fishery cooperative association partners.



Scene from a Sunday morning market



Scene from fishery experience

- It is expected that visitors deepen their interest in and understanding of the production sites of fish and fishery products by experiencing fisheries together with fishers and also understand more profoundly the fact that our dietary life is based on the blessings of nature and supported by the various activities of people involved in food, among other facts.
- The activity of “Seaside Stay,” through which tourists can, while staying in a fishing community, enjoy traditional life experience and interaction with local people, is promoted.
- Fishing and other water-based recreational activities can not only bring visitors to fishing communities but also provide opportunities for interaction between such visitors and those communities and contribute to increasing the consumption of local fish and fishery products.

Case Example

Diverse Initiatives for the Integration of Fisheries and Tourism (Kesennuma Fishing Port, Miyagi Prefecture)

In the face of the significantly falling number of tourists due to having been struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake, despite approx. 2.5 million visitors per year prior to the earthquake, Kesennuma City in Miyagi Prefecture decided to integrate fisheries and tourism in 2012 and, in the reconstruction of fisheries-related facilities such as fishing ports, developed facilities intended for tourism purposes in addition to fisheries-related purposes. The newly built fish market has a space for tours, a cooking studio to drive forward the promotion of eating fish, and a facility for dissemination of information on fisheries that exhibits an installation reproducing the cabin of a deep-sea fishing vessel. Additionally, Umino-ichi, which is a complex facility built before the earthquake and containing shopping places, an ice aquarium exhibiting approx. 450 fish species, and “Shark Museum,” has been redeveloped. In addition, the program “Choi Nozoki Kesennuma” (meaning a “short glimpse of Kesennuma”) provides visitors with opportunities to tour and experience the workplaces of businesses related to the fisheries industry, including an ice shop, a store selling packing materials such as fish boxes, and a fishing gear shop.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the relocation of the city hall building located in an area at the back of Kesennuma Bay, city development has been underway to create a lively atmosphere in the area. As part of this process, social experiments were conducted in 2022, involving activities using water bicycles and hand paddle boats in the waters of the fishing port, as well as the operation of an on-the-sea restaurant using a sightseeing boat, and initiatives have been undertaken for their commercialization.



Umino-ichi



Tour and experience at a fishing gear shop



Activity using hand paddle boats

Case Example

Collaboration with Tourism with Whales as Its Core (Taiji Fishing Port, Wakayama Prefecture)

Taiji Town in Wakayama Prefecture is the birthplace of Japan's traditional whaling industry, and fisheries including whaling play a central role in the town. For the purpose of developing the entire town into a natural park centered on whales, the Town Development Concept for Taiji Town with Whales and Natural Park was formulated in 2006, based on which the Moriura Bay Concept for the Sea of Whales is promoted in Moriura Bay, which is located at the gateway to the town. Under this concept, partition nets have been installed at the bay mouth, and small cetaceans are farm-raised or raised free-range within sea surface preserves or within the bay. This allows for close contact with whales through sea kayaking and other marine recreational activities operated by the Taiji Town Fishery Cooperative Association. In addition, “Michi no Eki Taiji” was established at the entrance of the town leading to the Moriura Bay area, and the fishery cooperative association operates it managing offerings of food menus featuring local fish and fishery products such as whale meat and the sale of such fish and fishery products, and organizes morning markets selling fresh fish and other relevant products.

The town's initiatives have effectively increased the consumption of local fish and fishery products and attracted tourists, creating employment and income in the area.



Sea kayaking

(Image source: Taiji Whale Museum)



Michi no Eki Taiji

- While it has become difficult to secure stable catches in fisheries due to changes in the marine environment among other reasons, aquaculture has the advantage of being able to produce in a planned and stable manner.
- Initiatives to combine aquaculture and other types of business, such as an initiative to treat fish and shellfish produced through aquaculture as new specialty products or to provide such fish and shellfish to factory-direct stores and eating places operated in the fishing community, are expected to be taken.
- Furthermore, there are other initiatives implemented with the aim of increasing fisheries resources by utilizing the sites, water areas, etc., of fishing ports for juvenile fish production, intermediate cultivation, seaweed bed creation, fish protection and growth, etc.

Case Example

Land-based Aquaculture of Suji-Aonori (*Enteromorpha Prolifera*) by Utilizing an Unused Fishing Port Site (Hashiri Fishing Port, Hiroshima Prefecture)

The Hashiri Fishing Port in Hashirijima, Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture used to boast the largest volume of catch in the prefecture and thrived on the processing of Japanese anchovy and nori seaweed in the past. However, the catch volume and the number of fishers have been declining, and the processing site continues to be underutilized.

Meanwhile, Mishima Foods Co., Ltd., a food manufacturer in the prefecture, was facing an issue concerning the procurement of raw materials due to a record low catch of suji-aonori for some years starting around 2017, which had caused the manufacturer to temporarily suspend its sale.

Under these circumstances, Hiroshima Prefecture publicly solicited a business operator to use the site. As a result, Mishima Foods installed land-based aquaculture facilities on the site and began land-based aquaculture of suji-aonori in June 2020.

This business has achieved the systematic production of suji-aonori, leading to an increase in its production volume, has created 18 new jobs despite the fact that employment is usually scarce in such a remote island area, and has increased the income of the fishing port from facility usage fees since the previously idle fishing port site has currently been utilized.



Land-based aquaculture facilities (indoor facilities)



Land-based aquaculture facilities (outdoor tanks)

Case Example

Creation of a Seaweed Bed in Fishing Port Waters Generated Through the Development of Breakwaters (Motoineppu Fishing Port, Hokkaido Prefecture)

The Motoineppu Fishing Port in Oumu Town, Hokkaido Prefecture is a production base for shellfish and alga harvesting for kelp, sea urchins, etc., with the small-scale trawl fishery of scallops being the main operation. The fishing port was facing an issue that the level of calmness in the port deteriorated, hindering fishery operations and making it difficult for outside vessels, etc., to evacuate. In addition, the fishing port also had a challenge related to shellfish and alga harvesting that the burden on fishers was great because they had to operate in distant fishing grounds. For that reason, the construction of breakwaters (double breakwaters) and the expansion of the port's waters were implemented as the measures to ensure calm waters in the port under the plan formulated in 2002.

In the construction of double breakwaters, crushed rocks generated through dredging in the port were used for the calm area in between the breakwater areas with the intention to effectively utilize the calm area as a seaweed bed for continuous gathering of kelp and sea urchins. The construction of double breakwaters has increased the catch volume of kelp and sea urchins, has led to improved meat content of sea urchins, and has enhanced the safety of fishing operations.



Condition after the construction of double breakwaters



State of kelp-related operations

(3) Policies, etc., for UMIGYO Promotion

- In the promotion of UMIGYO, support has been provided, among other matters, for activities directly related to UMIGYO (e.g., the development of local human resources, research necessary for the development of UMIGYO, and initiatives to improve local resources as attractive points for tourism), for the restructuring and orderly organization of fishing port facilities and sites, and for the development of facilities for promotion of local fish and fishery products, etc..
- A “UMIGYO Support Package,” which compiles policies relevant to the engagement in UMIGYO, has been prepared.
- “UMIGYO Promotion Main Consultation Service (UMIGYO Promotion Concierge),” which is the contact point to provide advice in relation to UMIGYO promotion in a comprehensive manner to people engaged in such promotion, has been set up.
- Among other materials, a “Collection of Initiatives Implemented for UMIGYO” and a “Guidebook for Effective Utilization of Fishing Port Facilities” have been prepared and published.

Main Support Programs of the MAFF for Promotion of UMIGYO

(1) Research, etc., necessary for the development of UMIGYO

- **Grant for Seashore Revitalization and Growth Promotion (Support Program for Fisheries Industry Enhancement) [out of 2 billion yen]**
 - Information dissemination, etc., to promote the effectiveness of UMIGYO support facilities, etc., and relevant research
 - Development, etc., of local human resources for community revitalization, and relevant research
 - Planning and research for vitalization of interaction in fishing communities, inviting outside human resources, etc.
- **Fishing Port Function Enhancement Program [out of 450 million yen]**
 - Research on the restructuring and assignment of fishing port functions and on the effective use thereof, and formulation of a general development plan

(2) Support for activities related to UMIGYO

- **Grant for Farming/Mountainous/Fishing Community Promotion (Program for Promotion of Innovation Originating from Farming/Mountainous/Fishing Communities) [out of 8.39 billion yen]**
 - New product development, sales channel development, or other initiatives based on cooperation among farmers/forestry workers/fishers, traders/manufacturers, etc.
 - Initiatives [enhancement], etc. for the development of a seaside stay business implementation system or the strengthening of management thereof, or for brushing up local resources as attractive contents for tourism
- **Support Program to Strengthen Fishery Cooperative Association Management Base [out of 260 million yen]**
 - Dispatch of consultants and provision of financial support to fishery cooperative associations engaged in UMIGYO
- **Grant for Supporting the Revitalization of Remote Island Fisheries [out of 1.352 billion yen]**
 - Initiatives to be jointly implemented by fishing communities in remote island areas for the revitalization of their fisheries
 - Initiatives to promote employment opportunities through fisheries and UMIGYO in specified populated remote territorial island areas

(3) Development of an environment for fishing port utilization, and development of UMIGYO support facilities

- **Fisheries Infrastructure Improvement Program [out of 73 billion yen]**
 - Restructuring, orderly arrangement, etc., of fishing port facilities and sites
- **Grant for Seashore Revitalization and Growth Promotion (Support Program for Fisheries Industry Enhancement) [out of 2 billion yen]**
 - Development of facilities for promotion of local fish and fishery products, fishery experience facilities, etc.
 - Development of simple mooring facilities for vessels other than fishing vessels, overground storage facilities, etc.
- **Grant for Farming/Mountainous/Fishing Community Promotion (Program for Improvement of Innovation Originating from Farming/Mountainous/Fishing Communities) [out of 8.39 billion yen]**
 - Development of processing facilities, sales promotion facilities (for sale/storage), etc., for agricultural, forestry, and fishery products
 - Development of facilities, rest areas, etc., for fishing, shellfish gathering, and playing on the seashore
 - Development of mooring facilities, propagation facilities, etc., for recreational fishing, diving, etc.
 - Development, etc., of facilities necessary for promotion of seaside stays, such as accommodation facilities utilizing old Japanese houses and facilities for experiencing agriculture/forestry/fisheries and farming/mountainous/fishing communities

UMIGYO Support Package

- In cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, a “UMIGYO Support Package,” which compiles policies relevant to the engagement in UMIGYO, has been prepared as a reference for private companies and fishery cooperative associations engaged in UMIGYO and for local governments, etc., promoting UMIGYO (prepared in December 2022 and updated in June 2023).
- The package is divided into the following categories according to the types of support required: “research necessary for UMIGYO development,” “introduction, creation, and continuation of business,” “management improvement and human resource development,” and “digitalization.”
- A contact point for general consultation has been set up in the Fisheries Agency to confirm with relevant government ministries and agencies depending on the subject matter of consultation and thereby provide a centralized response.