

## (5) International Resource Management

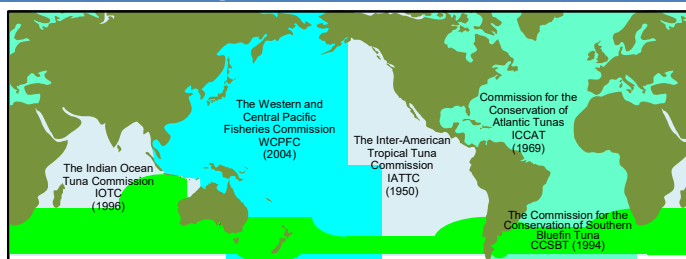
### a. Trends in Tunas Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

- The global tunas and tuna-like species' resources are managed by five regional fisheries management organizations (tRFMOs), and Japan is a member of all of the tRFMOs. Japan, as a responsible fishing nation, actively takes part in tRFMOs for appropriate management and sustainable use of resources.
- The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), at its meeting in December 2018, adopted provisions that allow any underage of the annual catch limit (up to 5% of the limit) of Pacific bluefin tuna to be added to the catch limit for the following year (carry over). A two-year extension of the current measures was agreed with regard to bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, and skipjack tuna.
- The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), at its annual meeting in August 2018, adopted the harvest control rules that were agreed on at the joint working group meeting with the WCPFC in September 2017.
- The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), due to a decline in stocks of tropical tunas, discussed the total allowable catch (TAC) of bigeye tuna for 2019 onward, country-specific quotas, and fish aggregating device (FAD) limits for purse seines, but failed to reach an agreement, so it continues to apply the TAC for 2018.
- The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), at its annual meeting in 2018, adopted management measures for the conservation of marlins, including the setting of total catch limits and prohibition of the retention of fish smaller than 60cm on board.
- The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) reported that the resources have been on a recovery trend, and Japan's quota had increased to 6,165 tons by 2018.

### b. Trends in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for Pacific Saury, Chub Mackerel, etc.

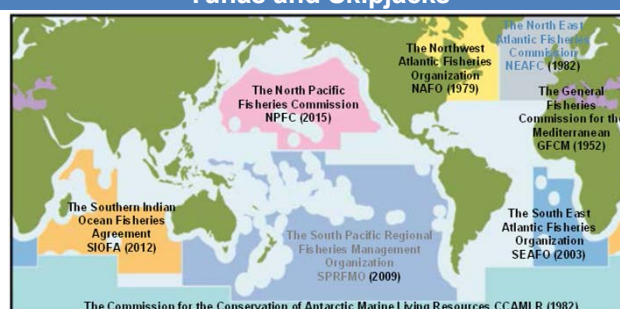
- In the high seas area in the North Pacific, the North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC) manages fisheries resources, such as Pacific saury, chub mackerel, and North Pacific armorhead.
- In July 2017, the NPFC agreed to prohibit increasing the number of Pacific saury fishing vessels of distant water fishing countries and regions permitted to operate in the high seas (while restraining a sudden increase in the number of permitted vessels of coastal countries).
- In July 2018, the NPFC agreed to include the prohibition of discarding of Pacific saury at sea and encouragement to restrain from fishing small fish in the current resource management measures.
- Japan will continue to strongly assert its concerns about a future decrease in Pacific saury resources, and call on further enhancement of resource management measures, such as appropriate limitations on catches.

#### Tunas Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (tRFMOs)



Note: The years in parentheses are the years of effectuation of the relevant treaties.

#### Major Regional Fisheries Management Organizations Managing Other Resources than Tunas and Skipjacks



Notes: 1) Currently, Japan is neither a member of the SPRFMO nor of the NEAFC.

2) The years in parentheses are the years of effectuation of the relevant treaties.

### c. Developments Toward Eradicating IUU Fishing

- Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which fails to comply with regulatory measures and carry out disorderly operations, has a risk of having adverse effects on fisheries resources and obstructing appropriate resource management.
- Initiatives toward restraining and eradicating IUU fishing have been promoted internationally. For example, regional fisheries management organizations have made efforts to list fishing vessels that have received proper fishing permission (positive list) and list fishing vessels and carriers that were found to be involved in IUU fishing (negative list), and to prevent international distribution of catches harvested by IUU fishing through the use of the catch certificate system.
- It is expected that, with the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, which came into effect in June 2016, it will become possible to conduct efficient and effective crackdown at ports through port state measures, such as the contracting states prohibiting foreign fishing vessels that have engaged in IUU fishing from calling their ports, and that this will lead to restraining and eradicating IUU fishing.

## d. Bilateral Relations in Fisheries

- Japan conducts fishery operations under the bilateral governmental agreements with Russia, South Korea, China, and Taiwan.
- The Japanese and Russian governments had consultations regarding mutual conditions for fishing in bilateral waters, the conditions of Russian salmon and trout fisheries, etc.
- The Japanese and Korean governments have not reached agreement about operation conditions for mutual fishing access, etc., and therefore mutual consultations are still underway.
- The Japanese and Chinese governments have not reached agreement about operation conditions for mutual fishing access, etc. and therefore mutual consultations are still underway.
- The Japanese and Taiwanese governments have divided the waters in which they can conduct fishing operations based on their own respective rules, and are carrying out operations on a trial basis.
- Although the EEZs of the Pacific Island countries continue to serve as vital fishing grounds, the severity of fishing conditions continues to increase due to fishing fee hikes, establishment of marine protect areas, etc.

## (6) New Developments Concerning Whaling

- The International Whaling Commission (IWC) is a resource management organization which has a dual mandate, that is, conservation of whale stocks and orderly development of the whaling industry. However, due to the long-standing confrontation between countries supporting sustainable use of whales and anti-whaling countries, it has continued to be unable to make decisions on either management or protection of whales.
- With the aim of having the IWC restore its function as a resource management organization, Japan has groped for a solution for more than 30 years.
- At the 67th Meeting of the IWC held in September 2018, Japan proposed a IWC reform plan aimed at enabling member states that have different fundamental positions on whales and whaling to coexist within the IWC. However, countries that focus exclusively on the protection of whales and do not acknowledge the need for their sustainable use failed to show compromise, and Japan's reform proposal was voted down. It became clear through the discussions leading up to that point that there is not even a possibility for coexistence of different opinions or positions.
- Due to these developments, Japan fundamentally reviewed its position as an IWC member, and closely examined every option. As a result, Japan decided to withdraw from the IWC.
- Whaling, which will be resumed in July 2019 for the first time in 30 years, will be conducted in Japan's territorial seas and EEZ within the scope of catch limits calculated based on the method adopted by the IWC (the revised management procedure (RMP)), targeting common minke whales, sei whales, and Bryde's whales, which have been clearly identified to exist at sufficient resource levels.



Masaaki Tanai, then State Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, explaining Japan's position at the 67th Meeting of the IWC



A small whaler catching Baird's beak whales, etc. which are not subject to IWC protection in Japan's coastal waters

## (7) Overseas Fishery Cooperation

- For the purpose of the promotion of the fisheries industry and fishing resource management, the Japanese government offers grant aid (for the construction of fisheries facilities, etc.) and technical cooperation (the dispatch of experts, etc.) to fishery sectors in countries that have important fishing grounds for Japanese fishing vessels and countries sharing the principle of sustainable use of marine living resources.
- With regard to coastal countries such as Pacific Ocean island countries, in the waters of which Japanese fishing vessels operate, the Japanese government supports private organizations' cooperation provided to such countries in the repair, etc. of fisheries facilities and in the transfer or dissemination of fisheries technologies.
- The Japanese government provides financial and technical assistance to the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) in order to achieve sustainable fisheries in the Southeast Asia region.

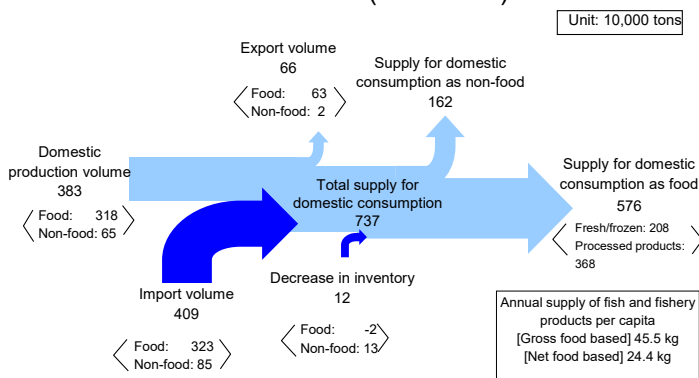
## Section 4 Trends in the Supply-Demand and Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products in Japan

### (1) Supply-Demand Situation in Fish and Fishery Products

- The supply of fish and fishery products for domestic consumption was estimated at 7.37 million tons for FY2017 (converted on a fresh fish basis, estimates), of which 5.76 million tons (78%) were for human consumption (food) and 1.62 million tons (22%) for feed and fertilizer (non-food).
- The self-sufficiency rates (estimates) of fish and fishery products for human consumption for FY2017 decreased by 1 point from the previous year to 55%.

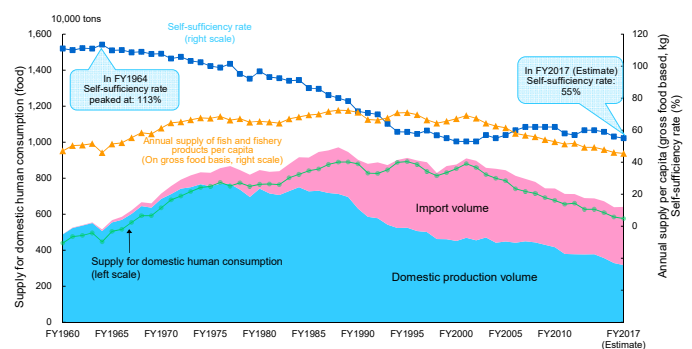
#### Japan's Production and Consumption Structure of Fish and Fishery Products

< FY2017 (Estimates) >



Source: Food Balance Sheet (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

#### Trends in Self-sufficiency Rates of Fish and Fishery Products for Human Consumption



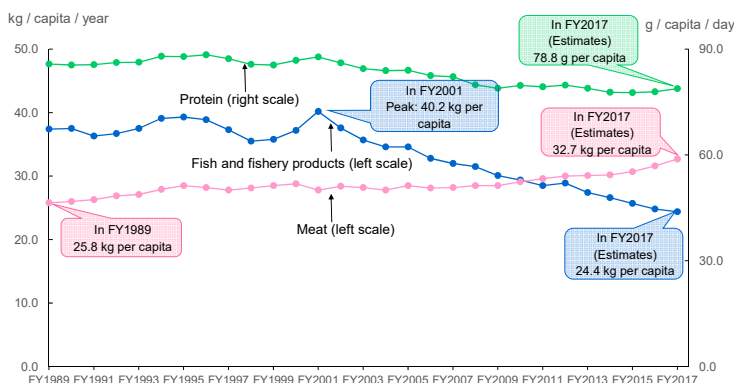
Source: Food Balance Sheet (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

### (2) Status of the Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products

#### a. Trends in the Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products and Consumer Awareness

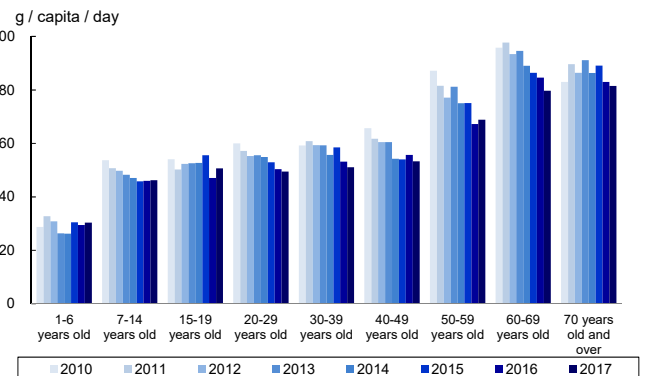
- The annual consumption of fish and fishery products per capita decreased by 0.4 kg from the previous year to 24.4 kg in FY2017 (estimates).
- The fish and fishery product consumption by 49 years old or younger people is lower than the consumption by 50 years old or older people. In addition, the consumption by people in their 50s and 60s is on the decrease, as well. Meanwhile, the consumption by people 20 years old or younger has stayed level.
- The most purchased fish species are salmon, tuna, and Japanese amberjack, which are sold in fillets.
- The annual spending per household on fresh fish and fishery products had been flat in recent years, but has been on a slight decline over the past two years.
- A survey on consumers' diet preference showed an increase in the number of those who prefer a healthier and simpler diet.

#### Trends in Annual Per Capita Consumption of Fish and Fish Products and Meat (Net Food) and Daily Per Capita Consumption of Protein



Source: Food Balance Sheet (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

#### Daily Per Capita Seafood Intake by Age Bracket

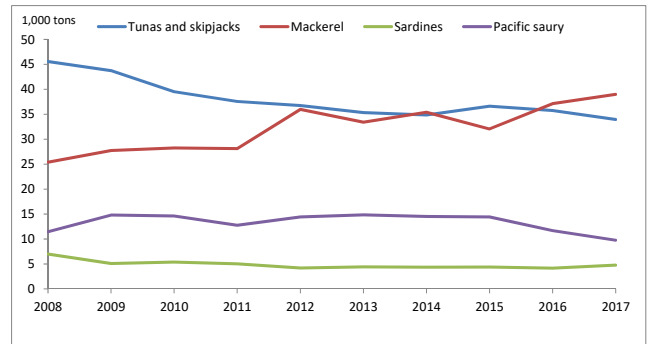


Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency, based on the National Health and Nutrition Survey (the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

### Column Canned Mackerel Bursting into Popularity

Canned mackerel is the most produced canned fishery product in Japan. After the Great East Japan Earthquake, the production volume of reasonably priced canned mackerel increased as one of the food items for stockpiling. As the health-promoting effect of the nutritious blue-skinned fish was subsequently featured by the media and also due to their stable supply, the canned mackerel boom continued. Other canned fishery products, such as canned sardines, that are similarly rich in DHA and EPA also drew public attention.

Production Volume of Major Canned Fishery Products



(Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency based on data from the Japan Canners Association)

## b. Efforts to Popularize Gyo Shoku (Fish Eating)

○ Since seafood consumption has declined among young generation in Japan, it is important to create opportunities for young people to become familiar with fish diet through school lunches, etc. In recent years, activities to popularize fish eating have been active; for instance, fishers, etc. themselves visit schools, etc. to give classes.

○ Under the "Delight of a Fish-Rich Country" project, in which both public and private sectors cooperate with each other, "Fast Fish," an event in which easy-to-eat and fun-to-serve food products/ways are selected (as of the end of March 2019, 3,288 products), has been held among other events. The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations has selected and introduced "Pride Fish," which are seafoods that fishers themselves recommend with confidence.

### Case Example

### School Lunches Effectively Utilizing Unused Fish (Kanagawa Ward, Yokohama City)

The Fish Diet Promotion Council of the Yokohama City Central Wholesale Market has provided school meals utilizing unused fish, in collaboration with elementary schools located within Kanagawa Ward. It also holds visiting lectures about the fisheries industry.



A visiting lecture at Yokohama City Nishiterao Daini Elementary School (Photo courtesy: Yokohama City)

### Column

### The Sixth Fish-1 Grand Prix

Contests such as the pride fish cooking contest and the domestic fast fish product contest were held, and a "rice bowl topped with simmered and broiled Choshi alfonson" and "three-colored Yobuko swordtip squid steamed dumplings" respectively won the grand prix.



JF Choshi (Chiba Federation of Japan Fisheries Cooperative Association)  
Rice bowl topped with simmered and broiled Choshi alfonson  
(Photo courtesy: JF Zengyoren)

## (3) Approaches to Ensuring Information Provision to Consumers and to Protecting Intellectual Property

- Food labeling has been mandatory under the Food Labeling Act and comprehensively and centrally implemented since 2015.
- In September 2017, a Cabinet Office Order to partially amend food labeling standards was put into force, which has made it mandatory for each domestically produced processed food product to have a label displaying the place of origin of its ingredient that accounts for the largest part of the food product in terms of weight (nori seaweed used for onigiri [rice ball] is subject to such labeling requirement irrespective of the proportion of nori seaweed to the onigiri's weight).
- The Marine Eco-Label Certification System has been gradually adopted around the world. In Japan, MEL certifications issued by the Marine Eco-Label Japan Council (MEL Council) have become widespread. In September 2018, an application was filed to seek its recognition under the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).
- Under the geographical indication (GI) protection system, Echizen Gani was newly registered in FY2018 as a fishery product.

Registration No.	Name	Photo	Place of Production of Specific Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Product and Foodstuff
69	Echizen Gani		Fukui Prefecture

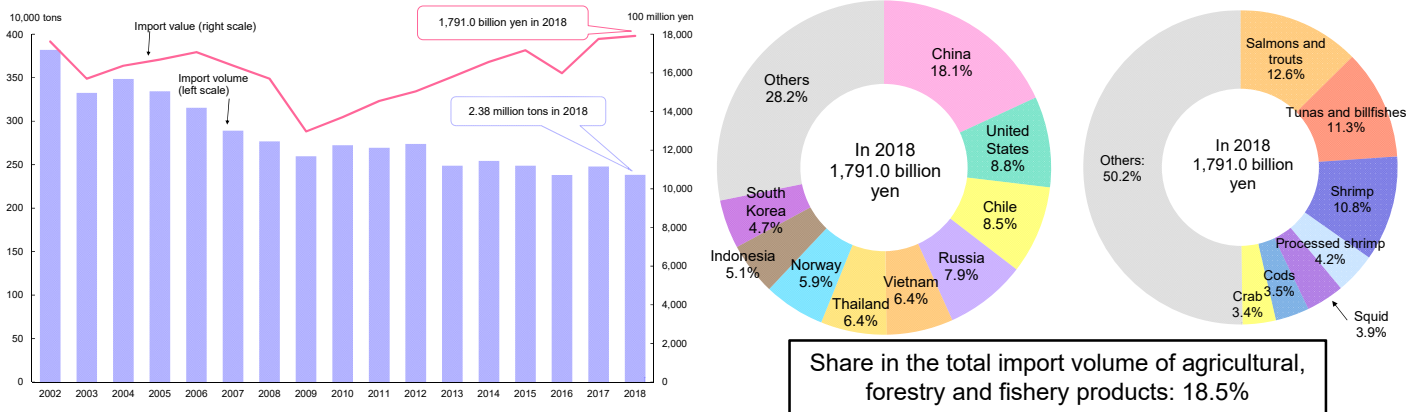


## (4) Trends in the Trade of Fish and Fishery Products

### a. Import Trends in Fish and Fishery Products

- The import volume of fish and fishery products (on a product weight basis) decreased 4% year-on-year to 2.38 million tons in 2018, and the import value increased 1% year-on-year to 1,791.0 billion yen.
- Major import partners are China, the United States, Chile and Russia in terms of value.
- Major import items are salmon and trouts, tunas and billfishes, and shrimp in terms of value.

#### Trends in the Import Volume and Value of Fish and Fishery Products

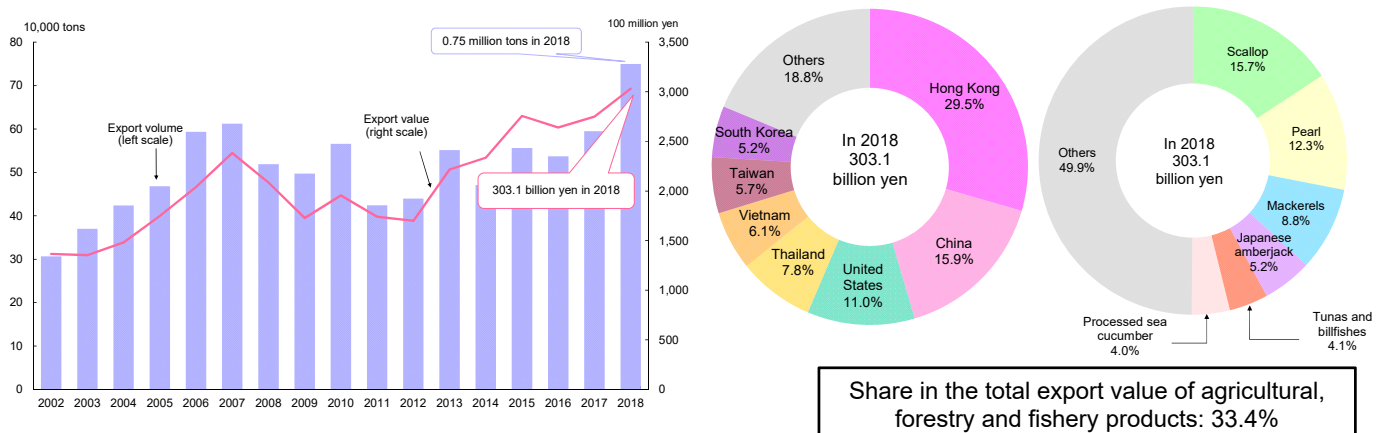


Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency, based on the Foreign Trade Statistics (the Ministry of Finance)

### b. Export Trends in Fish and Fishery Products

- The export volume of fish and fishery products (on a product weight basis) increased 26% year-on-year to 0.75 million tons in 2018, and the export value also increased 10% year-on-year to 303.1 billion yen.
- Major export partners are Hong Kong, China, and the United States in terms of value.
- Major export items are scallop, pearl, etc. in terms of value.
- The "Strategy to Improve Export Performance in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" was compiled in May 2016. According to the strategy, the government intends to improve fishery products' production system with the aim of expanding export, and to improve the export environment in a manner that can address the expansion of overseas markets and that can ensure compliance with the health standards, etc. of export partners. With regard to agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foodstuff, the "Economic Policy to Attain Investment for the Future" compiled in August 2016 sets an export target of 1 trillion yen (350 billion yen for fish and fishery products) for the year 2019.

#### Trends in the Export Volume and Value of Fish and Fishery Products



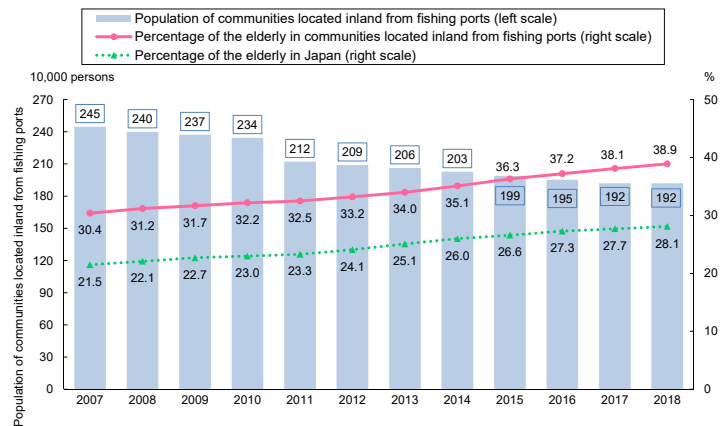
Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency, based on the Foreign Trade Statistics (the Ministry of Finance)

## Section 5 Development of Safe and Dynamic Fishing Communities

### (1) Current Status and Role of Fishing Communities

- Many fishing communities are situated in advantageous locations for fishery production but are vulnerable to natural disasters (34% of communities located inland from fishing ports are in peninsular areas, and 19% in isolated island areas). Population is rapidly aging and decreasing (the percentage of the elderly in communities located inland from fishing ports is 39%).
- Fisheries and fishing communities have multifunctional roles such as (i) conserving the natural environment, (ii) safeguarding the lives and property of the public, (iii) providing exchange opportunities and (iv) developing and maintaining local communities. Benefits from the multifunctional roles extend to the public.
- The new Fishery Act provides that the national and prefectural governments are to give sufficient consideration so that the activities of fishers, etc. are conducted in a sound manner and fishing communities are revitalized, given that fisheries and fishing communities have multifunctional roles.

#### Population and Percentage of the Elderly in Communities Located Inland from Fishing Ports



Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency, based on the National Census and the Population Estimates (the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)  
 Note: The population of communities located inland from fishing ports and their percentages of the elderly (2011-2018) do not include data on three prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima).

### Multifunctional Roles of Fisheries and Fishing Communities



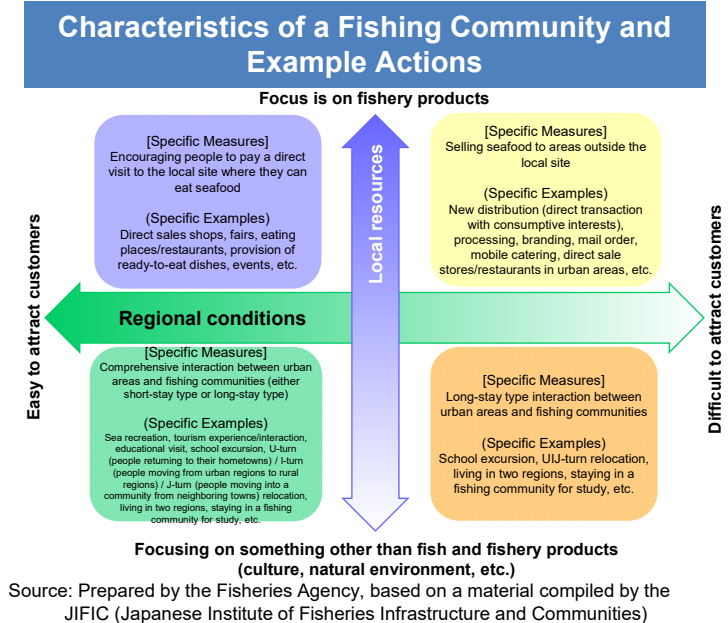
Source: Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, based on a report by the Science Council of Japan (only data on the fisheries industry and fishing communities are extracted)

### (2) Development of Safe Fishing Communities Where People Can Live in Peace

- Fishing ports and fishing communities require both the improvement of disaster prevention capabilities and the promotion of disaster risk reduction measures. Multiple protection measures for fishing communities using breakwaters and seawalls, the construction of breakwaters and seawalls that are resistant to tsunamis, the preparation of evacuation routes, etc. have been promoted.
- In fishing communities, the improvement of living environment is usually lagging behind. The development of fishing communities' roads, drains, etc. has been promoted.
- Measures against the aging of infrastructures are government-wide issues. The maintenance and renewal of infrastructures in fishing ports and communities have been promoted in accordance with plans incorporating measures for preventive maintenance.

### (3) Activation of Fishing Communities

- For the activation of fishing communities, it is important to discover local resources in their regions, understand the characteristics of their regions, and on these bases, select specific actions. In some cases, cooperation with relevant industries is important.
- "Seaside Stay" is a type of "Countryside Stay" through which a visitor can enjoy the traditional life experience of a rural community and the exchange with local people in such community, and refers specifically to such experience and exchange in a fishing community. The government supports the implementation of measures concerning contents, such as efforts to polish up community resources as attractive tourist contents, and measures for infrastructures, such as the arrangement of accommodation facilities by utilizing old folk houses, etc.
- Thanks to the efforts of "Seashore Revitalization Plans" and the "Wide-Area Seashore Revitalization Plans," the activation of fishing communities is expected to be accomplished through the promotion of fisheries.



#### Case Example Interchange Between Cities and a Fishing Community by Utilizing a Closed School

As a measure against a decrease in the number of fishers and shortage of successors, the Nishiura District in the north of Wakasa Town, Fukui Prefecture, has promoted regional revitalization initiatives to create vigor and prosperity in the area by effectively utilizing the building of an elementary school that was closed in 2017. The building has been renovated into a fishing community experiencing facility with a cooking area for processing local fish and accommodation rooms where visitors can stay, attracting young people who will lead the next generation from urban areas, and enabling interchange between the young people and local residents across generations. The facility opened in April 2018 as Wakasa Town Misaki Fishing Community "Misakichi."



Scene of a seminar



An art room renovated into a cooking area

(Misakichi website)

## Section 6 Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

### (1) Conditions of the Restoration/Reconstruction from the Earthquake Damage in the Fisheries Industry

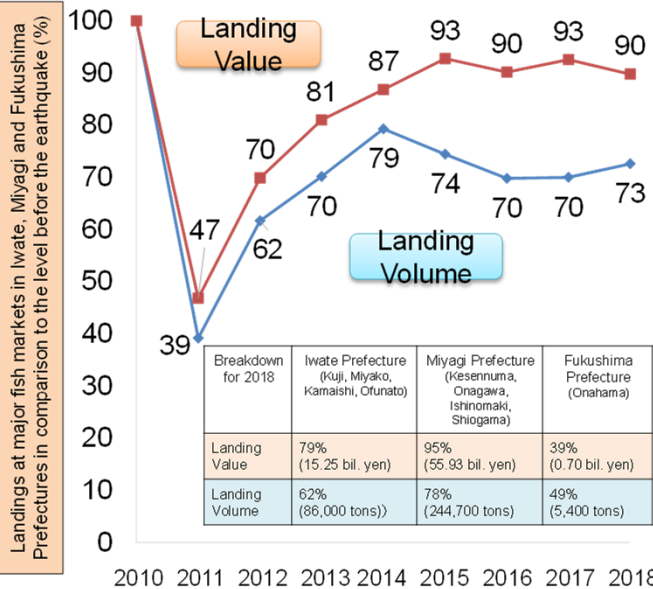
- The government continues to make efforts to restore and reconstruct the fisheries industry in the disaster-affected areas.
- For fishing ports that serve as bases for the fisheries industry, high-sanitary-control freight handling areas, earthquake-resistant piers, etc. have been developed.



## Summary of Restoration/Reconstruction of the Fisheries Industry Following Great East Japan Earthquake (as of March 2018)

### 1. Landings

- The landing value has recovered to 90% of the level before the earthquake, and the landing volume to 73%.

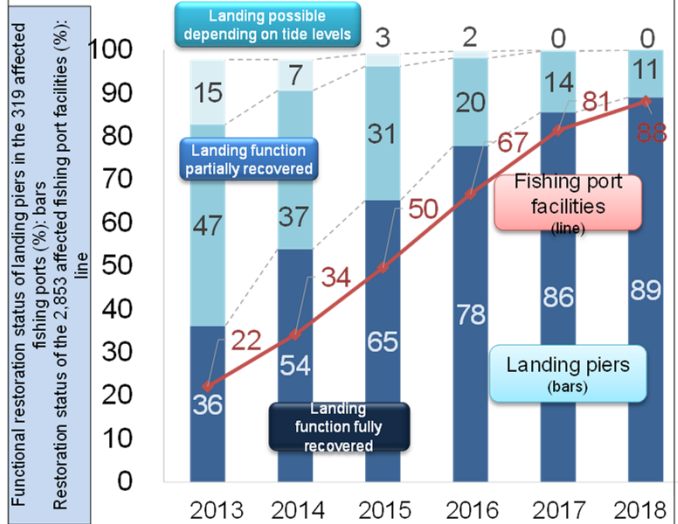


Landing Value (100 mil. yen)	801	375	560	649	695	743	722	741	719
Landing Volume (1,000 tons)	463	181	285	325	367	345	323	322	336

\* The 2010 values are those for March 2010 through February 2011, and the values for other years are those for February through January of the following year.

### 2. Fishing Ports

- The landing functions have recovered in all affected fishing ports.

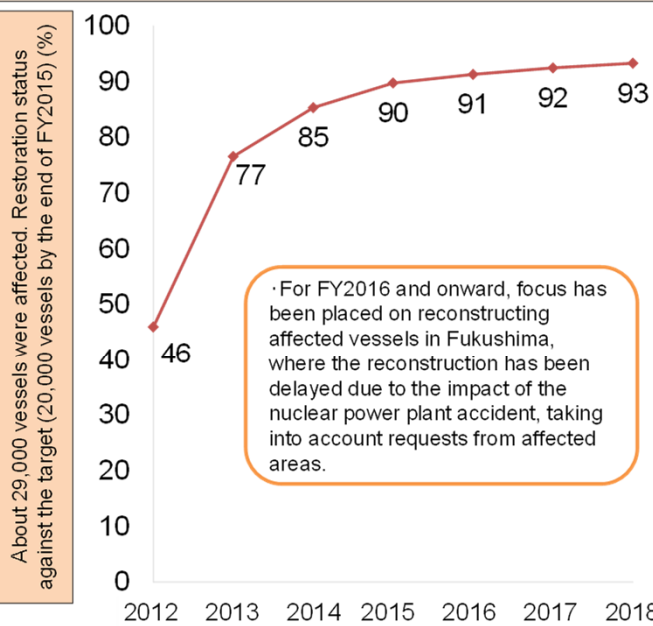


Regarding landing piers						
Landing function fully recovered (fishing port)	115	172	208	248	273	284
Landing function partially recovered (fishing port)	149	117	99	65	45	35
Landing possible depending on tide levels (fishing port)	48	23	9	5	1	0
Fishing facilities of which restoration has been completed (facilities)	631	974	1,417	1,903	2,324	2,514

\* Fishing port facilities mean piers, breakwaters, anchorages, roads, etc.  
\* The number of affected fishing ports is the total number for seven prefectures.

### 3. Fishing Vessels

- The restoration target (20,000 vessels) has been achieved up to 93%.



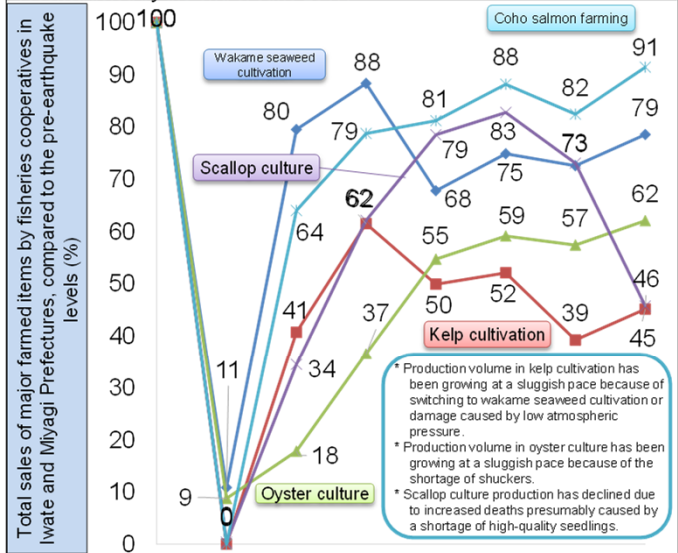
Number of vessels restored	9,195	15,308	17,065	17,947	18,257	18,486	18,651
Iwate	4,217	7,768	8,542	8,805	8,852	8,852	8,852
Miyagi	3,186	5,358	6,293	6,861	7,106	7,310	7,465
Fukushima	-	256	289	340	358	383	393

\* The number of vessels for each year is that as of the end of March.

\* The number of vessels restored is the total number for 21 prefectures.

### 4. Aquaculture

- All aquaculture facilities wishing to resume operations have been reconstructed by the end of June 2017.



Unit: tons								
Wakame seaweed cultivation <sup>1</sup>	34,439	3,742	27,379	30,414	23,354	25,799	25,002	27,047
Kelp cultivation <sup>2</sup>	13,817	0	5,633	8,502	6,904	7,205	5,433	6,250
Oyster culture <sup>3</sup>	4,031	354	719	1,476	2,207	2,386	2,316	2,503
Scallop culture <sup>4</sup>	14,873	56	5,130	9,245	11,677	12,313	10,871	6,810
Coho salmon farming <sup>5</sup>	14,750	0	9,448	11,619	11,978	13,007	12,159	13,486

\*1 Fishing season is February through May.

\*2 Fishing season is March through August.

\*3 Fishing season is September through the following May.

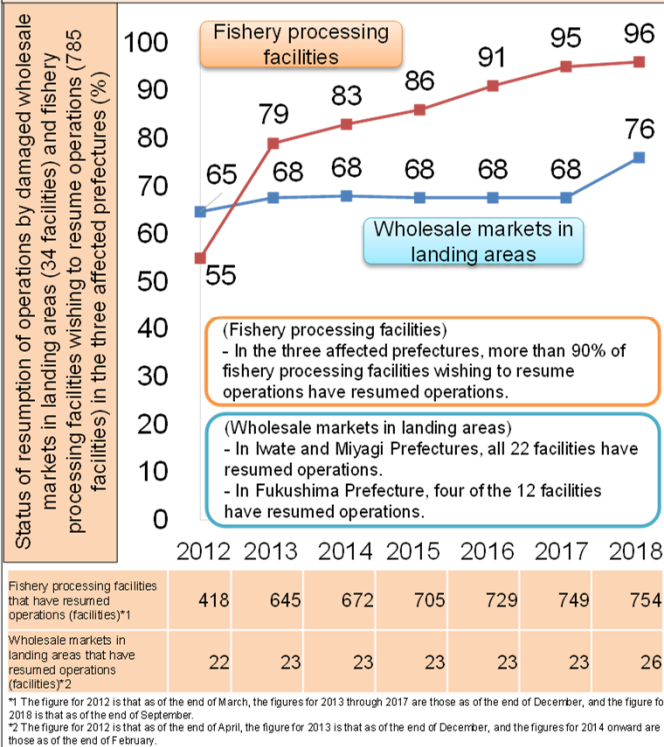
\*4 Fishing season is April through the following March.

\*5 Fishing season is March through August.



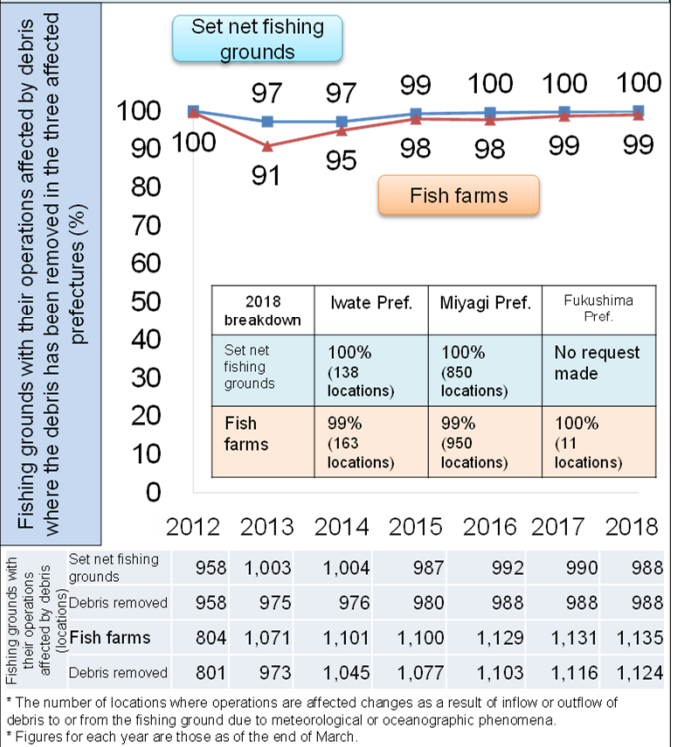
## 5. Processing and Distribution Facilities

- More than 90% of fishery processing facilities wishing to resume operations have resumed operations.



## 6. Debris

- Debris removal has been completed in most set net fishing grounds and fish farms where operations were affected by debris.



Source: The Fisheries Agency

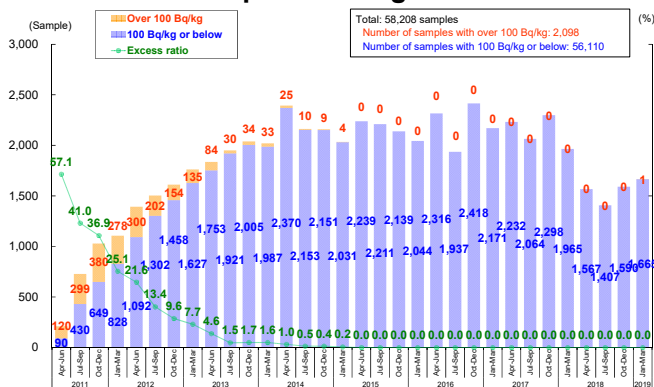
## (2) Response to the Impact of the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

### (a) Monitoring of Radioactive Materials in Fish and Fishery Products and Trial Fishing Operation/Selling off the Coast of Fukushima

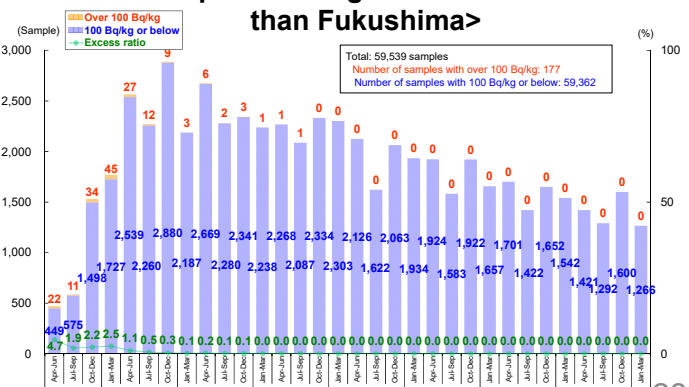
- The government, in cooperation with prefectural governments and fisheries cooperatives concerned, implements monitoring of radioactive materials in fish and fishery products and releases the results.
- In relation to marine species, since April 2015, only one sample collected in Fukushima exceeded the standard limits in January 2019 (for the first time in three years and ten months), and there have been no samples collected in other prefectures that exceeded the standard limits since September 2014. In relation to freshwater species, in FY2018 five samples collected in Fukushima exceeded the standard limits but no samples collected in other prefectures exceeded them.
- After full evaluation of the results of monitoring, trial fishing operation/selling was implemented off the coast of Fukushima. Since April 2017, the number of target species has been expanded to all fish and shellfish (except fish species subject to distribution restriction). From June 2018, fox jacopever, rockfish, and common sea bass became subject to distribution. As a result, almost all of the important species off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture became subject to distribution.

### Monitoring Results of Radioactive Materials in Fish and Fishery Products (as of the End of March 2019)

#### <Marine Species Caught in Fukushima>



#### <Marine Species Caught in Other Prefectures than Fukushima>



Source: The Fisheries Agency

### Case Example Bringing the Revived Joban Region's Fish and Fishery Products to the Table!: Fukushima Fresh Fish Delivery Section

In June 2018, Fukushima Prefecture, Fukushima Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations, and Aeon Retail Co., Ltd. introduced the Fukushima Fresh Fish Delivery Section, a permanent sales corner for fish produced in Fukushima Prefecture, in five stores in the Tokyo metropolitan area. Fish caught in Fukushima's coastal fisheries are extremely fresh as they are all caught in one-day trial fishing operations. In addition, these fish are subject to Fukushima Prefecture's monitoring inspections, fishery cooperatives' day-to-day screening inspections, as well as Aeon Retail's weekly inspections, so they boast remarkable freshness, sense of assurance, and safety. At the section, trained sales staff members hold a tasting sales event every day, and explain to consumers not only the tastiness, safety, and how to eat the fish, but also describe the distribution routes and advertise the freshness of the fish. From October 2018 the Fukushima Fresh Fish Delivery Section has been expanded to eight stores in the Tokyo metropolitan area and Miyagi Prefecture.



Logo of the Fukushima Fresh Fish Delivery Section  
(Source: Fukushima Prefecture)

## b. Sweeping away Unfounded Reputational Damage and Response to Overseas Import Restrictions

- It is true that some consumers still remain suspicious of food produced in Fukushima. Therefore, the Fisheries Agency has continued to monitor radioactive materials in fish and fishery products and to publish the results to consumers in an easy-to-understand manner and its website provides Q&A on radioactive materials and fish/fishery products to ensure that correct information is given to every consumer.
- Monitoring results are communicated to import partners with explanations on the details of monitoring and safety measures, to have import restrictions relaxed or removed. As a result, 30 countries among the 53 countries and regions that had continued to impose ban on fish and fishery product imports from some prefectures completely withdrew their import restrictions by the end of March 2019.
- As for South Korea's import restrictions, the WTO dispute settlement procedures were initiated in 2015. In February 2018, the panel published a report recommending South Korea to rectify its measures in accordance with the WTO/SPS agreements. South Korea, dissatisfied with the panel's verdict, filed an appeal with the WTO Appellate Body in April of the same year. On April 12, 2019, the Appellate Body published a report, overturning a part of its verdict, but it made no change from the verdict in regard to the safety of Japanese foods.
- The government has continued to encourage countries and regions that still impose an import ban on agricultural, forestry and fishery products produced in Japan to abolish or ease their import ban, while explaining once again the safety of Japanese foods and Japan's safety management initiatives.

# Structure of "FY2019 Fisheries Policy"

## Overview

Focus of measures, fiscal measures, tax measures, financial measures, and policy assessment

## I. Fishery Resource Management for Making Fisheries a Growth Industry

- Shifting to advanced resource management in Japan and promoting global resource management
- Strengthening the fisheries regulatory system
- Strengthening the functions of income stabilization measures that contribute to stable business management of fishers engaging in appropriate resource management, etc.

## II. Reform of the Distribution Structure which Contributes to Increasing the Income of Fishers

- Establishing a competitive distribution structure
- Developing measures for processing, distribution, consumption, and export

## III. Development of an Environment for Securing Leaders and Expanding Investments

- Steady conduct of Seashore Revitalization Plans and fostering of human resources
- Creating an environment for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
- Demonstrating the roles and restructuring and improving of fisheries cooperatives organizations
- Supporting fishery management through appropriate loans, credit guarantees, and fisheries insurance systems

## IV. Efforts to Support Revitalization of Fisheries and Fishing Communities

- Comprehensive development of fishing ports, fishing grounds, and fishing communities
- Promoting the demonstration of multifunctional roles
- Strategic promotion of research, studies, and technological development in the fisheries industry
- Strengthening safety measures for fisheries by fishing vessels
- Increasing the number of visitors to fishing communities through the promotion of Nagisa Haku (seaside overnight stay)

## V. Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

- Steady restoration and reconstruction
- Overcoming the impact of the nuclear power plant accident

## VI. Requirements for the Comprehensive and Systematic Promotion of the Fisheries Policy

- Promoting measures in an efficient manner through coordination between relevant ministries and agencies
- Management and assessment of the progress of measures
- Implementing measures from a public point of view, taking into account the needs of consumers and the public
- Compiling and enhancing the use of statistics in line with policy needs
- Helping business owners and producers become independent and demonstrate originality and ingenuity
- Taking fiscal measures in an efficient and focused manner