

[Case example: Nihonkai Wajima Maru's purse seine fishing obtained MEL Japan's certification (The Wajima Fishermen's Production Association, Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture)]

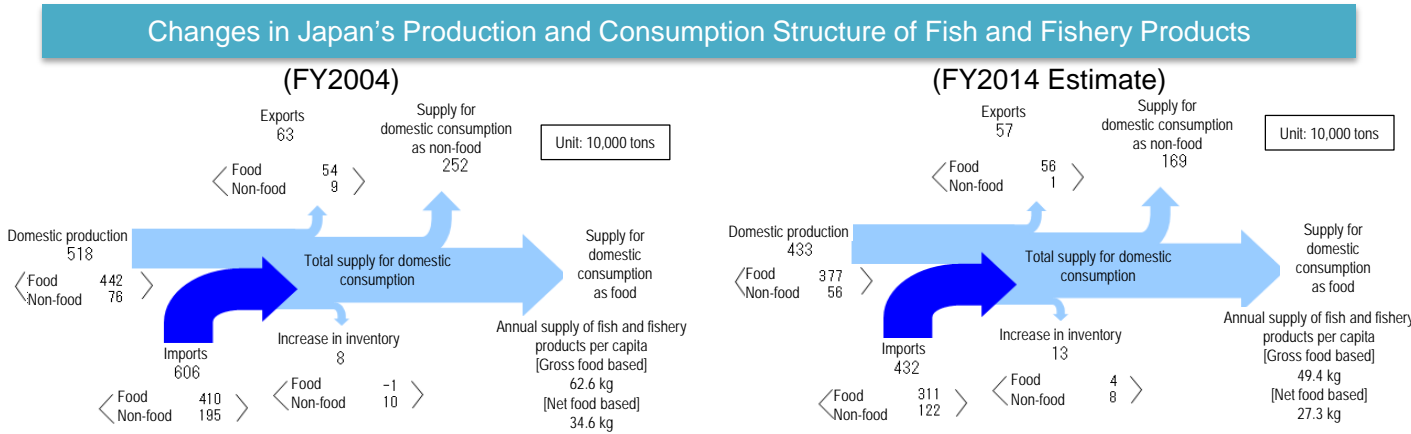
- In September 2015, Nihonkai Wajimamaru's purse seine fishing of the Wajima Fishermen's Production Association obtained MEL Japan's certification at the production and distribution/processing stages for the first time as large- and medium-sized purse seine fishing.
- The Association's efforts to maintain the freshness of its products leads to the improvement of fish prices, which makes its business management independent from the amount of catches. In addition, reduction of the fishing effort, such as downsizing fishing gear and operations and limiting the number of fishing days, is under way.



Section 3 Trends in consumption of fish and fishery products along with supply-demand situation

(1) Supply-demand situation in fish and fishery products

- Supply of fish and fishery products for domestic consumption was estimated at 7.96 million tons for 2014 (converted on a fresh fish basis), of which 6.27 million tons (79%) were for human consumption (food) and 1.69 million (21%) tons for feed and fertilizer (non-food).
- Supply of fish and fishery products for domestic consumption decreased 24% (or 2.56 million tons) from 2004 levels.



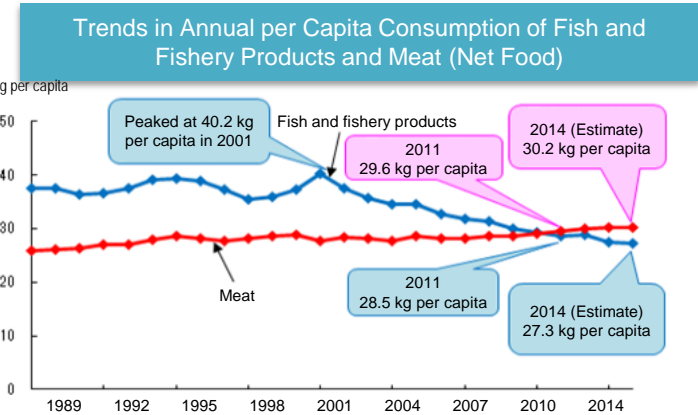
Source: Food Balance Sheet (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

Note 1: Data (excluding net food-based supply) is converted on a fresh fish basis and does not include whales and seaweeds.

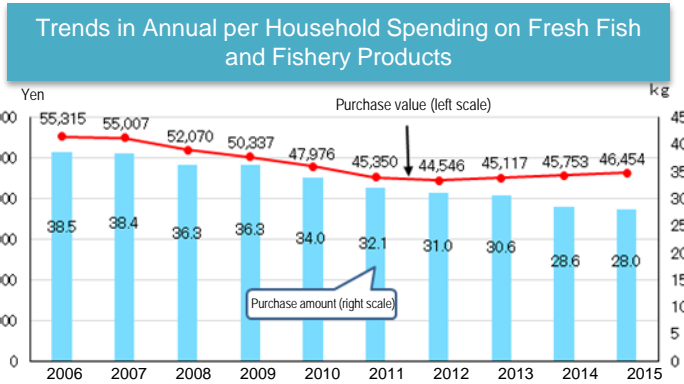
Note 2: The supply of net food per capita per year is based on parts that can be consumed directly (heads, entrails, bones, fins, etc., are excluded)

(2) Consumption trends in fish and fishery products

- Annual consumption of fish and fishery products per capita peaked at 40.2 kg in 2001 and has been on the decline since then; it decreased 0.1 kg year on year to 27.3 kg in 2014.
- Fish are an excellent source of protein and contain a variety of nutrients such as DHA, EPA, etc., which enhance human health. A well-balanced fish diet can maintain and improve health.
- Japanese food and fish diet, which constitute part of Japanese culture, should be promoted through school lunches, etc., to help young people develop their knowledge about food and the ability to select good food.
- Long-term cooperation with various stakeholders is a key to encourage people to eat more fish. A variety of promotion programs are expected to help people savor the taste of fish and expand its consumption.



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



Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication)

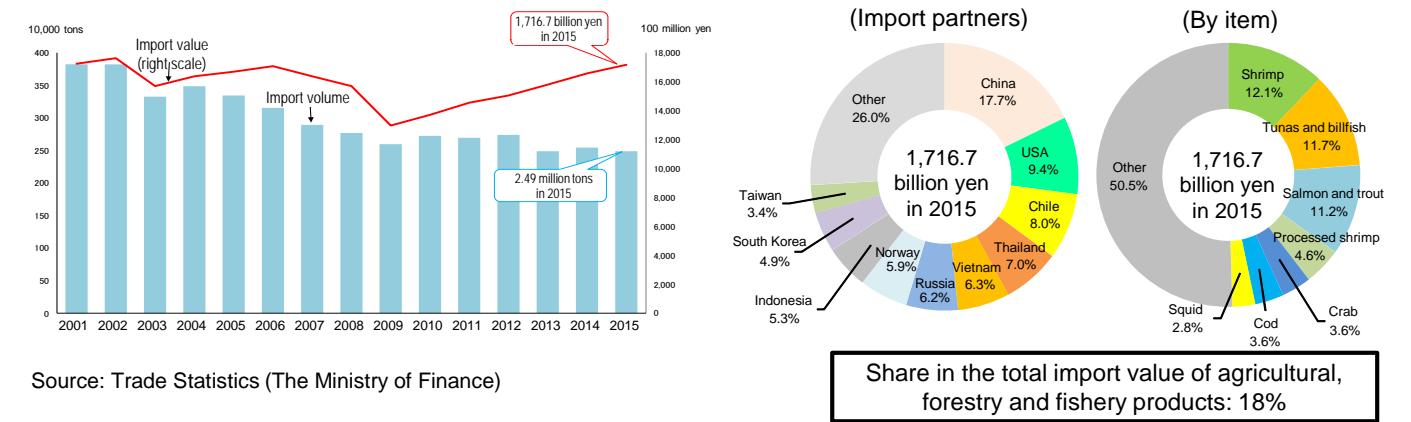
Note: Households with more than two people

(3) Export-import trends in fish and fishery products

(Trends in fish and fishery product imports to Japan)

- Import volume of fish and fishery products (on a product weight basis) decreased 2% year on year to 2.49 million tons in 2015 while import value increased 4% to 1,716.7 billion yen.
- Major import partners are China, the U.S., Chile and Thailand in terms of value .
- Major import items are shrimp, tunas and billfish, and salmon and trout in terms of value.

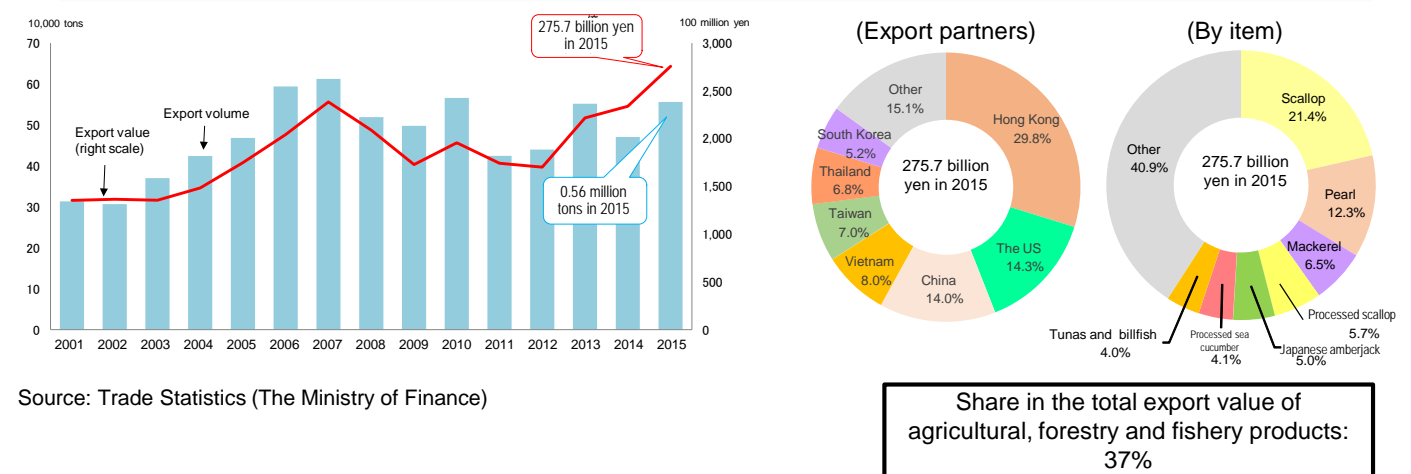
Trends in Import Volume and Value of Fish and Fishery Products



(Trends in fish and fishery product exports from Japan)

- Export volume of fish and fishery products (on a product weight basis) increased 18% year on year to 560,000 tons in 2015 while export value also increased 18% to 275.7 billion yen. Major export partners are Hong Kong, the U.S. and China, which together account for about 60% of the total in terms of value. Major export items are scallops and pearls.
- The Japan Seafood Export Promotion Association was formed in February 2015 to establish “Japan brand” and a year-round supply system through partnerships among producers while receiving support from the government and related organizations such as JETRO.
- To comply with export partners’ health standards, the government promotes HACCP authorization, which is required for exports to the U.S. and the EU, while streamlining the process to issue certificates of export.
- While Washoku is currently booming all around the world, appropriate understanding of Japanese food is important

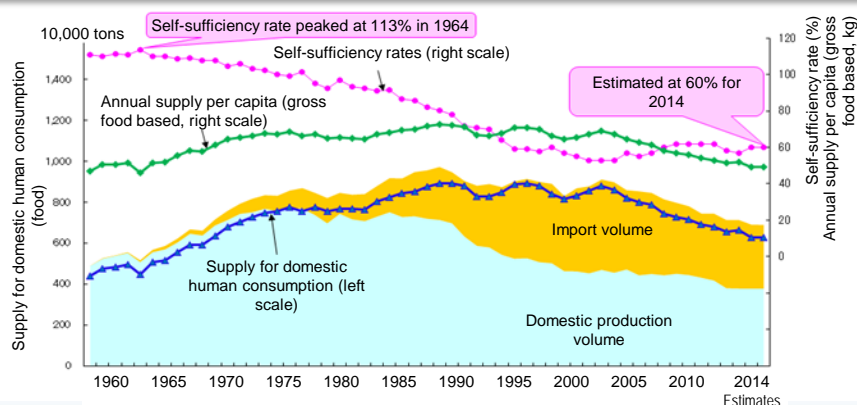
Trends in Export Volume and Value of Fish and Fishery Products



(4) Self-sufficiency rates of fish and fishery products

- The self-sufficiency rate of fish and fishery products in 2014 stood at 60%, as it did in the previous year, which can be attributed to a leveling off of domestic production and demand.

Trends in Self-sufficiency Rates of Fish and Fishery Products



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

Note 1: Self sufficiency rate (%)

= (Domestic production volume / Supply for domestic consumption) x 100

Note 2: Supply for domestic consumption

= Domestic production + Import – Export – Increase in inventory

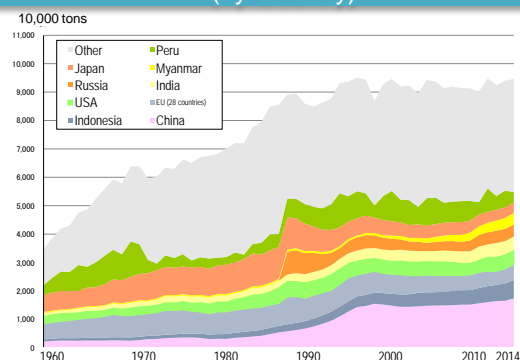
Section 4 International situation surrounding the fishing industry

(1) World fisheries and aquaculture

(Production of world fisheries and aquaculture)

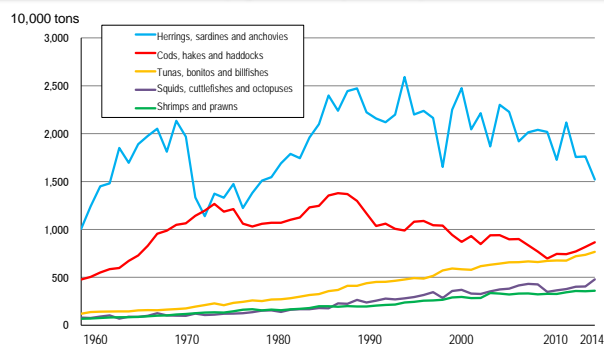
- The production of the world fisheries and aquaculture increased 2% year on year to 195.8 million tons in 2014; capture fisheries production increased 1% to 94.66 million tons and aquaculture production increased 4% to 101.14 million tons.
- As for capture fisheries production, herrings, sardines and anchovies stood at 15.22 million tons (16%), leading the pack, followed by cods, hakes and haddocks (8.65 million tons, 9%) and tunas, bonitos and billfishes (7.66 million tons, 8%) .
- As for aquaculture production, carps, barbels and other cyprinids stood at 28.23 million tons (28%), followed by red seaweeds (16.55 million tons, 16%) and brown seaweeds (10.21 million tons, 10%) .

Trends in World Production of Capture Fisheries (by Country)



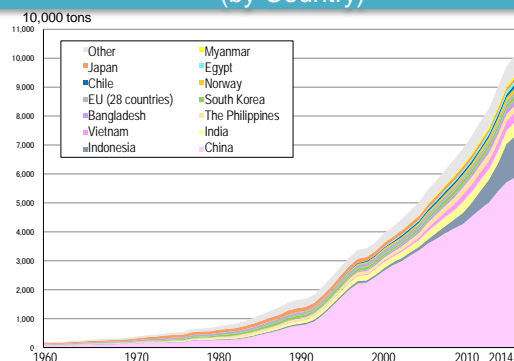
Source: FAO Fishstat (Capture Production, excluding Japan) and Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Statistics (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan)

Trends in World Production of Capture Fisheries (by Fish Species)



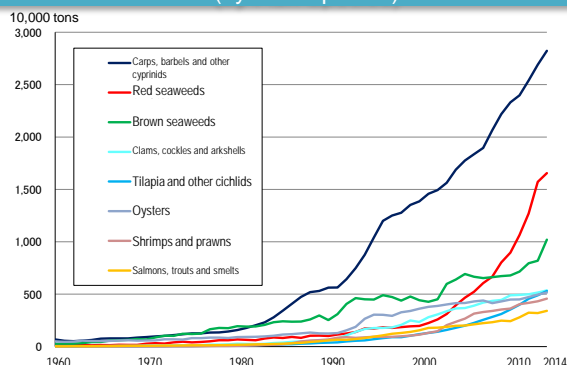
Source: FAO Fishstat (Capture Production)

Trends in World Production of Aquaculture (by Country)



Source: FAO Fishstat (Capture Production, excluding Japan) and Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Statistics (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan)

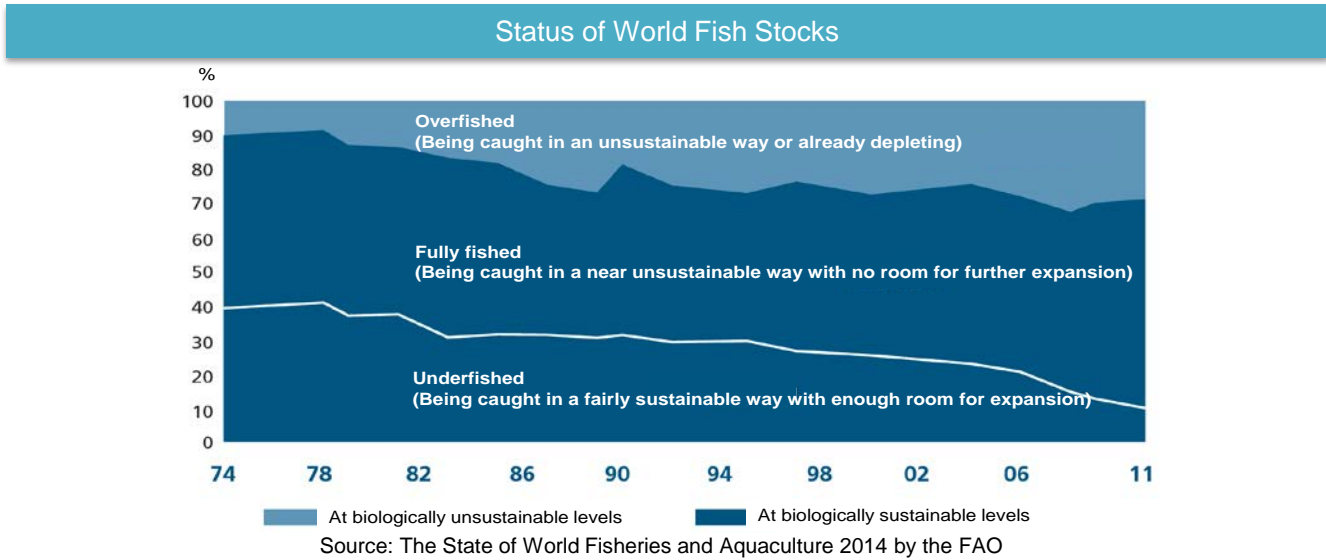
Trends in World Production of Aquaculture (by Fish Species)



Source: FAO Fishstat (Aquaculture Production)

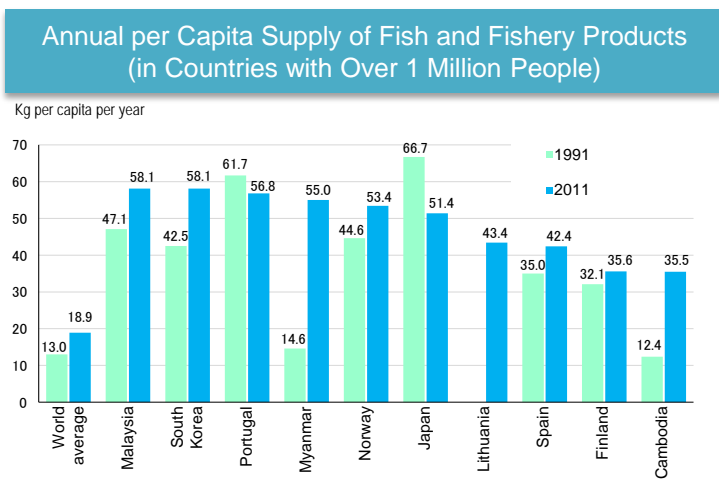
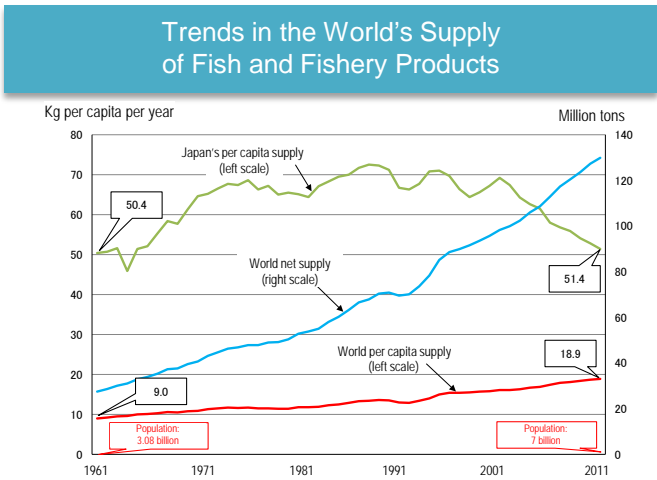
(Status of the world fisheries resources)

○The FAO's assessment suggests that fisheries resources being exploited within sustainable levels are on a decreasing trend in the long term; about 90% of them were at sustainable levels back in 1974, when the FAO first assessed fish stocks, while the percentage decreased to 71% in 2011. The proportion of overfished stocks, meanwhile, increased from 10% in 1974 to 29% in 2011.



(2) The world consumption of fish and fishery products

- The world per capita consumption of fish and fishery products increased from 9.0 kg in 1961 to 18.9 kg in 2011, showing a two-fold increase in recent 50 years.
- Japan's rank in terms of per capita consumption of fish and fishery products dropped from first to sixth in 2011 among countries with over 1 million people.



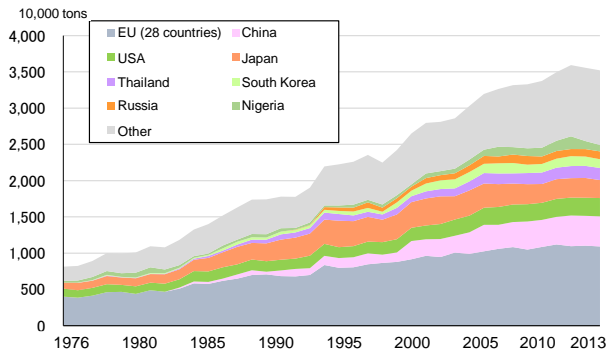
Note 1: No data is available for Lithuania in 1991

Note 2: Gross food basis

(3) The world trade of fish and fishery products

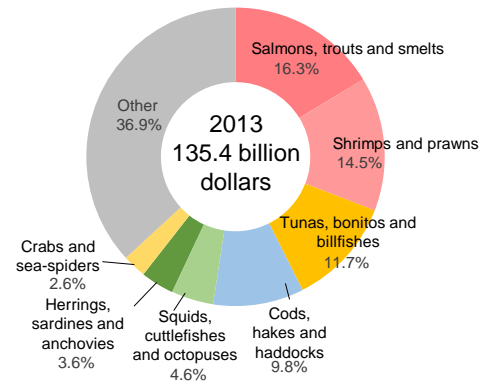
- The world trade of fish and fishery products expanded from 8.13 million tons in 1976 to 35.2 million tons in 2013.
- Salmons, trouts and smelts, shrimps and prawns, and tunas, bonitos and billfishes constitute a large part of the total in terms of value.
- Imports to Japan have been on the decline since 2002 while those to the EU, China and the US are increasing.

World Imports of Fish and Fishery Products



Source: FAO Fishstat (Commodities Production and Trade)

Breakdown of World Import Value of Fish and Fishery Products by Item



Source: FAO Fishstat (Commodities Production and Trade)

(4) TPP agreement and the government's response

- The TPP negotiations reached an agreement in principle on October 5, 2015, and the TPP agreement was signed on February 4, 2016.
- With respect to fishery product market access into the Japanese market, the tariffs on seaweeds (nori, kelp, etc.) will be maintained after being reduced by 15% from current levels. Although tariffs on other fishery products will be eliminated, the elimination of those on major items will be implemented in a phased manner over a long period.
- It is expected that Japan's export of strategically important items (Japanese amberjack, mackerel, saury, etc.) will be enhanced because of improved conditions such as immediate elimination of tariffs for Vietnam, a fast growing import partner.
- The granting of the fisheries subsidies will be banned for 1) fishing that negatively affect fish stocks that are in an overfished condition, and 2) any fishing vessel while listed by the flag State or relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization or Arrangement for IUU fishing in accordance with the rules and procedures of that organization or arrangement and in conformity with international law. Fisheries subsidies for the development of sustainable fisheries, for maximizing multiple functions and for the reconstruction from natural disasters do not fall under the category of the ban.

(5) WTO's actions

- The Doha round negotiations including those over fisheries subsidies bogged down. The 10th ministerial meeting in 2015 failed to reach a clear agreement on whether to continue the Doha round.

(6) Multilateral relations in fisheries

(Management of high seas fisheries by regional fisheries management organizations)

- Regional fisheries management organizations take necessary conservation and management measures to manage fisheries resources in the high seas and to ensure compliance with the resource management rules. Japan, as a responsible fishing nation, is actively taking part in this initiative.
- The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean came into effect in July 2015 to conserve fisheries resources such as Pacific saury, North Pacific armorhead and neon flying squid. While catches of saury by Chinese and Taiwanese fishing boats are increasing, agreements were made on measures to control the number of saury fishing boats operating in the high seas until the introduction of a new conservation and management measure according to stock assessment (scheduled to take place in 2017).
- The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) agreed to introduce emergency rules if the recruitment rate decreases significantly and to design their framework in 2016.

(Efforts to eradicate IUU fishing)

- IUU fishing poses a serious threat to each country's and regional fisheries management organization's resource management.
- IUU fishing, therefore, should be eradicated through cooperation between the countries concerned under the framework of international laws.

(7) Bilateral relations in fisheries

- The Russian government passed a bill to totally ban drift netting in Russia’s 200-nautical-mile zone, in which Japanese fishing boats can no longer operate drift net fishing to catch salmon and trout. The Japanese government, therefore, is taking comprehensive measures to mitigate impacts on those involved in salmon/trout drift netting, such as fishers and processors.
- The Japanese and South Korean governments agreed in January 2015 to reduce the number of South Korean long line fishing boats operating within Japan’s EEZ by 20% in five years (by the end of 2019), step up efforts to eradicate South Korean illegal fishing boats and approve the operations of the Japanese advanced purse seine fishing boat (199 tons) within South Korea’s EEZ by June 2020.
- The Japanese and Chinese governments agreed in July 2015 to reduce the number of Chinese trawl fishing boats operating within Japan’s EEZ along with their catch quotas, establish a closed season, step up efforts to eradicate Chinese illegal fishing boats operating within temporary zones and reduce the total number of Chinese fishing boats therein. In addition, the two governments verified the effects of the measures agreed upon in December 2014 in eradicating Chinese boats’ illegal coral fishing and agreed to continue implementing those measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.
- Japan and Taiwan agreed in March 2016 to maintain and continue the previous year’s operation rules.
- As Japanese fishing boats’ operations in Pacific island nation’s EEZs are becoming increasingly difficult, the Japanese government works with the countries concerned to maintain fishing operations.

(8) International debate on whaling

- Japan recognizes that whale resources should be used in a sustainable manner as food resources, and a spirit of mutual understanding is required for dietary cultures, which have been historically formed in the respective areas.
- The IWC, which was established to conserve whale resources and develop the whaling industry, remains dysfunctional, unable to make critical decisions.
- The results of Japan’s research show that the Antarctic ecosystem is changing significantly, with Antarctic minke whale resource remaining at a very high level and humpback whale, etc., increasing rapidly.
- Taking into account the judgement of the International Court of Justice in March 2014, Japan embarked on a new research project in December 2015, based on the New Scientific Whale Research Program in the Antarctic Ocean (NEWREP-A).

Outline of New Scientific Whale Research Program in the Antarctic Ocean

Research title	NEWREP-A: New Scientific Whale Research Program in the Antarctic Ocean
Research objectives	(1) Improvements in the precision of biological and ecological information for the application of the Revised Management Procedure (RMP) to the Antarctic minke whale. (2) Investigation of the structure and dynamics of the Antarctic marine ecosystem through building ecosystem models
Research area	Latitude: South of 60°S, Longitude: 0° to 120° W (the Management Areas III to VI defined by the International Whaling Commission (IWC))
Research period	12 years (2015/16–2026/27, mid-term review after the first six years)
Research methods	(1) Lethal survey a. Whale species: Antarctic minke whale b. Sample size: 333 animals (a) As there is no other means than lethal methods, at this stage, the use of lethal method is indispensable to obtain age data, which is necessary for estimating the age-at-sexual maturity (ASM), which makes considerable contribution to achieving the application of the RMP. (b) The sample size is limited to the number required for estimation of the ASM with sufficient accuracy. (c) Data obtained through lethal sampling will be utilized to the maximum extent to develop improved ecosystem model (Main Objective 2). (2) Non-lethal surveys In addition to the non-lethal methods employed by JARPA and JARPA II including sighting surveys for abundance estimation, biopsy sampling of skin tissue and oceanographic observations, the feasibility and practicability of the following non-lethal methods will be examined. (a) Investigating the feasibility of biopsy sampling from Antarctic minke whales, especially in the offshore area in the Antarctic Ocean. (b) Investigating the feasibility of age-determination methods other than ear-plug reading by analyzing DNA extracted from biopsy skin samples. (c) Investigating the feasibility of tracking nutritional status indices by the analysis of retinol and saturated fatty acid extracted from biopsy samples instead of the measurement of body condition such as blubber thickness. (d) Conducting satellite tagging on Antarctic minke whales to elucidate the locations of their breeding grounds, and using data-loggers for research on feeding behavior (3) Krill abundance survey Sample surveys for estimating krill abundance using an echosounder will be conducted.
Research vessels to be used and personnel to be involved	Implementing organization: Institute of Cetacean Research (ICR) Research vessels: one research base vessel and a few sighting and sampling vessels
Backup plan for contingency	To minimize any negative influences of disruptions including sabotage activities by an anti-whaling NGO and bad weather conditions and to secure the scientific value of data, this research plan establishes a contingency backup plan including (a) adjustment of research protocols at the scene of disruption, (b) adjustment of the research plan and (c) consideration of alternative analytical methods.
Participation of foreign scientists and collaboration with other researches/ organizations	Participation of foreign scientists will be welcomed and collaboration with other relevant research programs and institutions such as CCAMLR (Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources), the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries and the National Institute of Polar Research will be strengthened.

(9) International cooperation in fisheries

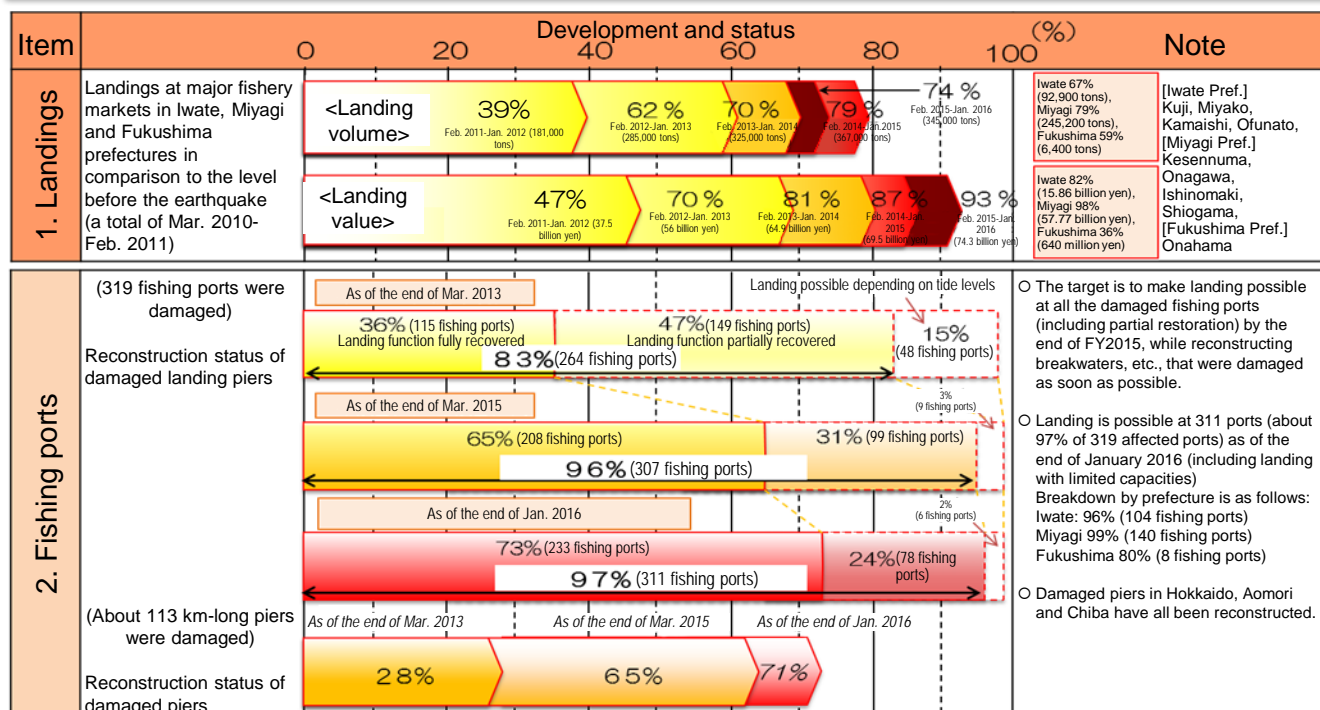
- In order to ensure fishing grounds and enhance international cooperative relationships, the Japanese government, with JICA as an administrator, offers assistance programs such as fisheries grant aid for promotion of the fishing industry and resource management in developing countries (construction of fisheries facilities, etc.) and technical cooperation (where experts are dispatched or trainees are accepted to develop human resources and their capabilities).

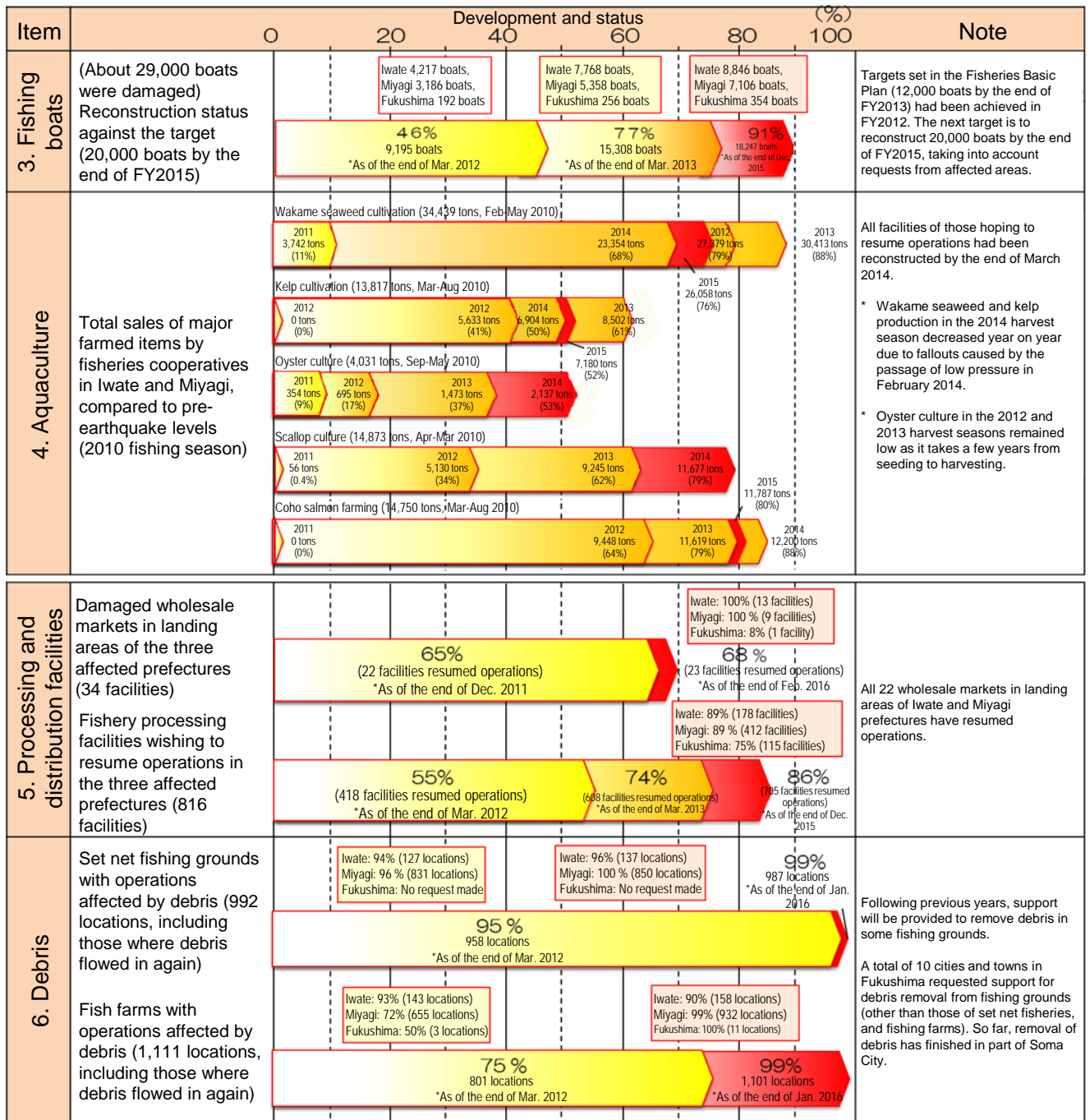
Section 5 Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

(1) Reconstruction status of the local fishing industry and fishing communities (Restoration and reconstruction status of fisheries facilities)

- Of 319 fishing ports in seven prefectures affected, 311 ports were fully or partially operational as of the end of January 2016, though in some cases with limited landing capacities.
- A total of 18,247 fishing boats or 91% of the target (20,000 fishing boats) were either repaired or replaced as of the end of December 2015.
- The harvests of Wakame seaweed, kelp and coho salmon in 2015 fishing season recovered to 76%, 52% and 80%, respectively, of pre-earthquake levels. Oyster culture is also gaining momentum.
- All 34 wholesale fishery markets in landing areas in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima were affected by the earthquake. 22 markets in Iwate and Miyagi reopened, while in Fukushima, only one (in Onahama) out of 12 affected resumed operations as of the end of February 2016.
- Of 816 fishery processing facilities in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima that have wished to reopen, 86% reopened as of the end of December 2015.
- All debris was removed at 99% of set net fishing grounds and fish farms as of the end of January 2016, with the government supporting removal of the remaining debris.
- The total landings at wholesale fishery markets in the major landing areas in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima between February 2015 and January 2016 marked 74% in terms of volume and 93% in terms of value of the level before the earthquake (between March 2010 and February 2011).

Summary of Restoration/Reconstruction of Fishing Industry from Great East Japan Earthquake (as of March 1, 2016)

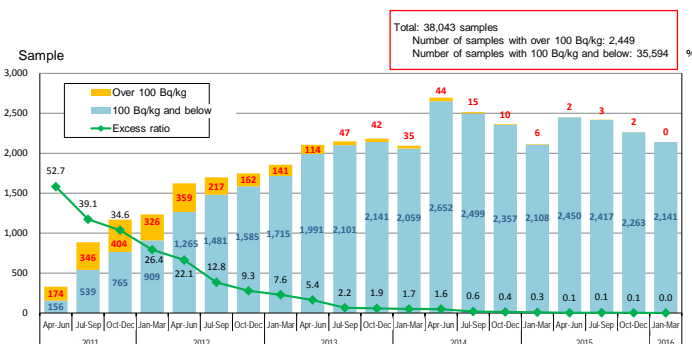




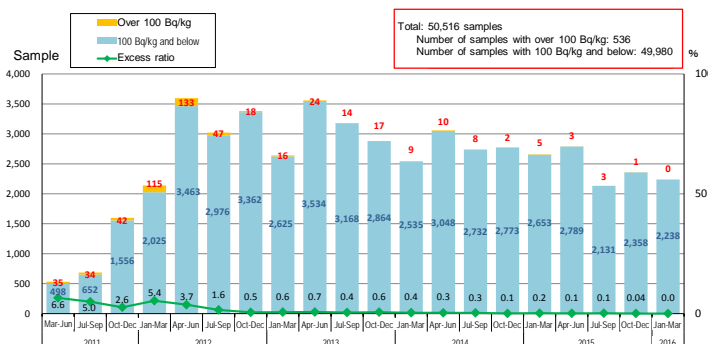
- ## (2)Response to the nuclear power plant accident
- (Monitoring of radioactive materials in fishery products in Fukushima and its neighboring prefectures)
- The government, in cooperation with the prefectural governments and fisheries cooperatives concerned, promotes monitoring of radioactive materials in fishery products once a week or so.
 - The percentage of cases where radioactive materials are detected at levels above the standard limits is decreasing steadily; it's been less than 1% in Fukushima since the third quarter (July-September) of 2014.
 - Distribution suspensions are being relaxed for fish species and areas for which radiation levels are confirmed to be under the standard limits; the number of restricted fish species is steadily decreasing.

Monitoring Results of Radioactive Materials in Fish and Fishery Products (as of End of March 2016)

Fukushima



Other prefectures



Source: Prepared by the Fisheries Agency

(Trial fishing operation off the coast of Fukushima)

- All commercial operations of coastal and trawl fisheries have been voluntarily restricted off the coast of Fukushima.
- Small-scale trial fishing and test marketing of the catches are under way to collect basic data for restarting fishing, with samples evaluated by buyers.
- Fish species and areas of the trial fishing operation have been expanded gradually to 73 species in all waters off Fukushima excluding the area within a 20 km radius from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant as of March 2016. A total of 943 fishing boats participated in the trials as of the end of March 2016, while the total catch increased to 1,512 tons in 2015.

(Supply of safe fish and fishery products and enhancing provision of information to consumers)

- As some consumers remain suspicious of food produced in Fukushima, the government has continued to monitor radioactive materials in fish and fishery products and to publish the results to consumers in an easy-to-understand manner, in order to address misinformation resulting in unfounded reputational damage and promote consumption based on correct understanding.

(Enhancing provision of information to foreign countries and response to import restrictions)

- 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, only eight counties and regions continue to impose bans on fish and fishery product imports from some prefectures.
- As South Korea significantly tightened import restrictions in September 2013, the WTO Dispute Settlement Panel was established in September 2015. Japan will proceed with the Panel procedures while continuing negotiations between the two countries.

**Working to revitalize the fishing industry and fishing communities
—Prize winners at the 2015 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Festival—**

Emperor's Cup Award

**Tsushima Kamabokoten Co., Ltd. (Representative: Takahiro Shimai)
(Tsushima City, Nagasaki Prefecture)**

Tsushima Kamabokoten established a system to purchase larger-than-standard-size congers at premium prices, thereby stabilizing and improving the market as well as improving the income of fishermen. At the same time, it develops its brand through registering the trademark "Nagasaki-Taishu (Tsushima) -Kogane Conger Eel" and introducing its sashimi (fresh raw meat) grade.



Prime Minister's Award

**The Nagahama fishing settlement (Representative: Hisato Shimono)
(Satsuma Sendai City, Kagoshima Prefecture)**

The Nagahama fishing settlement is developing specialty products by adding higher value to previously little-used resources in the region, which has led to the development and commercialization of shrimp *furikake* (powdered shrimp) and shrimp *tsukeage* (fried shrimp cake). People of all ages are working in the settlement, providing a good example for the region.



Prime Minister's Award

**The Susa pole and line fishing fleet (Representative: Kiyohisa Ichiki)
(Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture)**

The Susa pole and line fishing fleet registered the trademark "Susamikoto Ika" for locally caught *kensakiika* (white squid) and designed a character and a logo for it for publication in media outlets. In addition, in a project involving local elementary school and junior high school students, the fleet transplanted seaweed and released fry.



**Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Japan Promotion Association
Chairperson's Award**

**The Hiroo Fisheries Cooperative Ezobaitsubu Cage Fishing Sub-committee
(Representative: Keishiro Sekishita)
(Hiroo-cho, Hokkaido)**

The Hiroo Fisheries Cooperative Ezobaitsubu Cage Fishing Sub-committee has ensured stable management through the conversion to joint management while cooperating with fisheries experimental stations to conserve *ezobaitsubu* (a species of whelk) resources. It also conducted market research, playing a part in increasing the value of catches.



FY 2016 Fishery policy overview

In accordance with the Basic Plan for Fisheries, which was developed in March 2012, the Japanese government is committed to establish a robust, sustainable fishing industry for the future through conserving and managing fisheries resources, ensuring stable fishery business management through supportive measures, securing and developing human resources in fisheries, and supporting fishers' efforts to help the fishing industry and fishing communities develop multiple functions.

I. Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

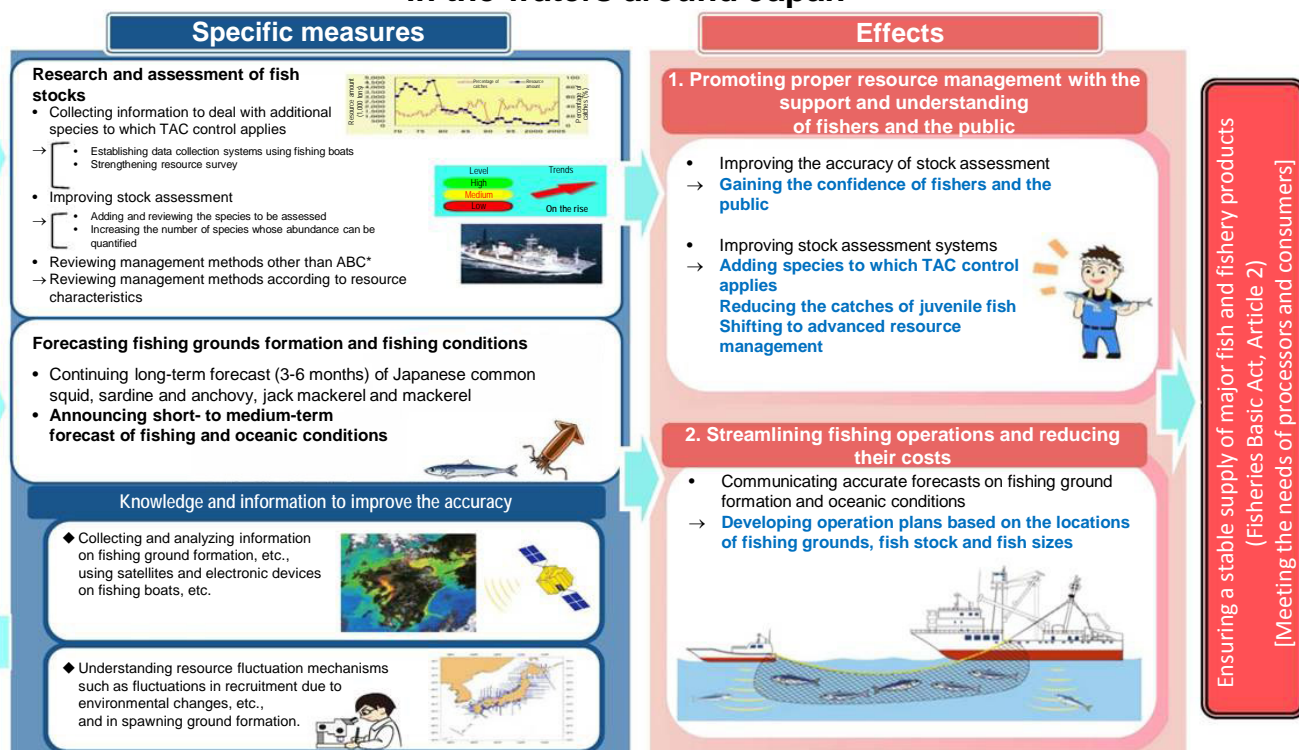
1. Steadily implementing measures to realize reconstruction
2. Overcoming the impact of the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

II. Strengthening of fisheries resource management under a new resource management system

1. Strengthening resource management in Japan's exclusive economic zones
2. Promoting global resource management
3. Enhancing investigative research related to fisheries resources

- Strengthening research on major fish resources in the waters around Japan and improving data collection, thereby enhancing stock assessment systems to manage the resources based on accurate assessments. At the same time, conducting forecasts of fishing ground formation and fishing conditions to improve operating efficiency.

Promotion of research and evaluation of fisheries resources in the waters around Japan



* ABC (Allowable Biological Catch) refers to the catch amount which does not cause a decrease in stock abundance due to the reproduction capacity of the stock.

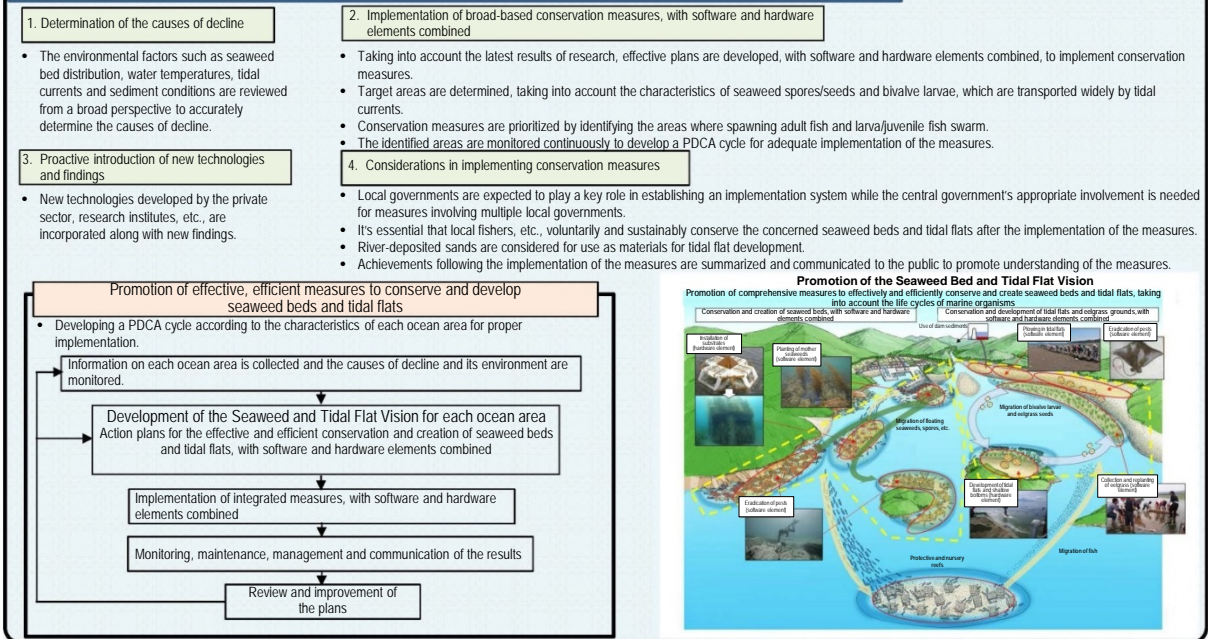
4. Establishing environmentally friendly, sustainable aquaculture
5. Ensuring the development of fisheries based on the coexistence of a variety of marine organisms

- While seaweed beds and tidal flats play a vital role in conserving fisheries resources, seaweed beds are declining and tidal flats are becoming less functional due to climate change, etc.

Taking into account the environmental characteristics of each ocean area, therefore, promoting comprehensive measures with hardware and software elements combined based on the “Seaweed Bed and Tidal Flat Vision,” which provides basic approaches to creating and conserving seaweed beds and tidal flats in an effective and efficient way.

Seaweed Bed and Tidal Flat Vision Overview

Four perspectives in creating and conserving seaweed beds and tidal flats in an effective and efficient way and implementation of conservation measures

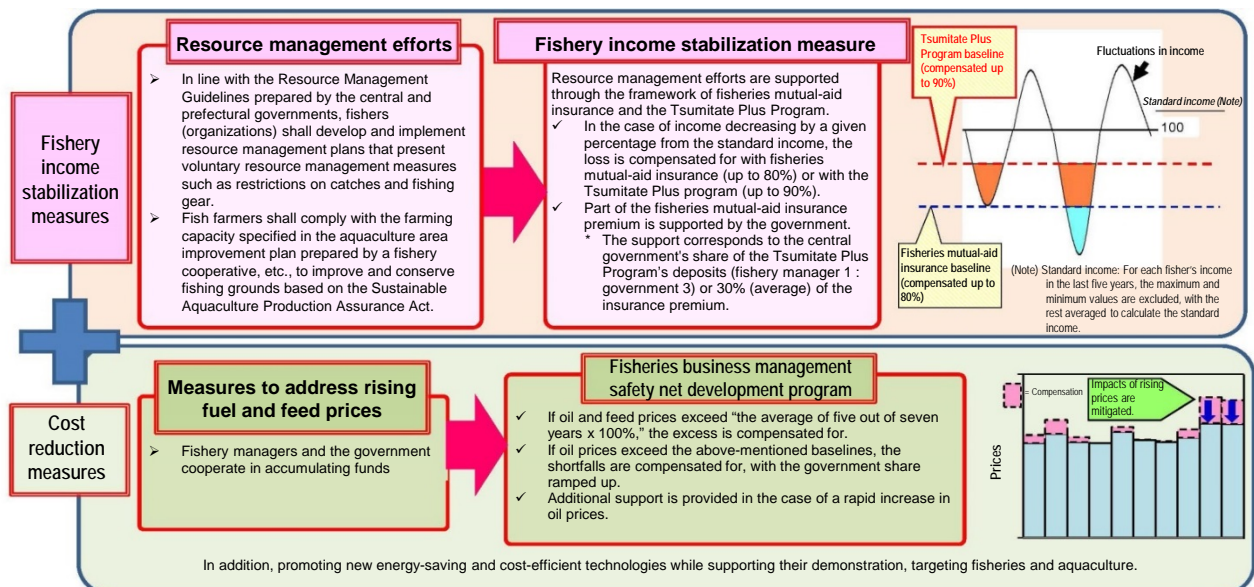


III. Achieving stability in business management of motivated fishers

1. Stabilizing fisheries business management through supportive measures

- To manage resources properly, stabilize fisheries business management and ensure a stable supply of fish and fishery products, providing the fishery income stabilization measure based on a mutual aid system for fishers and fish farmers who are engaged in resource management plans or aquaculture area improvement plans, respectively, combined with the fisheries business management safety net development program for cost reduction purposes

Overview of fisheries business management stabilization measure



2. Reviewing fisheries insurance systems

IV. Establishment of a dynamic production system through diversified business management

1. Strengthening the fisheries business management structure to develop internationally competitive fisheries management bodies
2. Developing a high value-added fishing industry
3. Supporting fisheries business management through appropriate loans and credit guarantees
4. Developing and securing human resources in fisheries and promoting women's participation
 - Developing fisheries management bodies that can sustainably engage in fisheries by securing and developing human resources. To encourage entry into fisheries and foster successors, providing funds to help new entrants prepare themselves for the workplace, offering employment consultation services and supporting long-term OJT training.


V. Strengthening safety measures for fishing boats

VI. Ensuring the stable supply of safe fish and fishery products based on sustainable development of the processing and distribution industries and expanded consumption

1. Enhancing information provision to consumers
2. Promoting the dissemination of a fish-rich diet
3. Promoting quality and hygiene control measures for distribution of fish and fishery products
 - In order to promote HACCP authorization, the government implements measures including on-site guidance to fishery processors, etc., supporting marine monitoring, etc., and development of the Fisheries Agency's framework for HACCP authorization for exports to the EU.
 - With focus on major fishing ports which serve as hubs of fish and fishery products distribution, streamlining production and distribution systems and setting up facilities for advanced quality/hygiene control to promote consumption and exports.

Hygiene control measures at major fishing ports for distribution and exports

Challenges and responses

- Expansion of demand through promotion of exports of fish and fishery products
 - Declining domestic consumption of fish and fishery products
- 
- Promotion of quality and hygiene control measures at fishing ports for distribution and exports, targeting farmed and cultured fish.

Roofed landing pier to minimize bird and animal damage



Closed freight handling area



4. Constructing diverse distribution routes

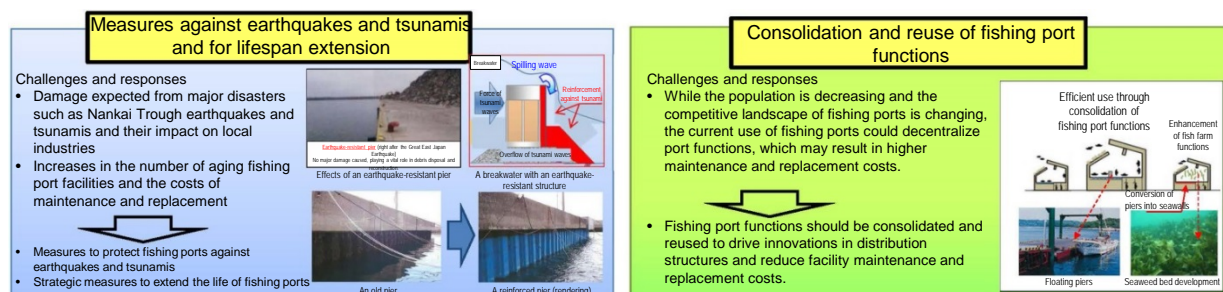
5. Increasing added value based on fishery processing and expanding sales channels

- The government will promote distribution and expand the consumption of domestic fish and fishery products from upstream (production area) to downstream (consumption area), and meeting consumer needs.

6. Securing processing ingredients for fishery products and ensuring an appropriate supply-and-demand balance
7. Promoting exports of fish and fishery products
8. Securing imports of fish and fishery products

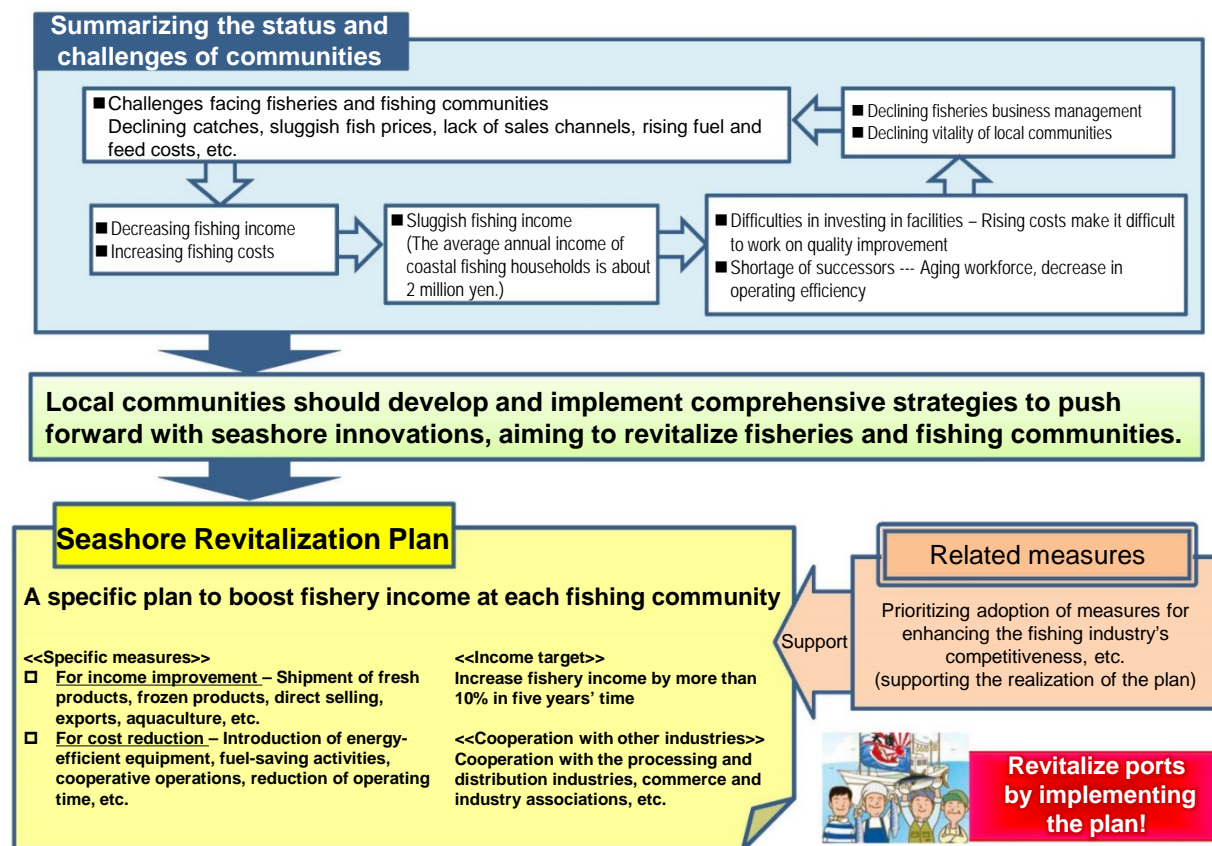
VII. Development of safe and dynamic fishing communities

1. Enhancing measures to prevent and reduce disasters at fishing ports and communities
 - Promoting assessment of fishing port functions, etc., reinforcement of breakwaters and piers while improving their resistance to earthquakes, and enhancing “multiple protection” measures using breakwaters and seawalls, thereby enhancing the capabilities of fishing ports and communities to prevent and reduce disasters.
2. Strengthening and maintaining fishing port functions providing a platform for stable supply of fish and fishery products
 - Promoting strategic measures to extend the lifespan of fishing port facilities in accordance with the Action Plan to Prolong the Life of Our Infrastructure, from the viewpoint of maintaining fishing port functions to ensure a stable supply of fish and fishery products and of making use of fishing ports’ existing infrastructure,
 - Consolidating fishing port functions, such as landing and shipping functions, to improve the distribution structure and reduce the costs of maintenance and replacement of facilities while promoting the use of existing fishing ports as fish farms in quiet waters.



3. Making use of local resources and demonstrating the multiple functions of the fishing industry and fishing communities
 - Activating the fishing industry and fishing communities while revitalizing the fishing industry through support for fishers’ activities in helping the fishing industry and fishing communities demonstrate multiple functions.
 - Supporting the development and implementation of the Seashore Revitalization Plan, where fishers themselves drive innovation to revitalize fishing communities.

Support program for the Seashore Revitalization Plan



VIII. Promotion of technological development and research studies for the development of fishing industry

1. Developing and disseminating new technology for the future of the fishing industry
2. Implementing basic research studies such as marine environment monitoring

IX. Restructuring and improvement of fishery-related organizations

1. Restructuring and improving fisheries cooperatives organizations
2. Securing the business infrastructure of fisheries insurance organizations

X. Other key measures

1. Participating in the Negotiations over the trade of fish and fishery products
2. Compiling and enhancing the use of statistics in line with policy needs

XI. Requirements for the comprehensive and systematic promotion of the fisheries policy

1. Implementing measures based on the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake
2. Promoting measures efficiently through coordination between relevant ministries and agencies
3. Implementing measures from the public point of view, taking into account the needs of consumers and the public
4. Helping business owners and producers become independent and demonstrate originality and ingenuity
5. Taking fiscal measures in an efficient and focused manner