

# Indicators about Japanese Fisheries

1. Overview, and our philosophy for the fisheries management (Makino)
2. Detailed data and indicators on Human Dimensions (Hirota)

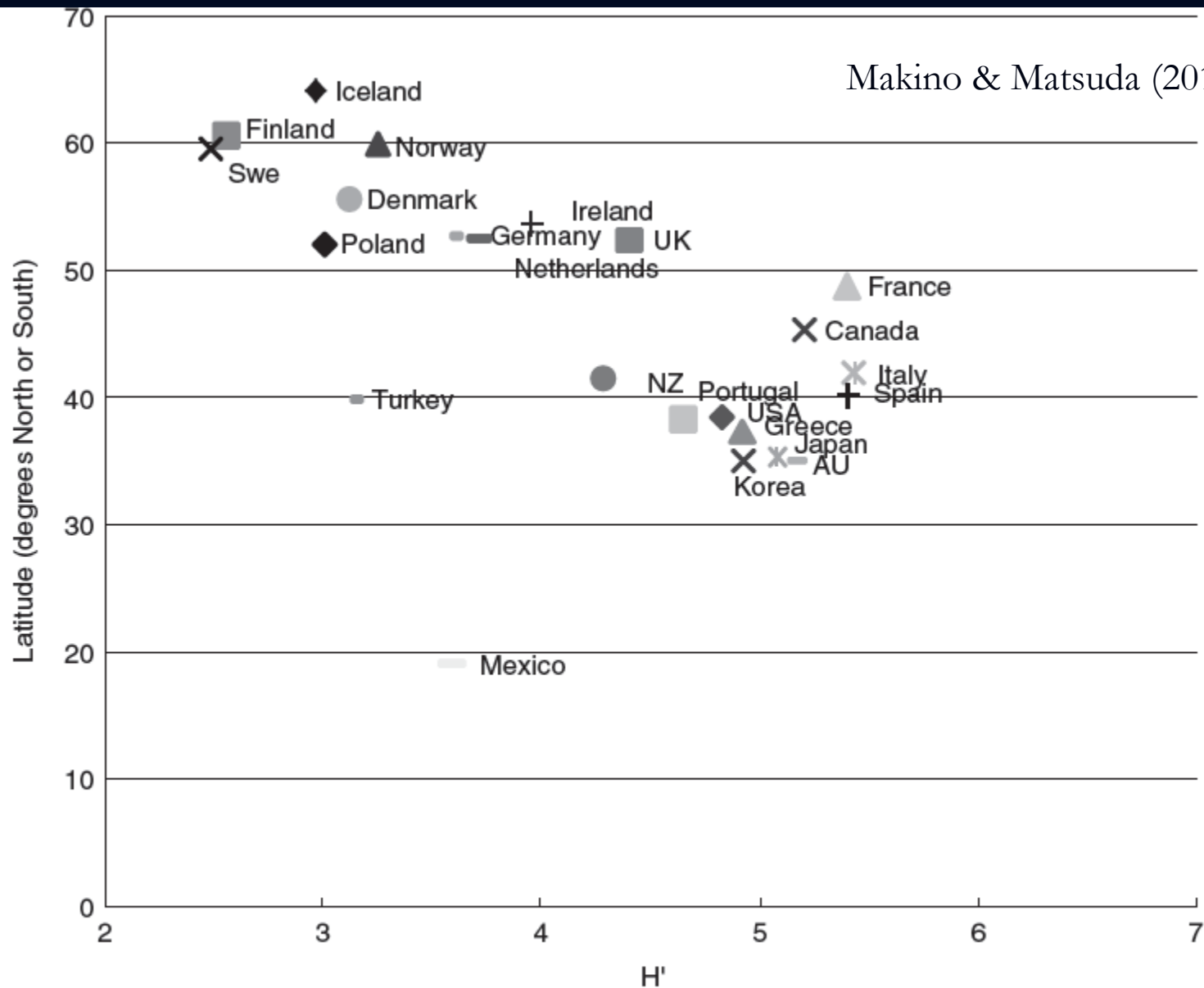


Fig. 19.2 Diversity of fish taxa caught, with diversity calculated using the Shannon function  $H'$ , for OECD countries arranged by latitude of their capital city (Source: FAO FISHSTAT).

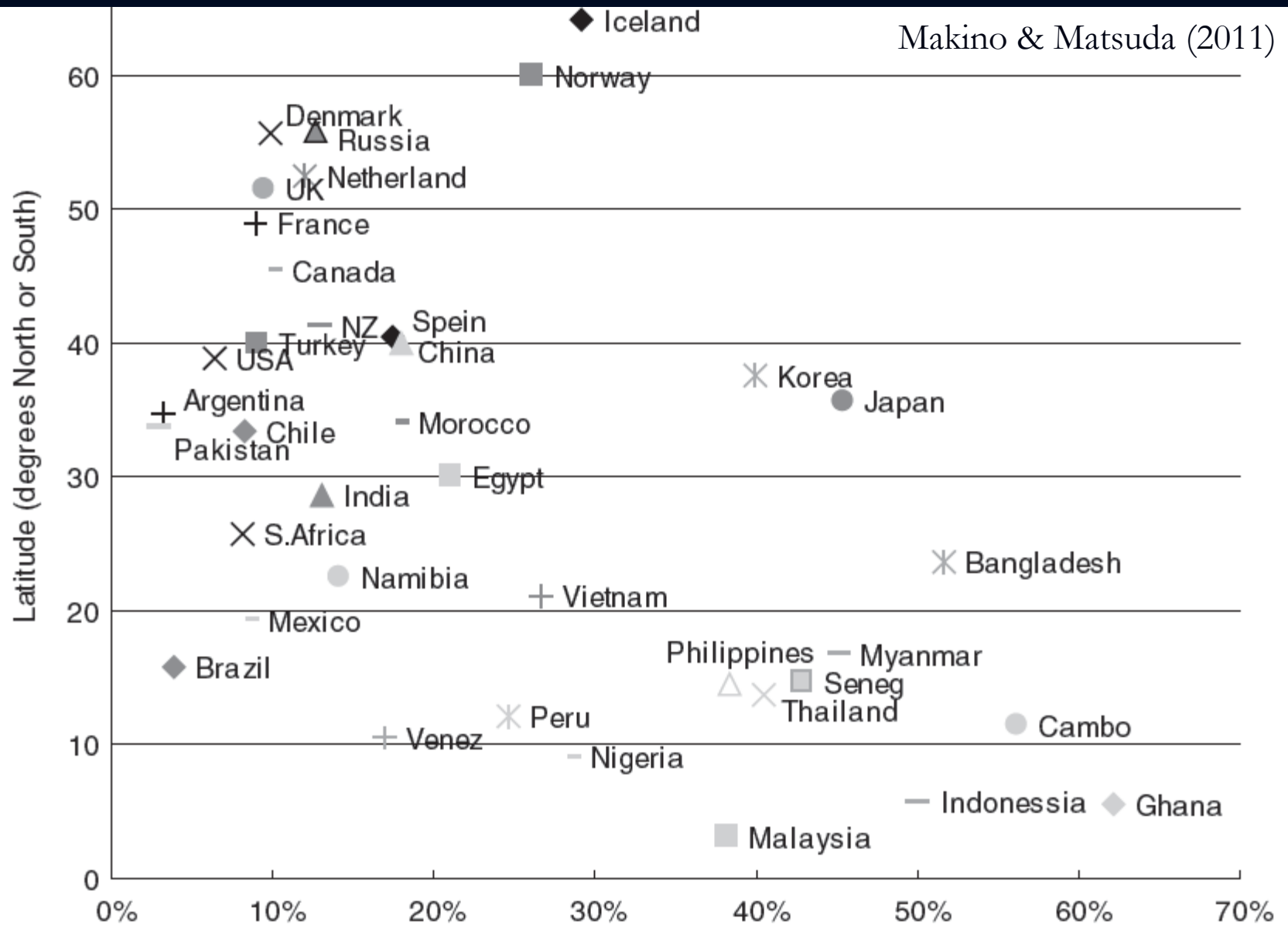


Fig. 19.3 Percentage of seafood as a source of animal protein in the top 40 fisheries countries, arranged by latitude of their capital city (Source: FAO Food Balance Sheet)<sup>4</sup>.

# The Grand Design of Fisheries and Resources Management in Japan

Final Report



Fisheries Research Agency, Japan

March 30, 2009

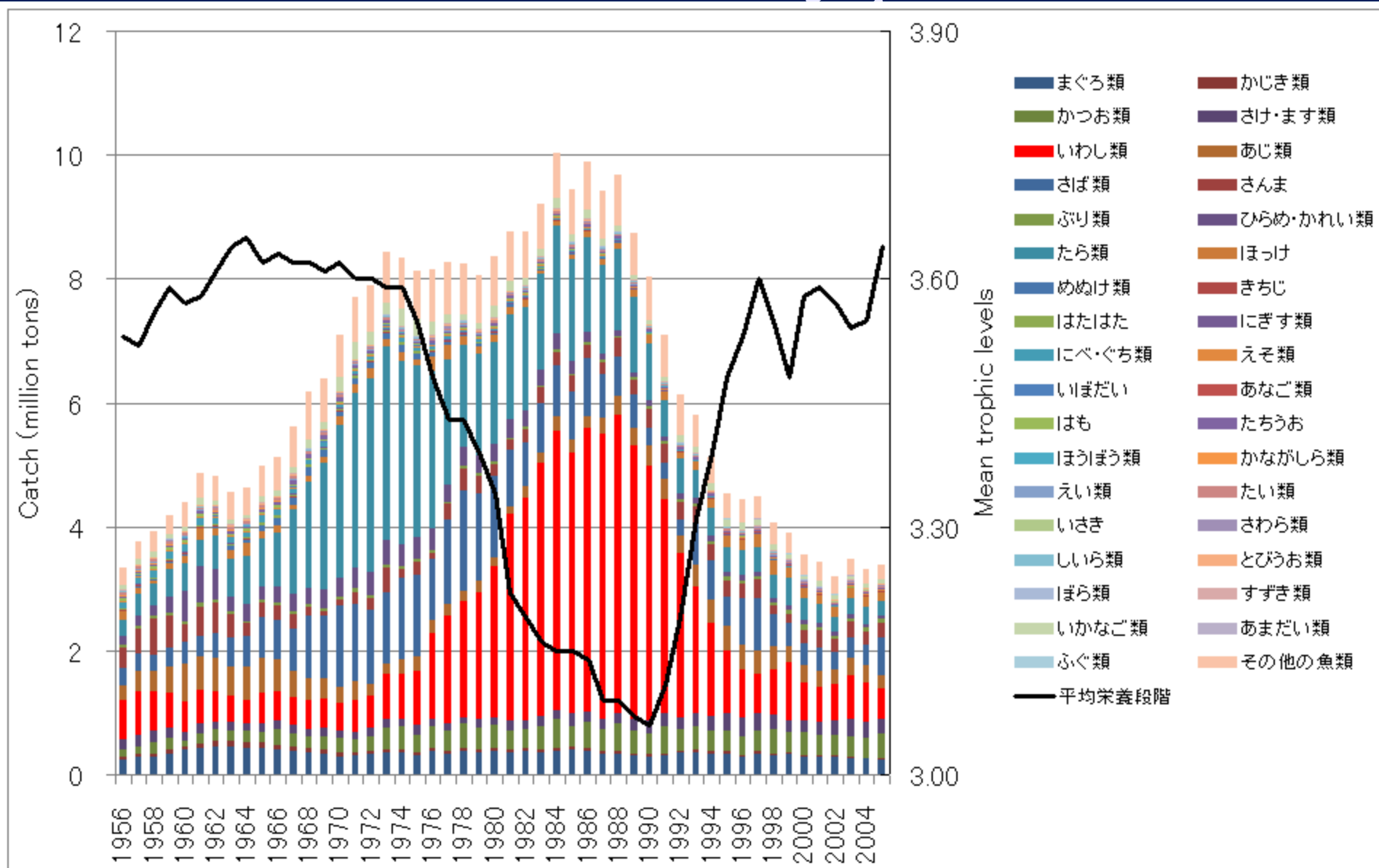
# Philosophy of Fisheries Management



Fig.1 Five principles and sixteen roles in ideal fisheries in Japan

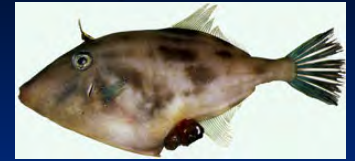
# Resource/ecosystem indicators

# Changes in catch compositions and MTL in Japan (by Matsuda)





# List of ABC species in Japan (except TAC species)





# Laws

**Table 1**  
Major laws and governing authorities covering Shiretoko WNH area management

Theme	Name of law(s)	Main governing authority
Fisheries management	Fisheries Law of 1949, Fisheries Resource Protection Law of 1951, Law Concerning the Conservation and management of Marine Life Resources of 1996	Fisheries Agency (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)
Prevention of marine pollution	Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine and Air Pollution from Ships and Maritime Disasters of 1970, Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law of 1970, Water Pollution Control Law of 1970	Coast Guard (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), Ministry of Environment
Landscape conservation and material circulation	Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests of 1951, Natural Parks Law of 1957, Nature Conservation Law of 1972	Ministry of Environment, Forestry Agency (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)
Endangered and cultural species	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties of 1950, Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of 1992, Wildlife Protection and Appropriate Hunting Law of 2002	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Makino et al. (2011) Fisheries Management in Japan. Springer



# Fishers' Organizations

Table 2  
Coordinating organizations in Japan

Level	Organization	Function
National level	Fishery Policy Council	The advisory body to the government for national level fishery coordination, design of national fishery policy, etc.
Multijurisdictional level	Wide-Area Fisheries Coordinating Committees (WFCCs)	Coordination of resource use and management of highly migratory species. Also addresses resource restoration plans.
Prefectural level	Area Fishery Coordinating Committees (AFCCs)	Mainly composed of democratically elected fishermen. Coordination through the fishery ground plan, Prefectural Fishery Coordinating Regulations, and Committee Directions.
Local level	Local Fisheries Cooperative Associations (local FCAs)	Composed of local fishermen. They establish operational regulations (FCA regulations) that stipulate gear restrictions, seasonal/area closures of fishing grounds, etc.
More specialized purpose	Fishery Management Organizations (FMOs)	Autonomous body of fishermen. FMO rules are more detailed and more strict than the FCA regulations.