

Sustainable use of marine resources

~ Japanese experience ~

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JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

(Purpose)

The purpose of JFA is to promote the activity of the Japanese fisheries industry and contribute to the economic well-being and cultural heritage

of Japan.

(Establishment)

The year 1 8 8 2

(Membership)

5 7 1 (year 2 0 1 9)

* including fisheries associations, companies and individuals

(Major Activities)

1. Administrative action

Coordinate to make the opinion of the Japanese industry and lobbying to the Diet, the government and other pertinent offices.

Trying to reflect the view of Japan's fishing industry in the government policy.

2. Making events (Seafood Show, etc.)

Organizing the International Seafood Show in Japan and various social occasions for the industry

3. Seafood Consumption Promotion

Promotion of fish-eating culture and expansion of seafood consumption by holding symposiums, seminars, cooking school etc.

4. Reinforcement of vessel-based fisheries

Taking various measures to reinforce vessel-based fisheries, including petitioning the government, facilitating recruitment of fishermen and responding to international treaties about maritime affairs.

5. International Affairs and Export Promotion

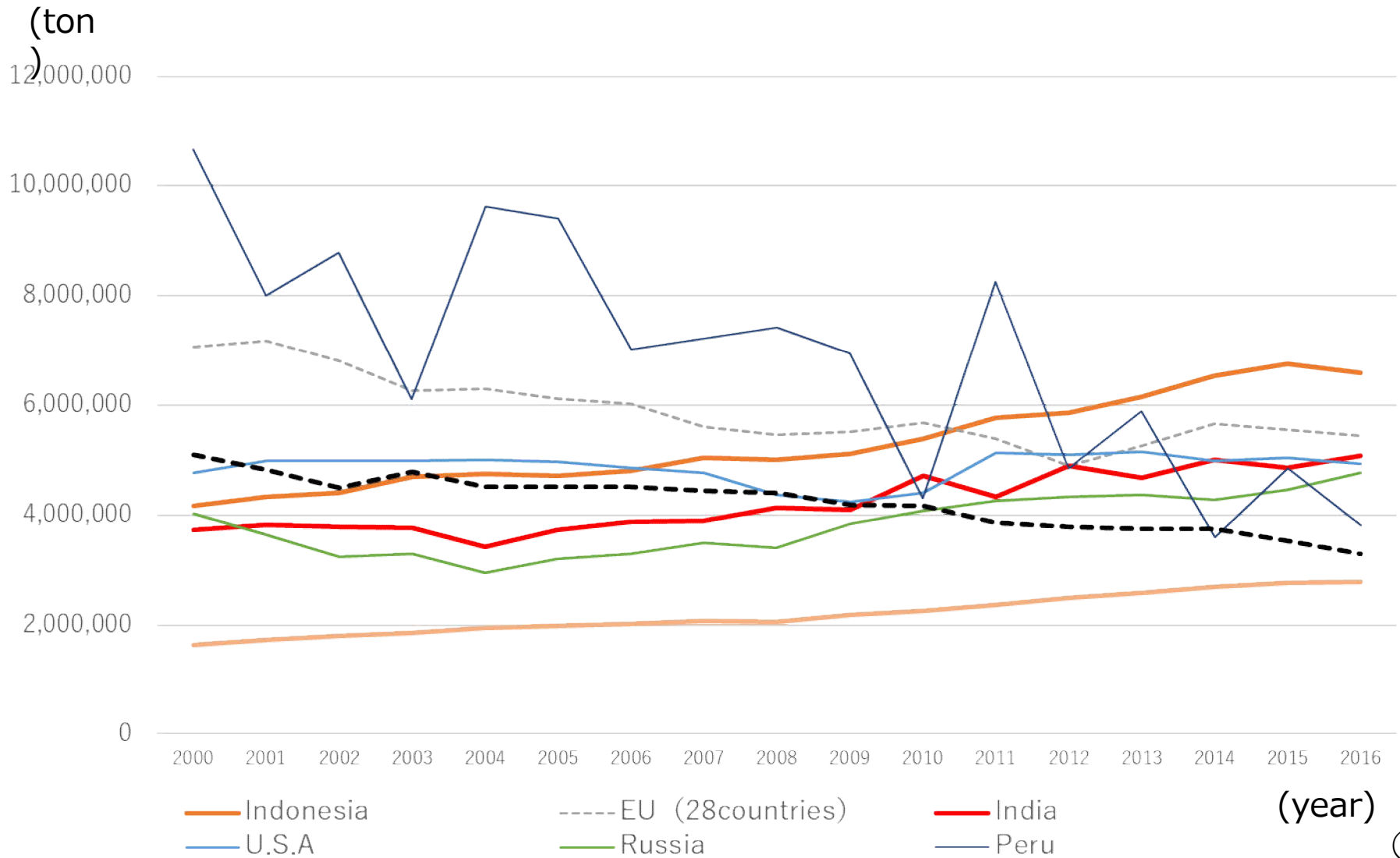
Supporting the fisheries relationship between South Korea, China, Russia, etc. under the governmental agreement. Programs for promoting export of Japanese seafoods are underway and support to distribution of Marine Eco-Label Japan

6. Some actions of seafood safety

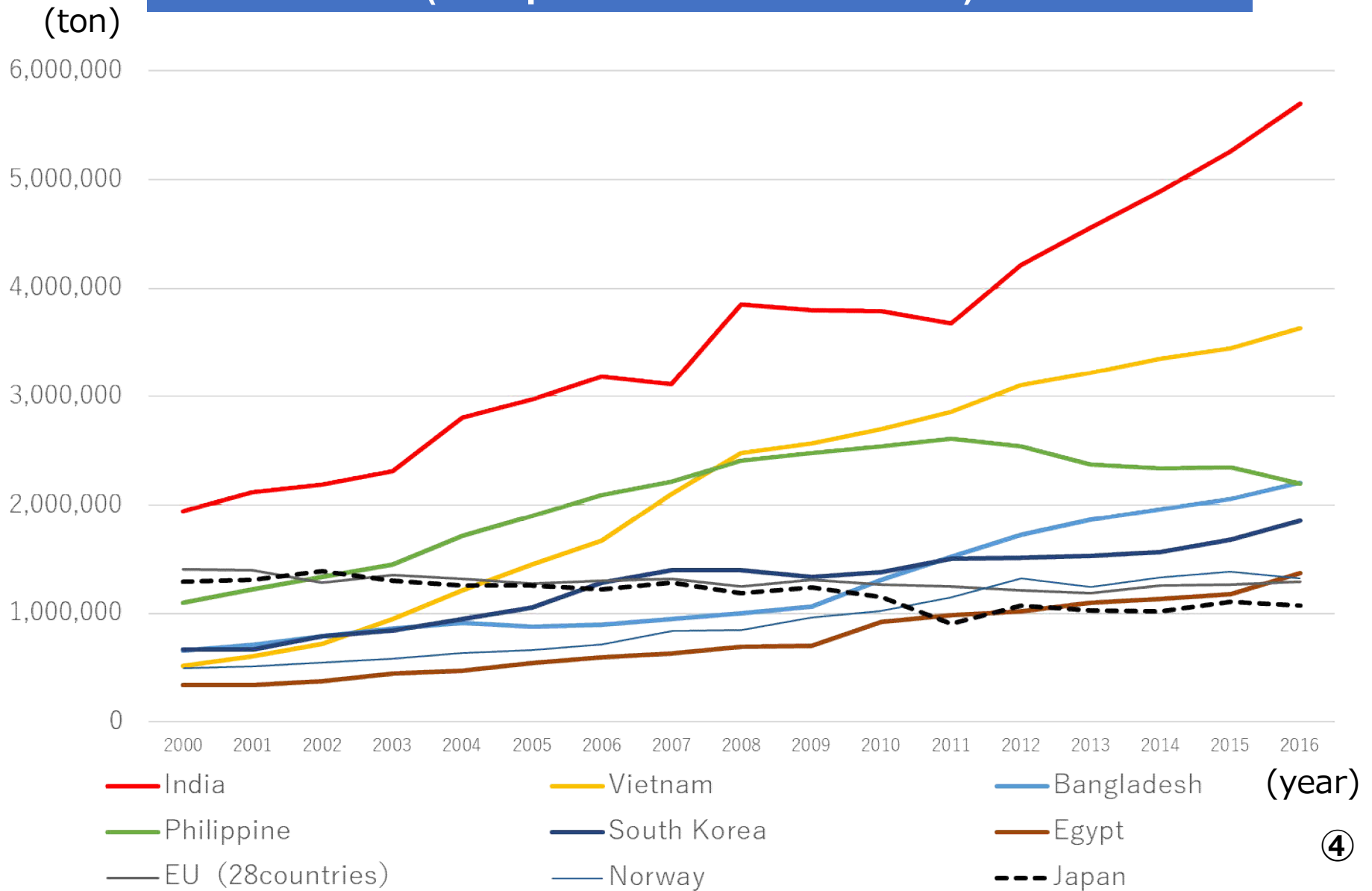
For ensuring adequate level of quality and safety of seafood, we make the training activities, issue the certification of HACCP-based processing, etc.

7. Supporting for the restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Trends in Catches in the World's Major Fishing Countries and Regions (except China)

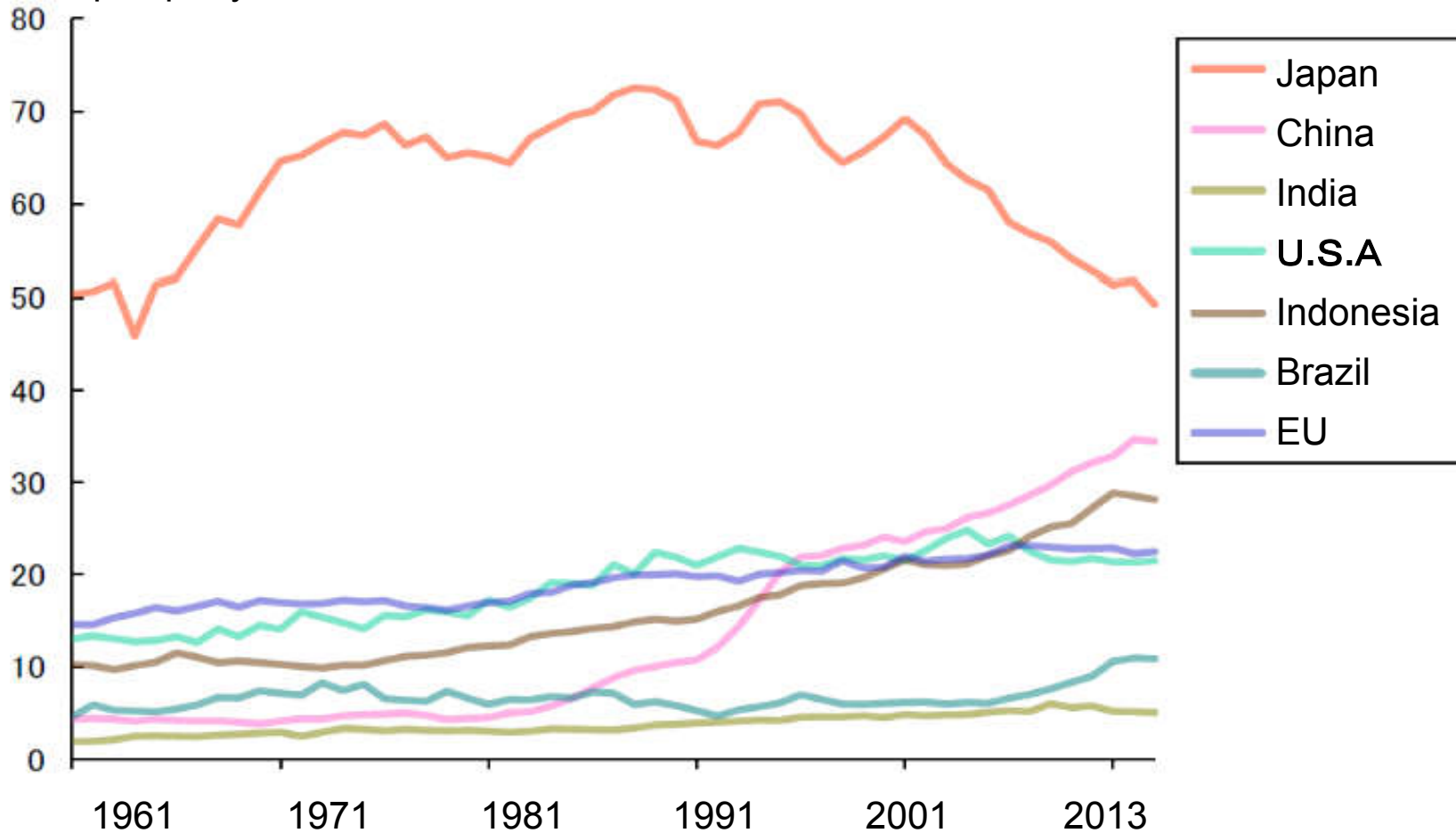


Trends in Production Volume in the World's Major Aquaculture Countries and Regions (except China and Indonesia)



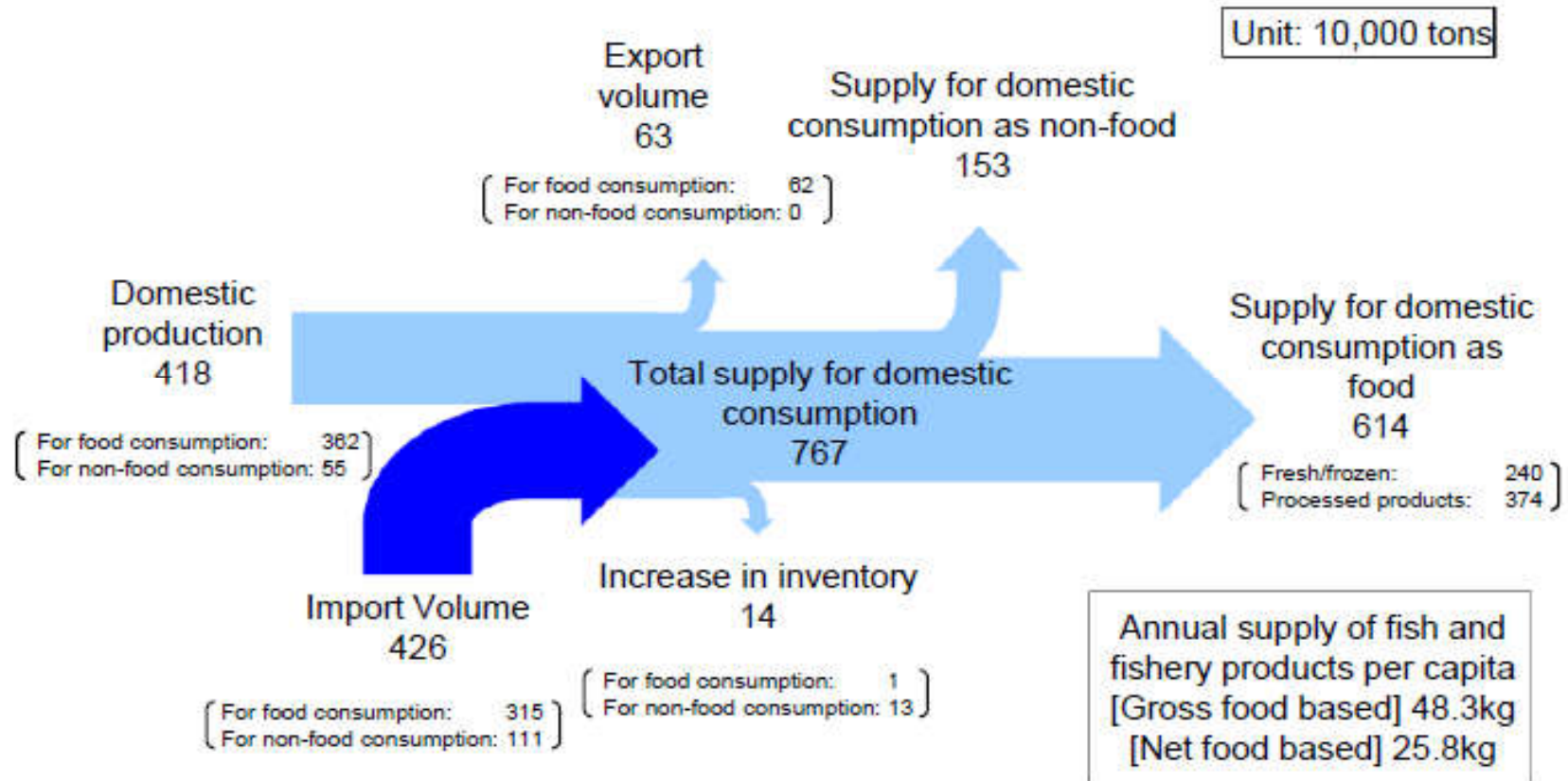
Annual consumption of fish and fishery products per capita in major countries/regions (gross food based)

kg per capita per year



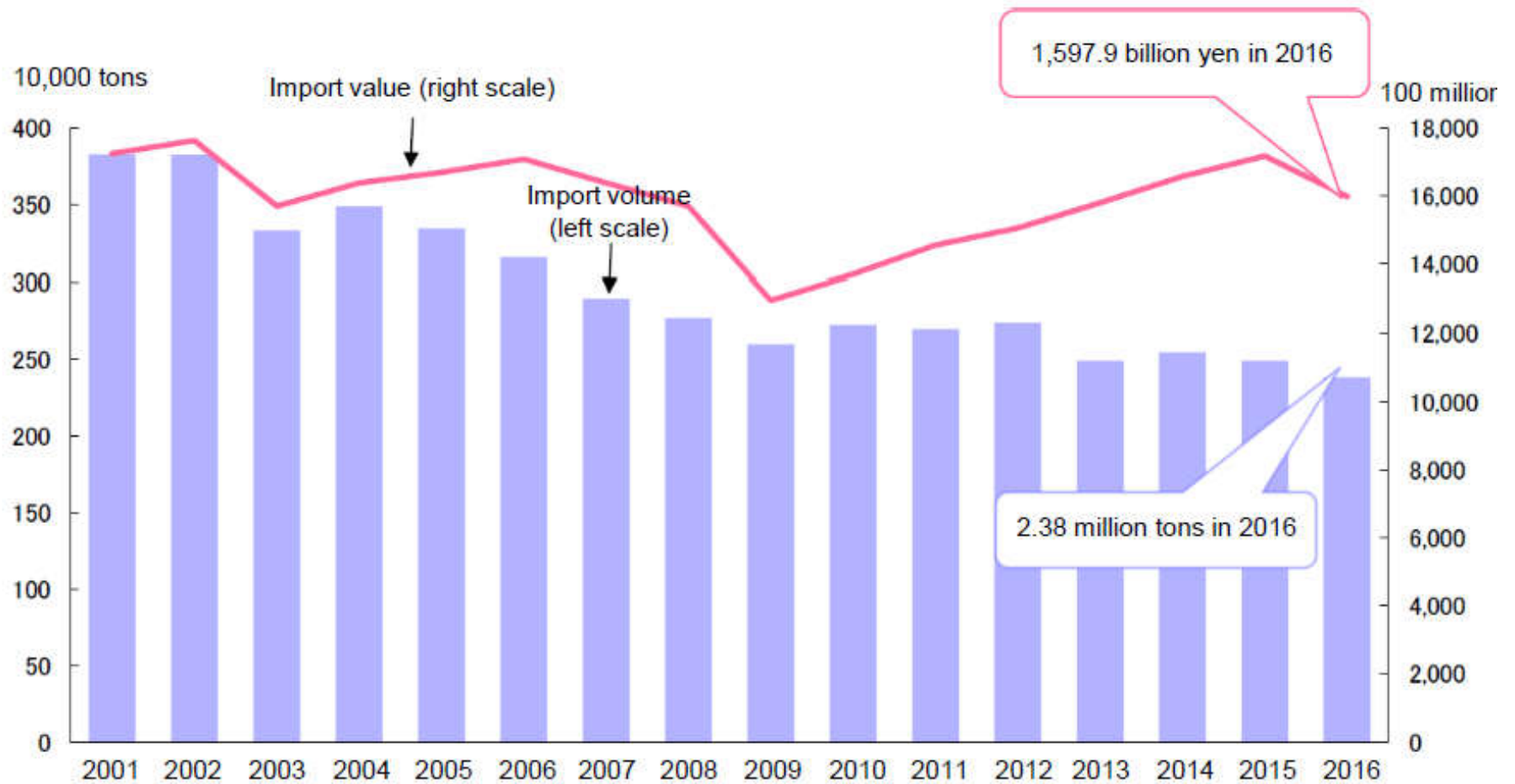
Source: "FAOSTAT" (FAO) and "Food Balance Sheet"
(The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

Production and Consumption Structure of Fish and Fishery Products in Japan (Estimates)

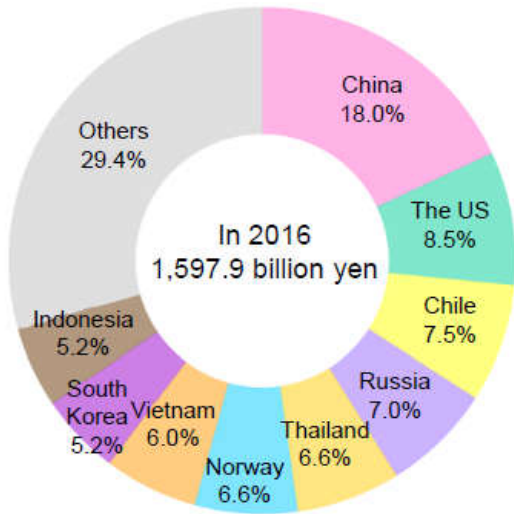


Source: "Food Balance Sheet" in 2015 (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

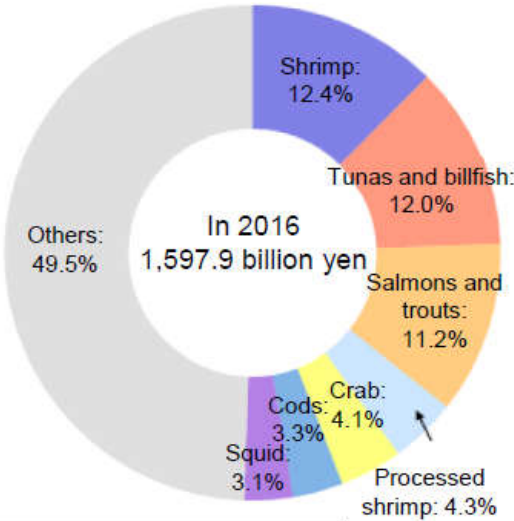
Trends Import Volume and Value of Fish and Fishery Products



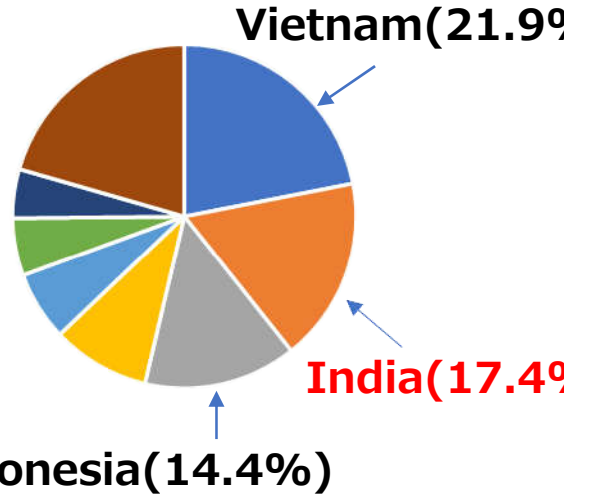
Major Import Partners and Items



Share in the total import value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products: 18.7%



Shrimp



- Vietnam
- India
- Indonesia
- Argentina
- Thailand
- Canada

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

Geographical features of Japan

Land area 0.378million km²
 (61st in the world)
India 3.287million km²
 (7th in the world)

EEZ area 4.47million km²
 (6th in the world)
India 2.02million km²

Coast line 29,751 km
 (6th in the world)
India 7,600 km
 (14th in the world)

Islands Over 6000

Rivers Over 5000

Fish Species 3700
 (25% of the world)



Characteristics of Japanese Fisheries

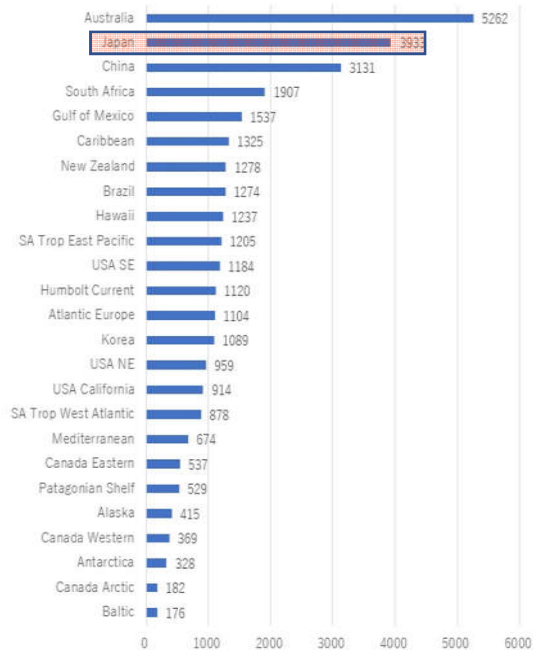
Japanese Fisheries is surrounded by the rich diversity such as

Marine Resources
3,933 fish species

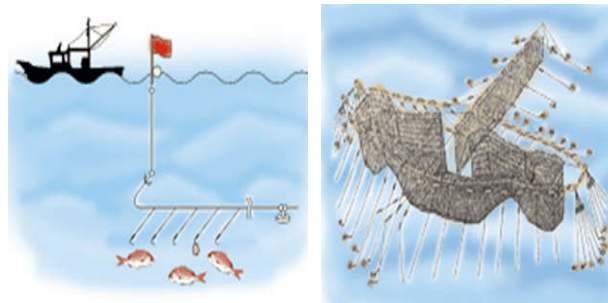
Fishing Industry
460 fishing methods

Small-scale fishery

Number of fish spp



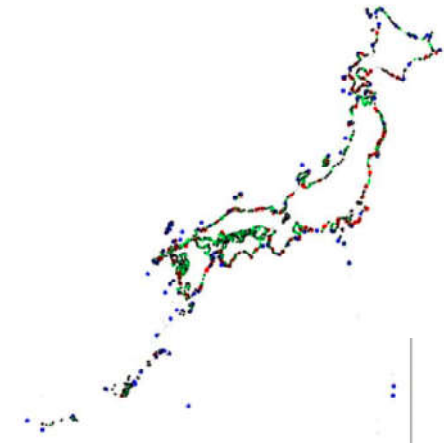
Costello et al. (2010)



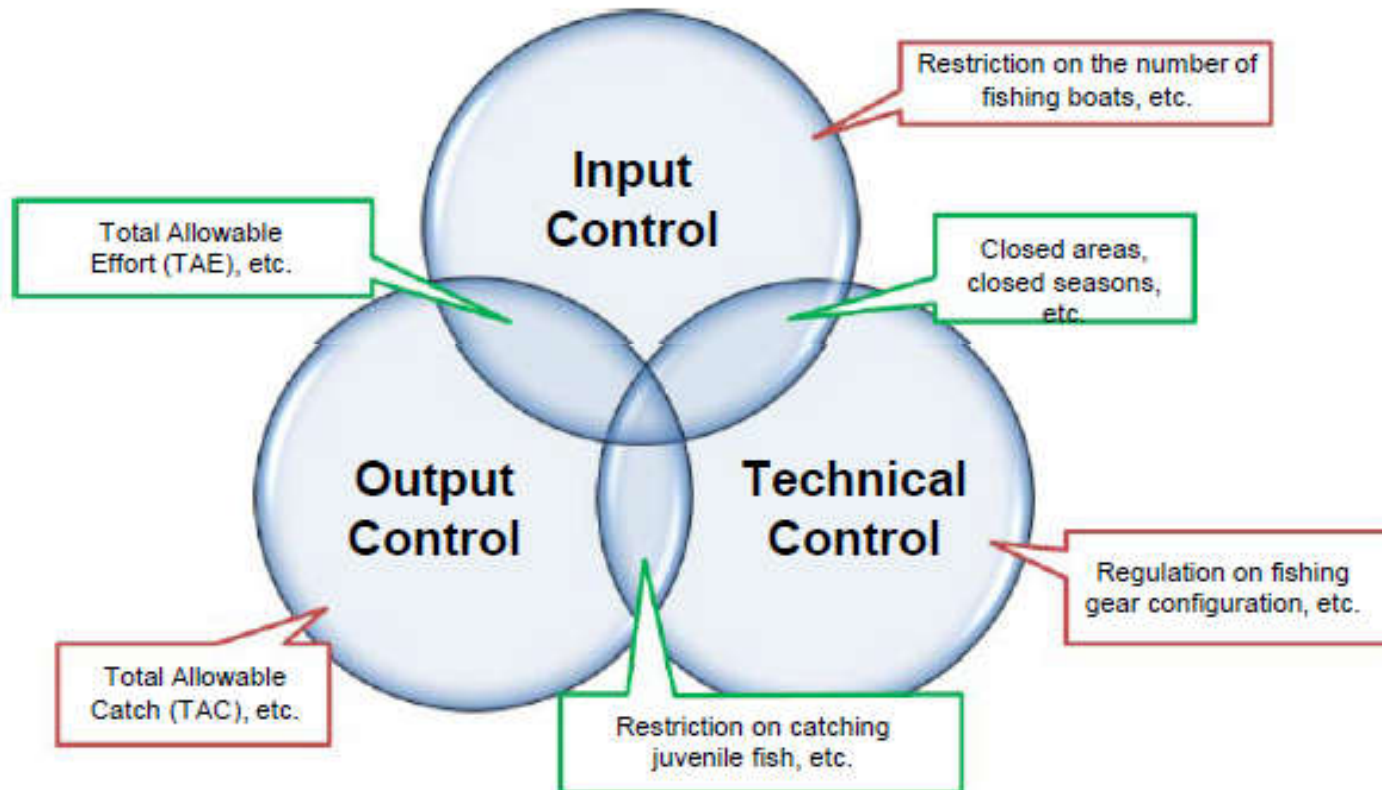
Fishing Community
6,298 fishing community

Seafood Culture

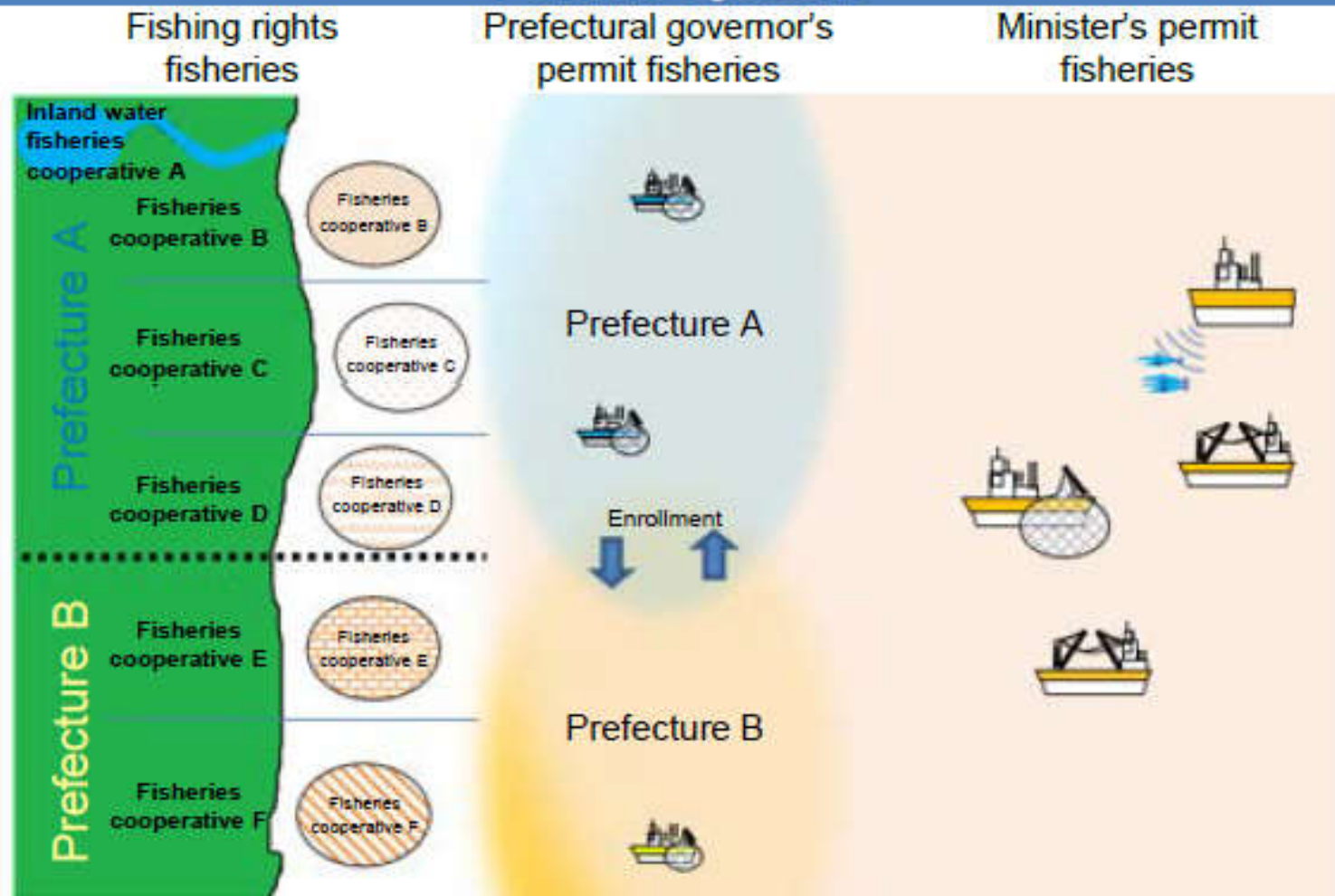
Washoku, UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage



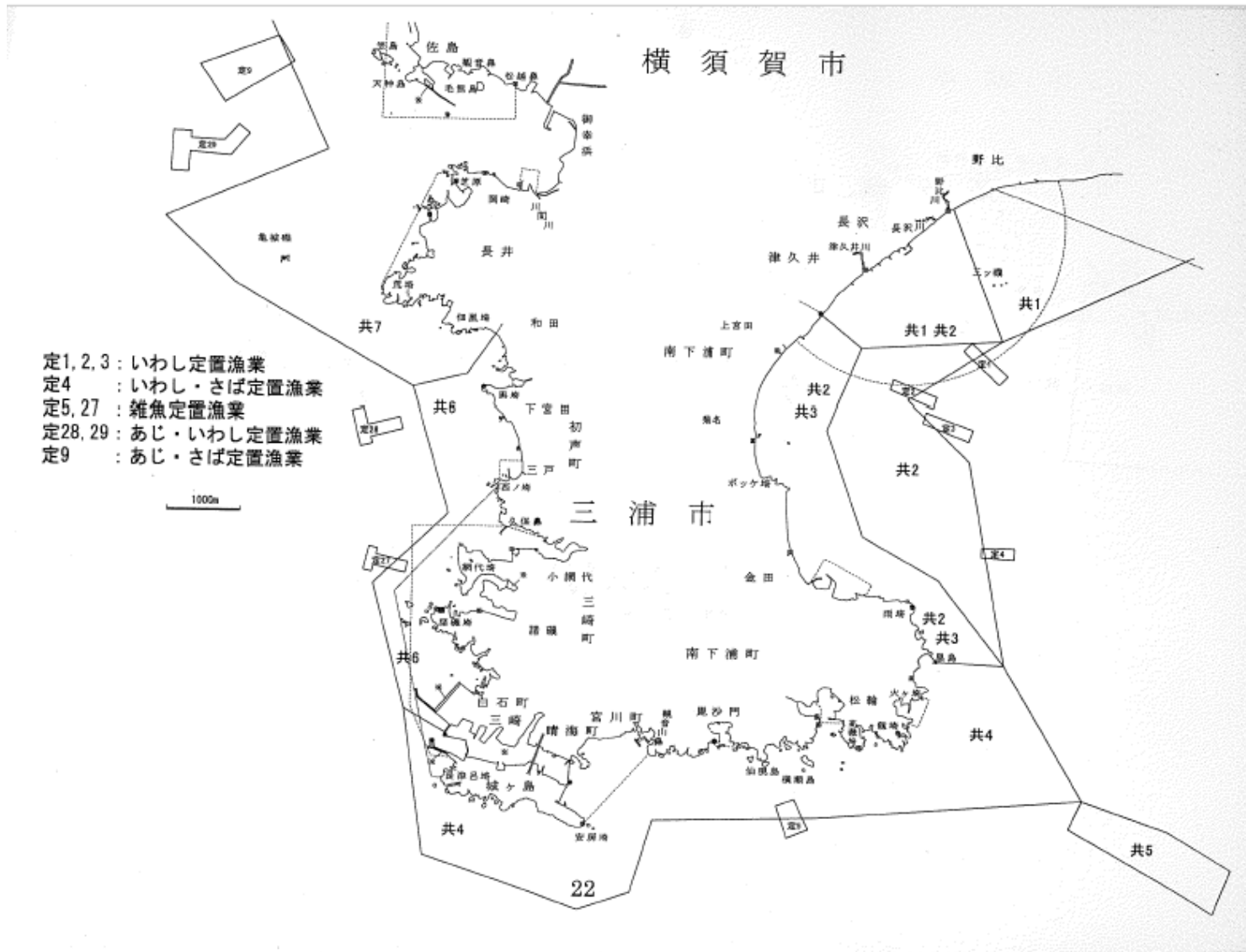
Correlation Between Resource Management Methods



Conceptual Diagram for Fishing Rights and Fishing Permit System



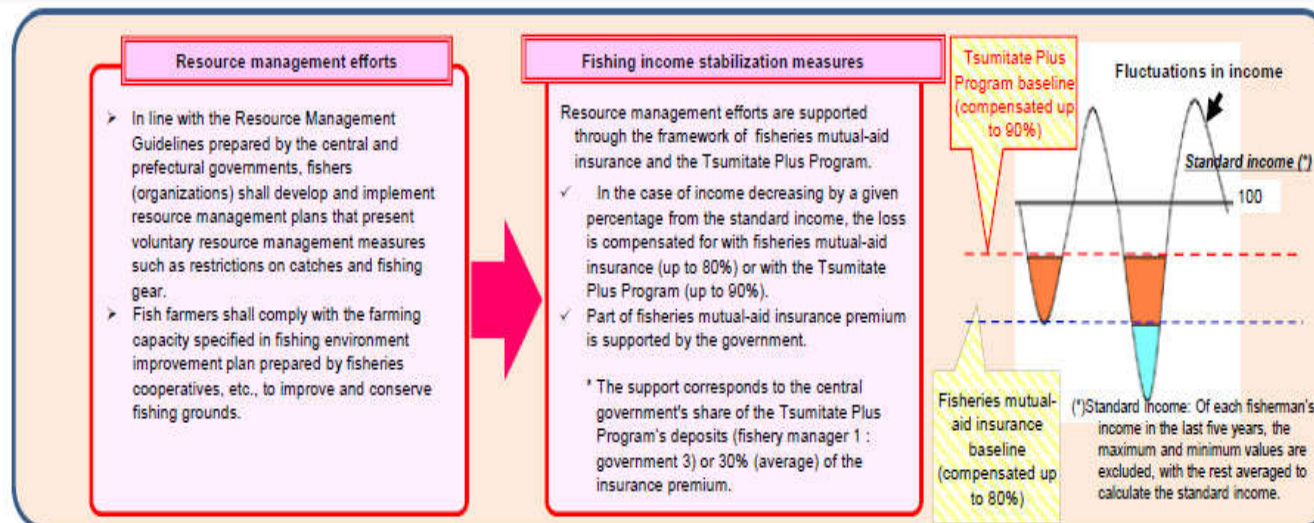
Fishing rights system (ex. Kanagawa prefecture)



Fishers' voluntary resource management

- Japan's resource management consists of statutory regulations and fishers' voluntary management, which imposes limits on fishing periods, fish lengths, operating time, fishing areas, etc.
- The central and prefectural governments set the Resource Management Guidelines from 2011, based on which the groups of fishers developed and implemented their own resource management plans, putting together voluntary measures in addition to statutory regulations. The resource management and income stability measure is provided for fishers engaged in resource management.

Resource Management and Income Stability Measure



Prepared by the Fisheries Agency

G S S I recognized M E L

Marine Eco-Label Japan (MEL) V2 Scheme Recognition [View this email in your browser](#)




THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD INITIATIVE recognizes the **Marine Eco-Label Japan (MEL) V2 Scheme for Aquaculture and Fisheries**

HAARLEM, The Netherlands, 12 December 2019 – The Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) has provided formal recognition of the Marine Eco-Label Japan (MEL) V2 scheme for the scope of Aquaculture and Fisheries.

GSSI's recognition shows that their Aquaculture Management Standard (Version 1.0, 2018) and Fisheries Management Standard (Version 2.0, 2018) are in alignment with all applicable Essential Components of the GSSI Global Benchmark Tool (version 1.0, 8 October 2015).

The Tool is underpinned by the FAO Ecolabelling Guidelines and the FAO Technical Guidelines for Aquaculture Certification. It consists of performance areas related to scheme governance, operational management (including chain of custody) and applied aquaculture farm and wild-capture fisheries audit standards.

The Marine Eco-Label Japan scheme is the ninth seafood certification scheme to be benchmarked against GSSI's Global Benchmark Tool and to achieve recognition. Products certified by the recognized standards can be identified by a special logo including the V2 mark.



MEL is the 9th in the world recognized by GSSI



GSSI RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATION

Introduction of Marine Eco-Label Japan (MEL)

What is MEL?

Marine eco-label, originally from Japan to be recognized world wide.

How we started?

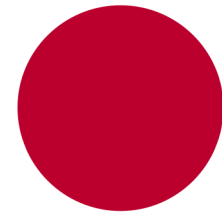
**Japan Fisheries Association (JFA) started MEL-J in 2007.
MEL Council, newly established scheme owner, on Dec 2016.**

Our goal?

Secure sustainability, traceability and responsibility of fisheries.

Our scheme?

**Fishery certification, Aquaculture certification and CoC certification.
Standards were developed in accordance with FAO CCRF and FAO ecolabelling guidelines.**



Thank you for your kind attention!

