

Ocean Policy Development in Japan

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- Land Area
380,000 km²
(World's 61st-largest)
- Area of territorial sea and EEZ
4.47 million km²
(World's 6th-largest)
~ 12 times as large as land area
- Number of remote islands
6,847 islands
- Length of Coastal Line
35,000 km
(World's 6th-longest)

- Export & import cargo reliance on maritime transport
over 99%
- Amount of shipbuilding per year
20 million tons
(in FY 2010, world's 3rd- largest)
- Fishery and aquaculture production
5.43 million tons
(in FY 2009, world's 5th-largest)
- Number of Ports and Fishery harbors
3,914

○ Growing role of the oceans for all mankind:

- **security of food, ocean resources and energy**
- **cargo transport**
- **global environment**

○ Various challenges at sea around Japan :

- **marine environment protection**
- **management of fisheries resources**
- **safety maritime transport**

Need to establish executive structure and to promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to ocean issues



Basic Act on Ocean Policy

Enactment : 20 April, 2007

Enforcement: 20 July, 2007



6 basic philosophies

- **Harmonization of the Development and Use of the Oceans with the Conservation of Marine Environment**
- **Securing Safety and Security on the Oceans**
- **Improvement of Scientific Knowledge of the Oceans**
- **Sound Development of Ocean Industries**
- **Comprehensive Governance of the Ocean**
- **International Partnership**

**Enforcement of
Basic Act on Ocean
Policy
(July 20th, 2007)**



**The Headquarters for
Ocean Policy was
established within the
Cabinet.**



**The first Basic Plan on
Ocean Policy was
formulated in 2008**

Cabinet

Administration Office of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy

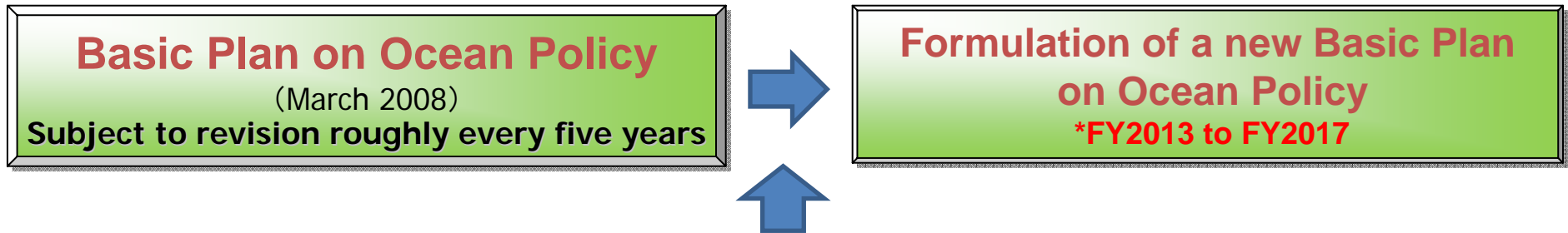
Director-General: Prime Minister

- Formulation and implementation of the Basic Plan for Ocean Policy
- Overall policy coordination with relevant governmental institutions

Administration Office of the Headquarters
for Ocean Policy in the Cabinet Secretariat

Councilor's Meeting

Revision of Basic Plan on Ocean Policy



Changes in Social Circumstances concerning the Sea after the Current Basic Plan on Ocean Policy

**The revised Basic Plan on Ocean Policy was formulated
(April, 26th 2013)**



Cabinet of Japan



Headquarters for Ocean Policy

Major Measures in Basic Plan on Ocean Policy

1. Promotion of the Development and Use of Marine Resources

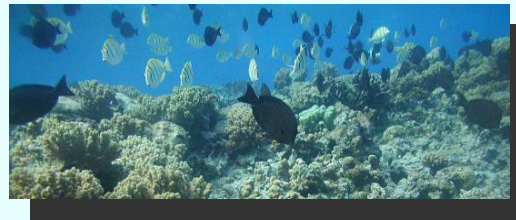


Fishery



methane hydrate

2. Preservation of Marine Environment, etc.



3. Promotion of Research and Development of Marine Science and Technology



4. Promotion of Marine Industries and Strengthening of International Competitiveness



5. Comprehensive Management of Coastal Zone



ICM

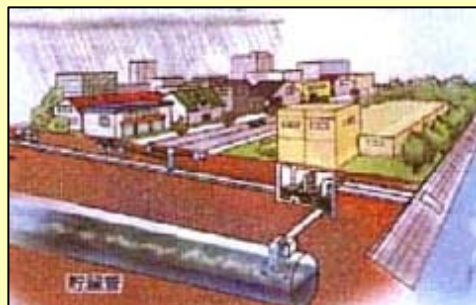
6. Enhancement of Citizen's Understanding of the Sea and Fostering of Human Resources



Implementation of Comprehensive Management of Coastal Zone



Proper Control of Nutrients and Pollutant Load



Implementation of Sato-umi Construction Activities



Recovery of Marine Litter and Drifting Oil



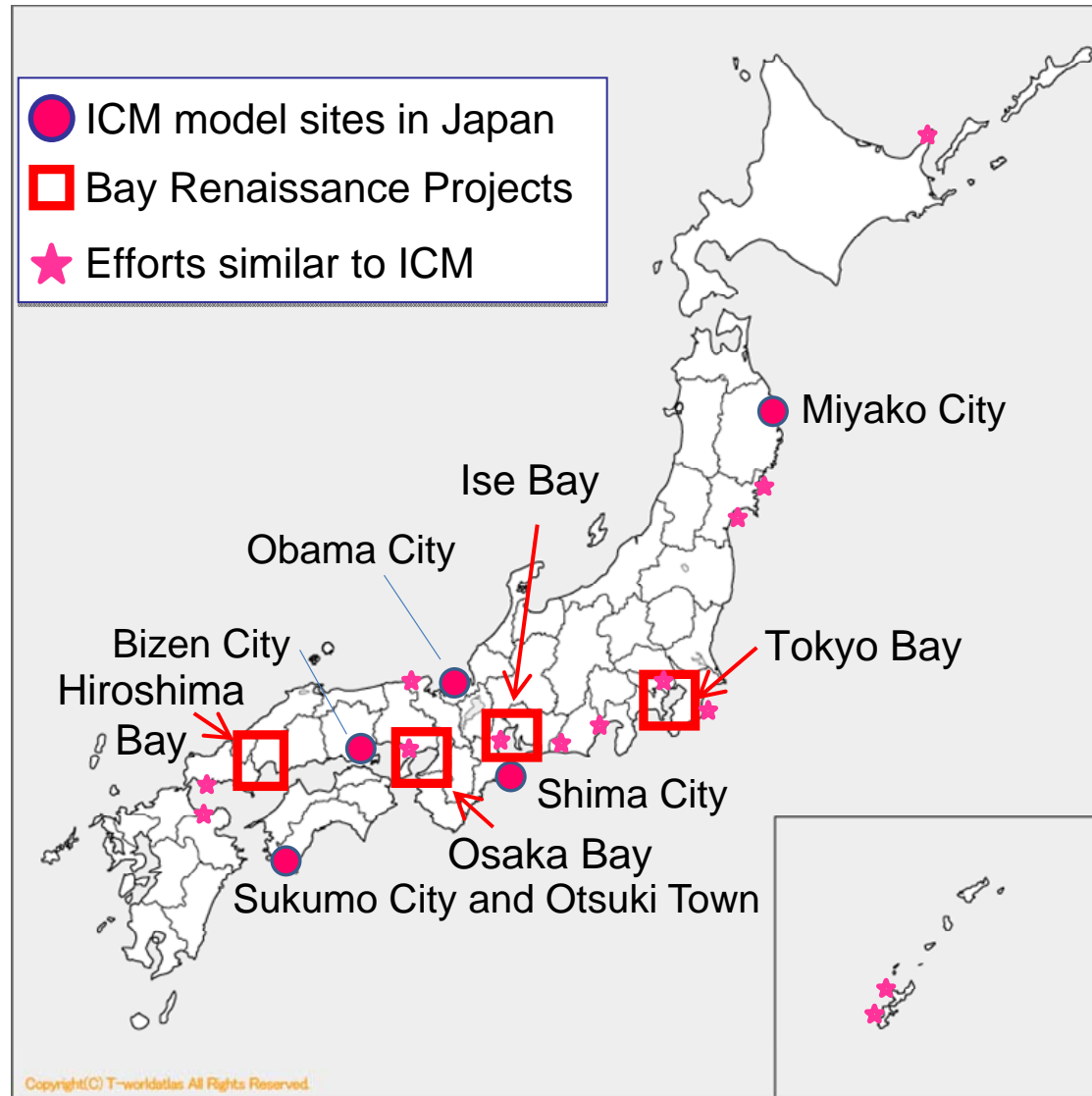
Construction of Coasts friendly to Nature and Users



Management in Enclosed Coastal Seas



Regions promoting ICM in Japan



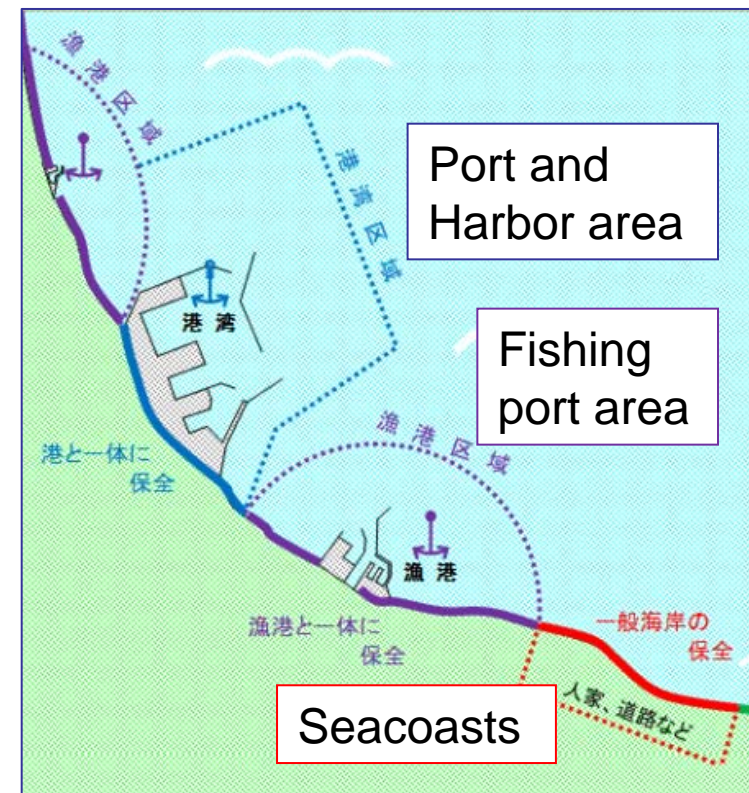
In Japan, ICM or other similar management has been implemented in various regions (urban and rural areas).

Coastal areas in Japan

Coastal areas such as seacoasts, port and harbor areas and fishing port areas are appropriately managed based on the relevant national laws.

Area	Relevant national law	Enacted year
Sea-coasts Ports and Harbors	Coast Act	1956
	Port and Harbor Act	1950
Fishing Ports	Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds	1950

Image of coastal areas



Coastal Management under Existing Legislation

Coast Act

○ Objective

- Protection of the seacoasts from hazards
- Conservation of the coastal environment
- Promotion of the proper use of the seacoasts by the public

- Development of Coastal Preservation Plans by local governments

Port and Harbor Act

○ Objective

- Proper development and management of ports and harbors taking environmental protection into account

- Development of Port Plans in major ports

Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds

○ Objective

- Proper development of fishing ports and grounds taking harmony with the environment into account

- Development of the Plan for Fishing Ports and Ground Improvement

Each Act states that coordination and collaboration with stakeholders is necessary in developing plans.



Efforts related to ICM are implemented based on each Act .

Coastal areas under these Acts cover 85% of coastlines in Japan.

Thank you for your kind attention.