

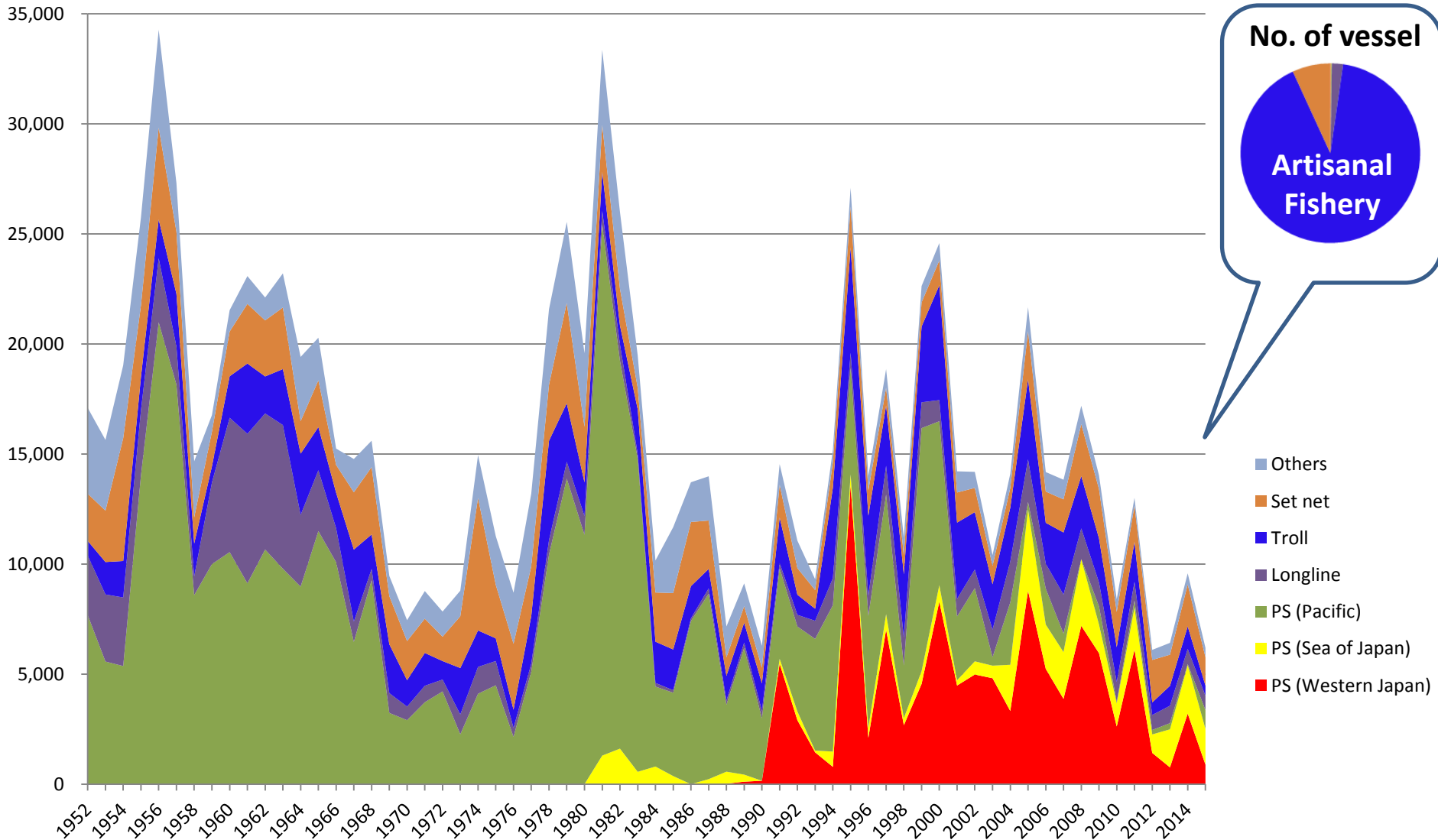
Japan's report on Paragraph 12, CMM2015-04



Introduction:

Overview of Japanese PBF fisheries

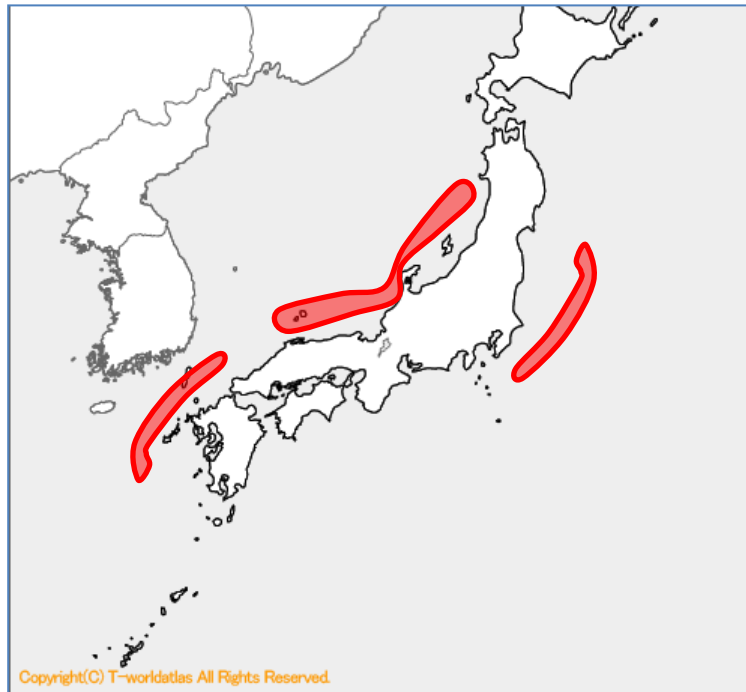
PBF Catch by fishing gear in Japan



※ Most of PBF have been fished in internal waters and territorial seas.

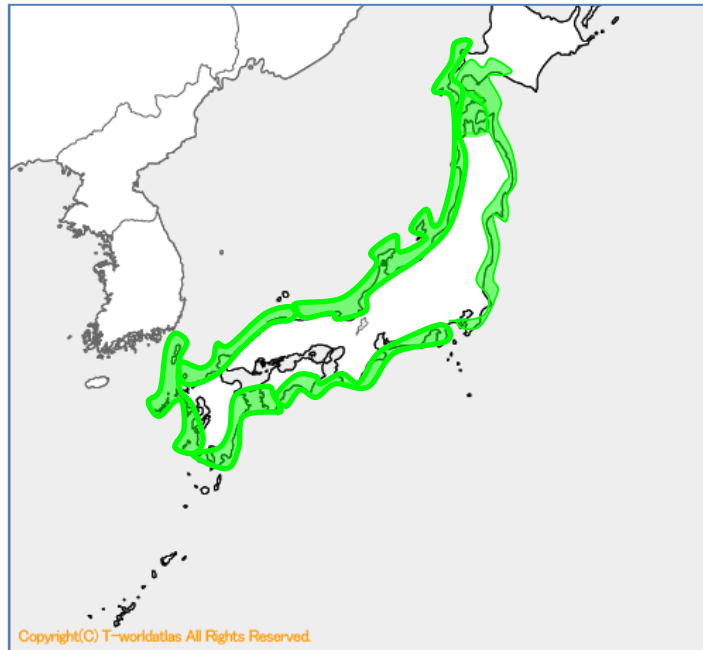
Purse seine fishery

- Managed under licensing system
- Main target species are jack mackerel and mackerel: PBF is caught only during its migration season
- An annual catch limit of **small fish** has been in place since 2011.
- An annual catch limit of **large fish** has been in place since 2015.



Artisanal Fisheries(Troll, Jigging, Handline, etc.)

- Managed under licensing system: 24,086 vessels
- Mostly troll fishery:
 - Traditionally conducted throughout Japan, frequently in isolated islands and remote peninsulas
 - The typical period of fishing trip is one (1) day.
 - Most of the fishing grounds are within the territorial waters
 - The fishing season is a few months
- An annual catch limit of **small fish** has been in place since 2015

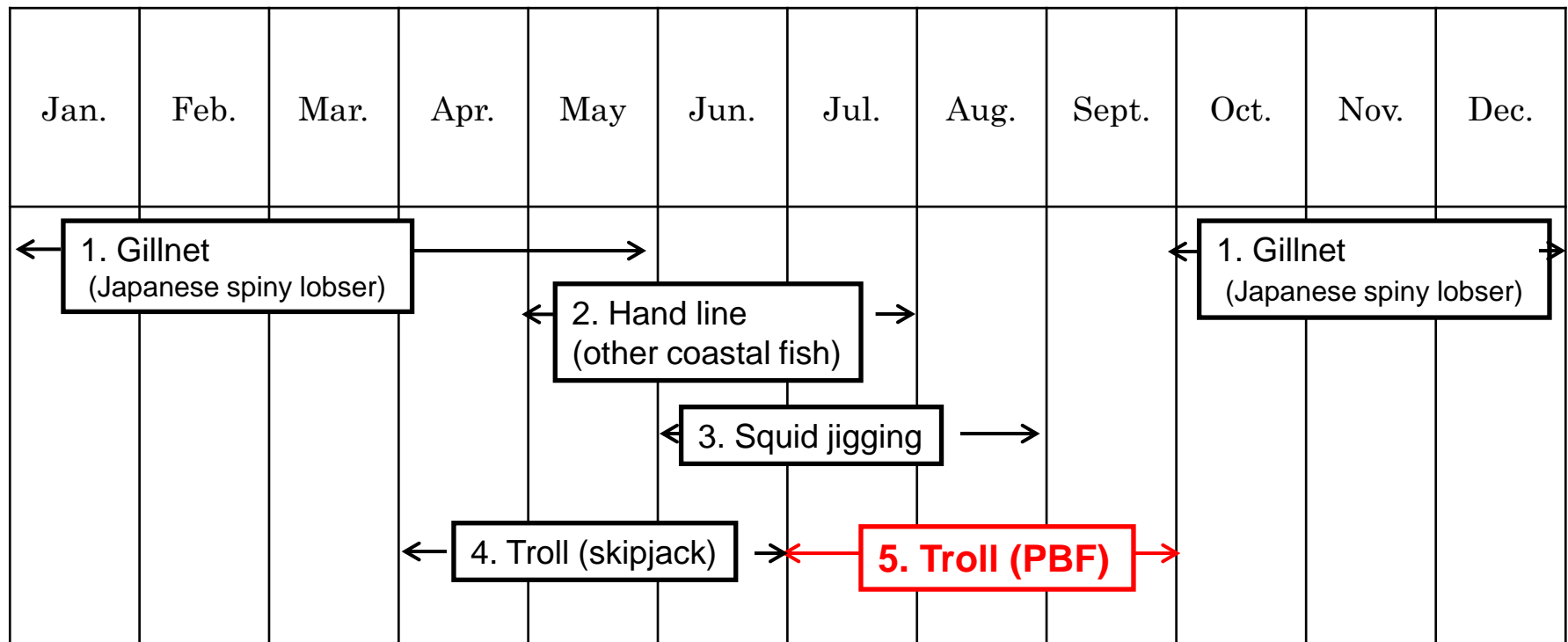




Example of operational pattern of artisanal fisheries

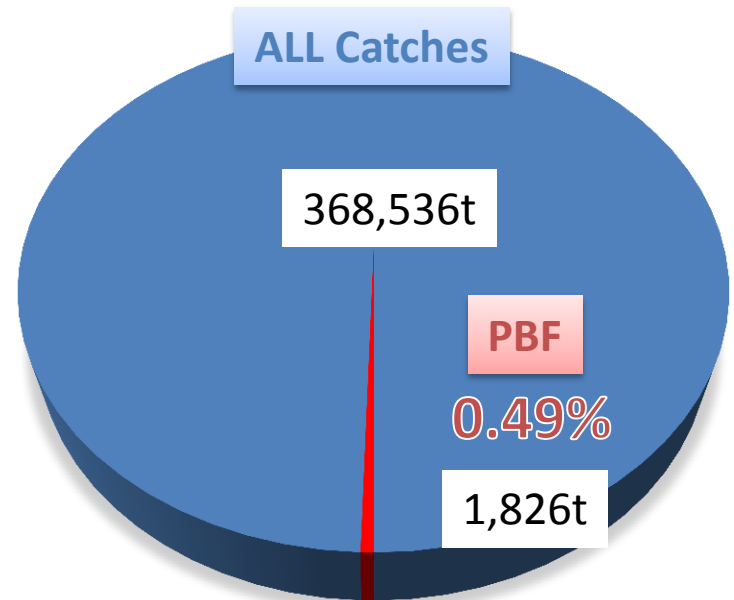
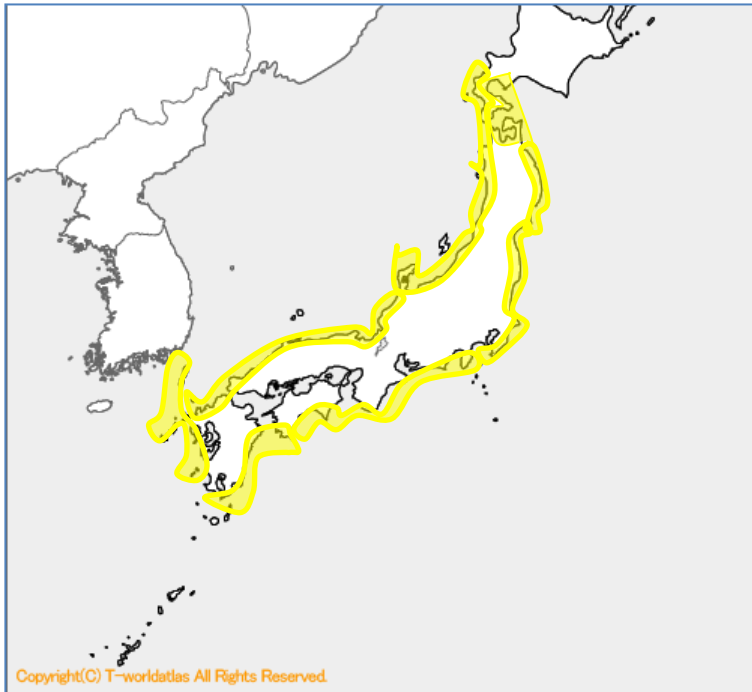
(Middle Area of Pacific Side)

- Vessel size: 4.9t to 15t
- One or two fishermen on board
- Main PBF Fishing season: July to September
- Target: Juveniles (mainly seeds for aquaculture)
- Fishing gear: Troll
- Proportion of PBF catch in annual performance: > 5% (in amount), > 5% (in income)
- Catches of Japanese spiny lobster is main income.



Set Nets (traps)

- Managed under licensing system: approximately 1,800
- **Passive fishing method to wait for migration of PBF with the season and catch varying every year**
- PBF catches are less than 1% of all catches.



Data: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics









Measures used to implement Paragraph 3 & 4: Effort and Catch Control

Management of small fish catch limit (1)

- In accordance with 50% small fish – fish less than 30kg – catch reduction commencing on 2015, Japan managed its annual small fish catch so as not to exceed 4,007t **without exemption** in 2015.
- Among 4,007t, 2,000t was allocated to purse seine fisheries and remaining 2,007t was to coastal fisheries including artisanal fisheries.
- **The total catch of small fish in 2015 was 2,565 t (957 t/2,000 t by purse seiners and 1,608 t/2,007 t by coastal fisheries)**

Management of small fish catch limit (2)

For the compliance purpose, JFA has introduced measures as follows:

Purse seine fishery:

- Catch limit is allocated to the purse seine association and all catch is landed at designated ports subject to monitoring.

Coastal fisheries and others:

- Japan's coast was divided into 6 management areas and catch limit was allocated respectively based on the past catch records.
- Monitoring is conducted on an area basis.
- When catch volume in an area is reaching catch limit allocated, JFA will announce “**Alarm**” and/or “**Stop fishing**” not only to fishermen but also buyers, processors and consumers.

Management of large fish catch limit

- In accordance with paragraph 4, Japan instructed its fishermen not to increase catches of large fish – fish 30kg or larger – from 4,882t.
- In response to the instruction, purse seine associations introduced its catch limit of large fish for the fishery since 2015. The catch limit for 2015 is 3,098 t.
- The total catch of large fish in 2015 was 3,625 t (2,408 t by purse seiners)

Regulation of Aquaculture

- Starting in April 2011, all PBF aquaculture sites are required to register and report their farming activities, including information on caging and harvest. As of December 2015, 160 aquaculture sites were on the registration.
- To prevent an increase in fry catches, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries instructed prefectural governments in October 2012 not to increase the capacity of PBF farms which use wild seeds.



**Measures used to implement Paragraph 8:
Monitoring of recruitment of juveniles**

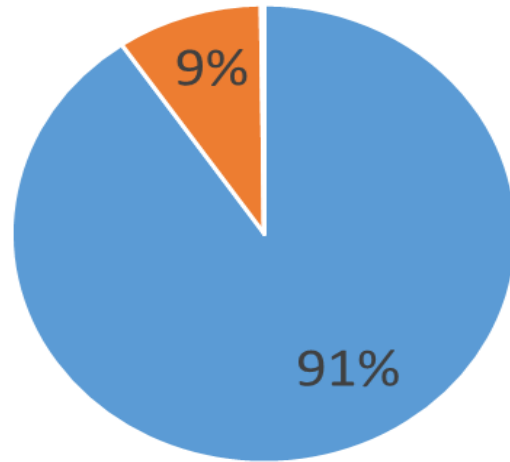
Recruitment Monitoring in a Timely Manner

- Recruitment abundance (CPUE of age-0 PBF) is obtained from a Japanese troll fishery.
- In addition to this, a monitoring survey using troll fishing boats has been conducted since 2011 in order to monitor recruitment abundance of age-0 fish in a timely manner.
- The troll fishing boats for monitoring are equipped with data loggers with communication functions, which can collect information on the location, sea temperature and number of fish caught during operation.
- In 2015, 61 troll boats were monitored in 6 monitoring sites.

**Measures used to implement Paragraph 9:
Commercial Transaction
&
Report of the monitoring of the PBF trade**

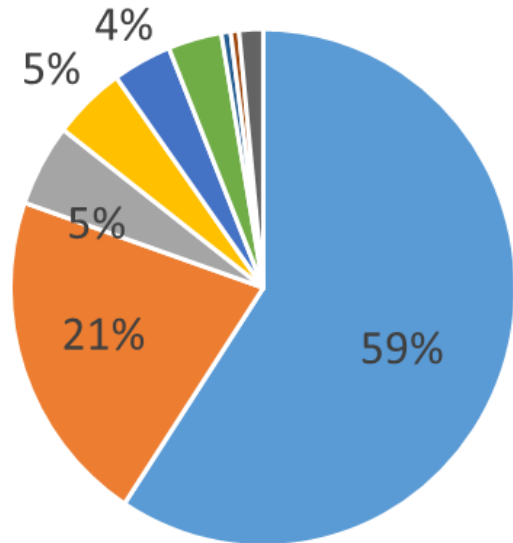
PBF Import (left) & Export (right) in 2015

Import: 6,364 t



- Mexico
- Korea
- New Zealand
- Australia
- Cook
- USA
- Chinese Taipei
- Cook
- Tokelau

Export: 58 t



- China
- USA
- Thailand
- Hong Kong
- Singapore
- Korea
- Chinese Taipei
- Qatar
- Others

Strengthened data collection for import

Korea:

- In January 2010, a data collection system was established to require importers to make mandatory reporting for each import transaction when they import PBF from Korea.
- For large PBF, the catch limit of Korea in 2016 is zero. The data collection system confirmed that about 300 t of large PBF were exported from Korea to Japan. In accordance with the paragraph 9 of CMM 2015-04, Japan requested its importers or buyers to refrain voluntarily commercial transactions of large PBF caught by Korean vessels. The amount of the catch was later confirmed to be 469 t by Korea.

Mexico:

- Starting in February 2011, the same mandatory reporting has been applied to importers that import PBF from Mexico.

Measures used to implement Paragraph 11: Data collection

Collection and Compilation of Catch Data

PBF catch data is collected and compiled on a monthly basis by the following procedure:

Purse seine fishery:

- Purse seine associations compile sales slips of designated landing ports and send them to JFA.

Others:

- Fishermen, through Fisheries Cooperative association, will report PBF catch to a local government.
- Local government, upon receipt of those reports above, compile by gear type and send them to JFA.



JFA compiles those data received and post both monthly and accumulated catch volume on JFA website on a monthly basis by area. Monthly catch data in an area is further broken down by gear type and by prefecture in the same web-site.