Changes in the global/Japanese fisheries yield

- Over the past 30 years, the fisheries yield around the world has more than doubled. On the other hand, fisheries yield in Japan became less than half. (From top in the world to $7^{\text{th.}}$)
- Globally, about 50% are produced in aquacultures. In Japan, this is about 20%. ()



Reference: FAO "Fishstat (Capture production, Aquaculture production 1965-2016)" and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries "Statistics on

fisheries/aquaculture production"

Reference: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries "Statistics on fisheries/aquaculture production"

Changes in the Japanese fisheries yield

Basic policies of fishery reform

Current issues and challenges in fishery

- While global fisheries yield doubled in the past 30 years, it became half in Japan.
 (Ranked No. 1 in 1984 to 7th in 2016)
- Aquaculture comprise 50% of global fisheries yield while it is 20% in Japan.
- \circ Japan's EEZ is the 6th in the world.
- There are criticisms inside and outside of Japan on how Japan manages resources.
 - Japan mainly conducts entrance management (number of fishing boats/scale of tonnes)
 - The West mainly conducts exit management (quantity management such as IQ)
- Productivity is lower than the West
- Production per fisherman in Japan is about 1/8 that of Norway
- Production per fishing boat in Japan is about 1/20that of Norway

Policy measures

With proper management of fishery resources as the premise, make fishery a growing industry and increase the income through fishery

- Reform the system to conduct proper resource management (make fisheries sustainable through exit management)
- Reform the fishery license system to improve fishery productivity (with IQ as a premise, upsizing of fishing vessels is possible)
- Reform the fishery rights system to maximize the efficiency of the waters (Transparent fishery rights and promote aquacultures)

Fisheries Act amended in 2018

Implementing sustainable fisheries management:

A vision for Japan and lessons learned in the US

Eric Schwaab, Senior Vice President, Oceans Tokyo Sustainable Seafood Symposium November 7, 2019



Japanese fishing fleet could sustainably increase profits by billions







\$5.5 billion more profit

40 million tons more stock

1.2 million tons more harvest

Compared with the business as usual

US recovery of commercial and recreational fisheries

Overfished stocks

Rebuilt depleted stocks



45 stocks

Full and part time jobs

Sales impact





70% increase

83% increase



Monitoring improves catch accounting



Regional councils ensure participation



Climate change remains a challenge



"

At first I opposed [the reforms] because I didn't understand how much it would help the fishery. Now, five years into the program, in the Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper fishery, we're catching bigger fish and getting more bang for our buck. Our prices at the dock have increased, and our costs have gone down.

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