

## Overview of the Surveys

### 1. Survey Objectives

The 2013 Fishery Census reveals the actual situation surrounding the fisheries industry including the production structure, employment structure and fishing villages, distribution and processing of fishery products, etc. It is aimed at preparing the basic materials necessary for the promotion of fishery administration.

### 2. Laws and Regulations Supporting the Survey

The Fishery Census is a fundamental statistics survey which was conducted with the approval of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications based on the Paragraph 1, Article 9 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 53 of 2007), the Regulations for Fishery Census (No. 39 of Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1963), and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 776 of May 20, 2003 (providing survey sheets specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Paragraph 4, Article 6 of the Regulations for Fishery Census).

### 3. Survey Framework

Survey Type		Survey System	Survey Method
Marine Fisheries Survey	Survey on Fishery Management Entities	MAFF   Prefectures   Municipalities   Survey takers	Self-reporting survey (interview survey is also possible)
	Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations	MAFF   Local centers, etc.   Survey takers	
	Survey on Marine Fishery Districts		
Inland Water Fisheries Survey	Survey on Inland Water Fishery Management Entities	MAFF   Local centers, etc.   Survey takers	Self-reporting survey or online survey
	Survey on Inland Water Fishery Districts		
Distribution and Processing Survey	Survey on Fish Markets	MAFF   Local centers, etc.   Survey takers	Self-reporting survey or online survey
	Survey on Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants and Fishery Processing Plants		

### 4. Survey Targets

#### (1) Marine Fisheries Survey

##### a. Survey on Fishery Management Entities

Fishery management entities concerned with marine fishery in municipalities along the sea and municipalities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries under Article 86 Paragraph 1 of the Fisheries Law (Law No. 267 of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as “coastal municipalities”).

Includes test operations in Fukushima Prefecture.

b. Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations

Organizations in the coastal municipality area, which consist of multiple fishery management entities that handle the same fishing ground or fishery types; voluntarily manage fishery resources, fishing grounds, or fish catches; have written agreement and receive participation of fishery cooperatives or federations of fishery cooperative associations.

Management organizations in Fukushima Prefecture do not include 12 organizations in 4 cities (Soma City: 7, Minamisoma City: 1, Namie Town: 2, and Shinchi Town 2) that refrain voluntarily from operation due to the influence of the accident in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant of Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), although these organizations exist.

c. Survey on Marine Fishery Districts

Fishing cooperatives in coastal districts (fishery cooperatives established under Article 2 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law [Law No. 242 of 1948]).

(2) Inland Water Fisheries Survey

a. Survey on Inland Water Fishery Management Entities

Fishery management entities for inland water fishery engaged in capture of aquatic animals and plants on natural lakes or other lakes with cooperative fishing rights that are important in the fishery production of the districts and fishery management entities engaged in aquaculture in inland waters.

b. Survey on Inland Water Fishery Districts

Inland water cooperatives in Paragraph 2, Article 18 of the Fisheries Cooperative Associations Law.

(3) Distribution and Processing Survey

a. Survey on Fish Markets

Markets that directly land fishery products by fishing vessels and markets that do not directly land fishery products but nonetheless engage in initial-stage trade after receiving fishery products from their production areas via ground transportation.

b. Survey on Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants and Fishery Processing Plants

A business body (cold storage and refrigerating plants) that owns cold storage, and refrigerating facilities with over 10 horsepower (7.5 kW) in major machines on land, and that froze or refrigerated fishery products (excluding nori laver cold nets) .A business body (fishery processing plants) that purchased fish or aquatic plants from another business body and processed them, or a business body that owns plants to process self-produced materials and conducted processing using full-time employees, for the purpose of sales .

## 5. Survey Items

### (1) Marine Fisheries Survey

- a. Survey on Fishery Management Entities
  - i. Fishery type, used fishing vessels, aquaculture facilities, other management circumstances of fishery management entities.
  - ii. Circumstances of individual management entity households, number of days of fishery work of household members, other employment circumstances.
- b. Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations  
Overview of fisheries management organizations, details of fisheries management
- c. Survey on Marine Fishery Districts  
Production conditions, invigoration activities

### (2) Inland Water Fisheries Survey

- a. Survey on Inland Water Fishery Management Entities
  - i. Fishery type, used fishing vessels, aquaculture facilities, other management circumstances of fishery management entities.
  - ii. Circumstances of individual management entity households, employment circumstances of household members.
- b. Survey on Inland Water Fishery Districts
  - i. Number of cooperative members
  - ii. Production conditions, regional activation activities

### (3) Distribution and Processing Survey

- a. Survey on Fish Markets  
Fish market facilities, volume handled, etc.
- b. Survey on Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants and Fishery Processing Plants  
Business details, number of employees, etc.

## 6. Survey Date

Conducted as of November 1, 2013 (Distribution and Processing Survey was conducted as of January 1, 2014)

## 7. Survey Method

### (1) Marine Fisheries Survey and Inland Water Fisheries Survey

A self-reporting survey method (a method whereby people surveyed write down their responses themselves on the survey sheet) was used whereby survey takers distributed survey sheets to targeted management entities and then collected them later.

However, an interview survey method (i.e., survey takers visited targeted management entities to interview them) was employed when requested by management entities.

### (2) Distribution and Processing Survey

A self-reporting survey method (a method whereby people surveyed write down their responses themselves on the survey sheet) was used whereby survey takers distributed survey sheets to targeted management entities and then collected them later.

However, collection of survey sheets using the Internet was also permitted.

## 8. Totaling Method

Results were calculated by a simple accumulation.

## 9. Target Accuracy

Target accuracy was not set for this survey as it is a complete survey.

## 10. Reviewing Survey Categories

### Distribution and Processing Survey

In the Survey on Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants and Fishery Product Processing Plants, the number of fishery product categories was subdivided from 21 (in the 2008 Fishery Census) to 68.

## 11. Definition of terminology

### (1) Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities

Marine fishery	The business of acquiring fish and aquatic plants from the sea or conducting marine aquaculture in a marine area (including Lake Hamana, Lake Nakaumi, Lake Kamo, Lake Saroma, Lake Furen, and Lake Akkeshi).
Fishery management entity	A household or business body that, for the purpose of earning a living or for profit, engaged in acquiring fish and aquatic plants from the sea or conducting marine aquaculture to be sold in the past one year. Individual management entities engaged in marine fishery for less than 30 days in the past one year are excluded.

Past one year	In the period from November 1, 2012 to October 31, 2013.
Management organization	A classification that classifies fishing management entities by type of organization
Individual management entity	A management entity that personally engages in fishery.
Organized management entity	A fishery management entity other than an individual management entity. Organized management entities are classified into companies, fishery cooperatives, fishery production associations, joint management and others.
Company	A joint-stock company, partnership corporation, limited partnership, or private limited company established under the Company Law (Law No. 86 of 2005). It should be noted that special limited liability companies are included in "joint-stock company".
Fishery cooperative	A fishery cooperative or federation of fishery cooperative associations established under Article 2 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law.
Fishery production association	A fishery production cooperative established under Article 2 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law.
Joint management	Two or more fishery management entities (individual or corporate) manage fishery together by sharing main production means such as fishing boats, fishing nets, etc. and provide capital or invest such means.
Others	Other entities other than the above such as Prefectural Centers for Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture Centers.
Class of management entity	Based on reported "major type of fishing" or "total tonnage of fishing vessels utilized" in the past one year, fishery management entities are classified as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Management entities classified by major type of fishing (type of fishing accounting for top sales amount) in the past one year. Classes are established for large set nets, salmon large set nets, small set nets, and marine aquaculture.</li> <li>2) Management entities classified by type of fishing vessels used and total tonnage of powered vessels. ("Total tonnage of powered vessels" does not include the tonnage of vessels used only for recreational fishing or transport-boats for procurements, etc.) Management entities not classified in (1) above are classified based on the type of used fishing vessels and total tonnage of used powered fishing vessels into 16 classes, from "not using fishing vessel," "non-powered vessel" and "powered vessel of less than 1 ton" to "powered vessel of 3,000 tons and over."</li> </ol>

Fishery classes	
Coastal fishing	Collective term for the classes "not using fishing vessel," "non-powered vessel," "vessels with outboard motor," "powered vessel of less than 10 tons," "set net," and "marine aquaculture."
Small/mid-scale fishing	Collective term for classes of powered vessels between 10 tons and over but less than 1,000 tons.
Large-scale fishing	Collective term for classes of powered vessels of 1,000 tons and over.
Fishery type	Type of fishery that a fishery management entity engages in. (There are 53 types; see the table headings on pages 84 to 89 for details.)
Engaged-in fisheries	All types of fishery that a fisheries management entity was engaged in during the past one year.
Main fishery type	Major types of fishery that a fisheries management entity was engaged in during the past one year. If an entity was engaged in more than 1 type of fishery, type of fishery with the top sales value applies.
Sales Value of Catches/Harvests	Sales values (including consumption tax) of catches and harvests of marine aquaculture in the past one year.
Shipping destination	Clients to which a fishery management entity directly shipped catches/harvests in the past one year.
Markets or cargo handling facilities in fishery cooperative	Shipped to a wholesale market operated by a fishery cooperative or a cargo handling facility of a fishery cooperative.
Wholesale markets outside fishery cooperative	Shipped to a wholesale market (including a central wholesale market) operated by a non-fishery cooperative.
Distributors and processors	Shipped to a distributor such as a wholesale dealer, processor etc.
Retailer	Shipped to a supermarket (including a mass retailer), fresh fish store, etc.
Co-op	Shipped to a co-op.
Stand	Sold in a rented space in a stall, a roadside station, etc.
Private seller	Sold in an own store, by mail order, through Internet shopping or peddling, etc.
Other	Any other case not classified in the above classifications.

Fishery worker (shuugyousha)	A person aged 15 years or older and who engaged in fishery work at sea for at least 30 days during the past one year.
Own fishery only	Fishery workers who engaged only in own fishery and not in joint management fishery or hired in fishery (regardless of whether or not they engaged in work other than fishery).
Hired in fishery	Fishery workers who engaged in work other than "only in own fishery" (regardless of whether or not they engaged in work other than fishery).
New fishery worker	<p>A person who was engaged primarily in fishery for the past one year for the purpose of obtaining regular income from fishery and who 1) newly began fishery, 2) had been primarily engaged in another job previously but switched to fishery, or 3) had not been engaged in a job on an ordinary basis previously but became primarily engaged in fishery.</p> <p>If the person mentioned above was engaged in an individual management entity's own fishery only, he or she is considered a "new fishery worker" if he or she worked 30 days or more in marine fishery.</p>
Fishery worker (juujisha)	A person aged 15 years or older and who engaged in fishery work at sea as of November 1, 2013.
Fishing vessel	<p>A vessel that a fishery management entity used for fishery production during the past one year. Fishing vessels include auxiliary boats (light boats for purse seine, fish detection boats, net boats, etc.) as well as main vessels.</p> <p>However, registered boats that do not directly participate in fishery production (those used for recreational fishing only and transport-boats for procurements, etc.) are excluded.</p> <p>It should be noted that calculation of the number of fishing vessels mentioned above is limited to those owned on the day of the survey (in order to avoid double-counting).</p>
Non-powered vessel	A fishing vessel that does not have propulsion machinery.
Vessel with outboard motor	<p>A vessel resulting from the attachment of an outboard motor (i.e., propulsion machinery that can be removed) to a non-powered vessel. If one outboard motor used is moved around for use in more than one non-powered vessel, one of these vessels is considered a "vessel with outboard motor" and the others are considered "non-powered vessels."</p>
Powered vessel	<p>A fishing vessel with propulsion machinery fixed to the hull. It should be noted that a vessel with an inboard motor (i.e., a fishing</p>

vessel into which an engine has been installed in the hull and a propulsion unit [propeller, etc.] is attached outside the hull) is considered to be a "powered vessel."

Fishery work at sea

- 1) In fishing vessel fishery, fishery work at sea refers to all work that should be performed at sea, including navigation, operation of machinery, fishery labor, onboard processing, etc. (Work of all crew members on a vessel needed for fishery labor, such as transport vessels, is included. Accordingly, doctors, cooks, and other such crew members who are not engaged in fishery work are also fishery workers at sea.)
- 2) In set net fishery, fishery work at sea refers to all work at sea, including net setting (i.e., installation of nets), changing, vessel navigation, and fishery labor as well as spotting (i.e., observing fish enter set nets) from the land.
- 3) In beach seine fishery, fishery work at sea refers to all work at sea, including vessel navigation, working nets, and fishery labor, as well as work of hauling in nets on land.
- 4) In fishery that does not use fishing vessels, fishery work at sea refers to collecting of shellfish, collecting of seaweed (including seaweed that has washed on shore), etc. (including diving).
- 5) In aquaculture, fishery work at sea refers to the following:
  - a. Aquaculture at a marine facility
    - i. Travel to and from the aquaculture facility using a fishing vessel
    - ii. Installation and removal of the aquaculture facility (e.g., rafts, nets, etc.)
    - iii. All work at sea, including seed collection, feeding, watching aquaculture facility, bringing in harvest, etc.,
  - b. Aquaculture at a land facility
    - i. All work at a land facility (e.g., breeding pond, rearing pond, water tanks, etc.) concerning collection of eggs and feeding
    - ii. Cleaning of aquaculture facilities (e.g., breeding pond, rearing pond, water tanks, etc.)
    - iii. Watching ponds and tanks
    - iv. Feeding (however, the work of feed mixing [i.e., making feed] is considered land work)
    - v. Bringing in harvest

Full-time/part-time

status of individual management entity	
Full-time	An individual management entity (household) whose income for the past one year came from the household's own fishery only.
Part-time type 1	An individual management entity (household) that had income from jobs other than the household's own fishery over the past one year, and whose income from their own fishery exceeded the total of its income from the other jobs.
Part-time type 2	An individual management entity (household) that had income from jobs other than the household's own fishery over the past one year, and whose total income from their other jobs exceeded that from their own fishery.
Part-time types	
Self-employed	
Fishery processing	Fishery processors are business entities that mainly process fish or aquatic plants and that purchase and process fish or aquatic plants from workers other than their own fishery, or those who process and manufacture own produce in an area acknowledged as a factory or workspace in the same facility (house) using full-time workers (including family members) for the production. A processor of dried seaweed products alone is not included in fishery processors.
Private accommodation	Business bodies that have permission to operate a hotel based on the Inns and Hotels Act (Act No. 138 of 1948), accommodate third parties such as tourists and provide fish or aquatic plants produced themselves or local food ingredients to make profits, regardless of the rate of use.
Recreational fishing boat operator	Catching fish or other aquatic animals and plants by fishing or other methods (boat fishing, ferry, etc.) through collecting fees from recreational fishers, using fishing boats or recreational fishing boats and guiding recreational fishers to a fishing ground. Business bodies that act as an intermediary between recreational fishers and other businesses are not included in recreational fishing boat operators.
Other Employed	Any other own fishery not classified in the above classifications. Business bodies with a household member who is employed for the purpose of receiving pay and compensation. This includes businesses with a household member who engages in joint management fishery or employed by a fishery business.
Main fishery worker	A member of an individual management entity who is aged 15 years or older and who works most days in fishery work at sea in the

household's own fishery.	
By generation structure	
1-generation individual management	A fishery management with a household structure of "manager only," "manager and his/her spouse only," or "manager and brother/sister of manager only."
2-generation individual management	A fishery management with a household structure of one-generation individual management plus one of the following members: child, parents, grandparents or grandchild.
3-generation individual management	Three-generation individual management is an entity with a household structure other than one-generation individual management or two-generation individual management.
Successor of own fishery	A person aged 15 years or older who engaged in fishery during the past one year, and who is scheduled to become the head of their own fishery in the future.
Sea region	A unit used for representative purposes in marine fishery production statistics that divides Japan's seas into nine regions. The boundaries of each are shown in the Sea Region Classification Chart (page 20).

(2) Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations

Past one year	Same as "past one year" of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 5).
Fisheries management organization	An organization that meets all of the following conditions: 1) It consists of multiple fishery management entities that handle the same fishing ground or fishery types. 2) It voluntarily manages fishery resources, fishing grounds, or fish catches. 3) It has written agreements pertaining to fishery management. 4) It receives the participation of fishery cooperatives or federations of fishery cooperative associations.
Operating entities	A classification of organization that manages fisheries management organization by type.
Single organization in fishery cooperatives	An organization in which a fishery cooperative becomes the operating entity and voluntarily implements fishery management. Although a branch of a fishery cooperative is "a single organization in fishery cooperatives", a fishery production cooperative is not included.

A federation of fishery cooperatives	An organization in which multiple fishery cooperatives join together, form an agreement on fishery management, and implement this agreement, or in which a federation of fishery cooperative associations becomes the operating entity and voluntarily implements fishery management.
A subordinate organization of fishery cooperatives	A subsidiary organization such as a fishery type-focused working group, youth group, etc. that was organized by a fishery cooperative and that becomes the operating entity and voluntarily implements fishery management.
A voluntary organization of fishery cooperatives	A voluntary organization in a fishery cooperative such as a fishery type-focused working group, youth group, etc. that is independently formed by members of a fishery cooperative and that becomes the operating entity and voluntarily implements fishery management.
Type of fisheries management	Details of management of fishery resources preservation and management of fishing grounds and regulation on the management of fish catches, implemented in ordinary periods in the past 5 years, excluding those implemented on a trial basis or those with no continuity.
Status of fishery resources	Analysis of the amount of resources conducted using data such as catch volume, number of fishing days, the scale of fishing boats and equipment in the fishing operations in the past year, if growth situation, etc. of fishery products was actually investigated in order to grasp the amount of resources in fishing grounds. This excludes analysis without numerical scores.
Setting the limit in the volume of catches (harvests)	Agreement on total fish catches by fish type or fishery type by calculating appropriate amount of fish catches. For marine aquaculture, agreements on the total number of aquaculture sites made from the viewpoint of preventing changes in fishing ground environment are included.
Breeding of fishery resources	Intermediate breeding and stocking of breeders for the maintenance and expansion of resources.
Preservation of fishing grounds	Measures, etc. taken to maintain the fishing ground environment in a state appropriate for the growth of fishery resources, such as a preventive measure for oil pollution and red tides, an environmental pollution measure, a preventive measure for fishery ground pollution, as well as survey of the fishing ground environment.
Maintenance and management of seaweed beds and tidal flats	Activities conducted to maintain seaweed beds (sea algae such as <i>Zostera</i> and <i>Sargassum</i> that grow thick and look like forests onshore) or tidal flats (sand and mud, and flat mud exposed in normally low-tide areas).
Rules on using	Rules made in an organization on the use of fishing grounds such as

fishing grounds	the setting of no-fishing areas, limitation of operation areas, rotating system in the use of fishing ground, rotating fishing system and limitation of the scale in marine aquaculture (an organization sets a limitation for each management entity).
Monitoring of fishing grounds	Monitoring of fishing grounds to maintain the operational order in fishing grounds or to prevent fish poaching.
Tree planting, development of fish-breeding forests	Tree planting activities (planting and taking care of trees in the mountain for the purpose of breeding fishery products through the stable supply of water rich in nutrients from forests, water-retaining function and supply of good-quality earth and sand. Taking care of trees means works including weeding, vine cutting, improvement cutting, thinning, etc. provided during the period between the completion of planting and cutting of trees in order to develop sound forests that help tree growth) and the development of fish-breeding forests (development of maritime forests for the purpose of encouraging the life and breeding of fish through the effects of making and reflecting forest shadows on water, nutrient supply for fish and prevention of water pollution).
Regulation on fishing periods	Period of operation is set to limit catches.
Regulation on fishing methods	Prohibition, etc. of specific fishing methods.
Regulation on fishing tools	Regulation on the mesh size of fishing net and prohibition, etc. of use of specific fishing equipment.
Regulation on number of fishing dates	Regulation on the number of fishing days in a year/a fishing period and no-fishing days.
Regulation on operation hours	Regulation on operation hours per day, starting time of operation, etc.
Regulation on the size of catches (harvests)	Regulation on the size of fishery products that can be caught or shipped (length, weight, etc.).
Regulation on the volume of catches (harvests)	Regulation on the amount of fish catches per management entity/fishing unit (a unit of work to operate marine fisheries) per year, fishing period or day. Regulation on harvests per management entity for marine aquaculture.
Number of management entities that participate in management organizations	Individual management entities or business entities that operated fishery in the past one year. In a separate survey on fishery management entities, entities that engage in fishery work for less than 30 days are not surveyed as individual management entities, but included in the number of

	fishery management entities in this survey.
Managed fishery type	One of the 10 fishery types corresponding to fishery management organizations that are presented below. Small trawl, other trawls, boat seine, gill net, set net, long line, angling, shellfish collecting/seaweed collecting, other fisheries, or marine aquaculture.
Managed fish type	Fish types managed voluntarily in the past 5 years (from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2012)

### (3) Survey on Marine Fishery Districts

Past one year	Same as "past one year" of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 5).
Fishery experience	Activity allowing actual experience of fishery, such as using a beach seine, set net, or trawl.
Activity to promote eating of fishery products	Activity for the purposes of expanding consumption of fishery products and deepening understanding of fisheries. Examples include lessons on ways for cooking fish and actual cooking practice; holding exhibits of fish dishes at local events, panel displays, etc.; and public relations highlighting fish as a health food.
Fishery product stand	Business entities that own a facility (structure with adequate durability such as steel construction, reinforced concrete or timber construction with a refrigerating facility, water supply, waste treatment facility, etc.) to sell fresh seafood, fishery products, etc. directly to consumers on a regular basis with a distribution license of fishery products based on the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of 1947) and employ their own full-time workers for sales activities.
Yearly number of users	The number of people who visited a fishery product stand over the past one year.

### (4) Survey on Inland Water Fishery Management Entities

Inland water fishery	Capture or collecting of aquatic animals and plants in natural lakes or other lakes with cooperative fishing rights registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter "survey lakes"), or aquaculture conducted in inland water (excluding Lake
----------------------	--

	Hamana, Lake Nakaumi, Lake Kamo, Lake Saroma, Lake Furen, and Lake Akkeshi; hereinafter the same).
Past one year	Same as "past one year" of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 5).
Inland water fishery management entity	A lake fishery management entity or inland water aquaculture management entity
Lake fishery management entity	A household or business body that engaged in capture or collecting of aquatic animals and plants in survey lakes in order to sell products to gain profit or income in the past one year.
Inland water aquaculture management entity	A household or business body that systematically or continually feeds or applies fertilizer for culturing/release of seeds or conducts aquaculture or cultivating adult fish for sale in inland water to gain profit or income in the past one year.
Management organization	Same as "management organization" for marine fishery (page 5).
Fishery type	One of the following 11 fishery types that are conducted by lake fishery management entities. 1) Net fishery (5 types): Trawl/boat seine, gill net, set net, cast net, other kinds of net fishery 2) Other fishery (4 types): Angling/long-line, shellfish collecting/seaweed collecting, cage, other types of fishery 3) Aquaculture (2 types): Fish cultivation, other types of aquaculture
Main fishery type	The fishery type with the highest monetary sales amount among all fishery types practiced in the past one year.
Engaged-in fishery types	All fishery types that were practiced during the past one year.
Aquaculture type	One of the following 16 aquaculture types that are conducted by inland water aquaculture management entities. 1) For food (9 types): Rainbow trout, other trout, sweet fish, common carp, crucian carp, eel, softshell turtle, saltwater fish species, others 2) For breeding (4 types): Trout, sweet fish, common carp, others 3) For display (2 types): Nishikigoi carp, goldfish 4) Pearls (1 type): Pearls
Main aquaculture	The aquaculture type with the highest monetary sales amount

type	among all aquaculture types practiced in the past one year.
Engaged aquaculture types	All aquaculture types that were practiced during the past one year.
Fishery work on lake	<p>Any of the following types of work that are conducted on lakes in lake fishery:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In fishery vessel fishery, the work of fishing boat navigation, fishery labor, etc.</li> <li>2) In set net fishery, all work on a lake, including net setting, changing, vessel navigation, fishery labor, and other work on the lake as well as spotting (i.e., observing fish enter set nets) from the land.</li> <li>3) In beach seine fishery, all fishery labor on a lake, including vessel navigation and working nets, as well as work of hauling in nets on land.</li> <li>4) Shellfish collecting/seaweed collecting that do not utilize fishing vessels.</li> <li>5) In aquaculture, all work occurring on a lake, including travel to and from an aquaculture site, installation and removal of aquaculture facilities (rafts, preserves, etc.), collection of seeds, watching aquaculture facility, bringing in harvest, etc. (does not include instances of work involving only practice of pearl culture, shell cleaning, or handling of clam meat).</li> </ol>
On-lake fishery worker	A person aged 15 years or older who worked on a lake in lake fishery during the past one year regardless of number of days. Includes persons who worked temporarily to perform a specific task.
Aquaculture work	Work necessary in aquaculture, such as feeding (including preparation of feed), sorting, landing, cultivation pond management, installation of aquaculture facilities, and other operations necessary for cultivation management (includes cultivation work in lake fishery).
Aquaculture worker	A person aged 15 years or older who engaged in aquaculture during the past one year regardless of number of days. Includes persons who worked temporarily to perform a specific task.
New aquaculture worker	Member of individual management entities who engaged primarily in fishery for the past one year for the purpose of obtaining regular income from fishery, and who 1) newly began fishery, 2) had been primarily engaged in another job previously but switched to fishery, or 3) had not been engaged in a job on an ordinary basis previously but became primarily engaged in fishery.

Owned fishing vessel	A fishing vessel that a fishery management entity manages and operates on November 1, 2013, from among all fishing vessels the entity used during the past one year. (Includes fishing vessels borrowed from other entities, but does not include fishing vessels lent to other entities.)
Non-powered vessel	Same as “non-powered vessel” of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 7).
Vessel with outboard motor	Same as “vessel with outboard motor” of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 7).
Powered vessel	Same as “powered vessel” of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 7).
Full-time/part-time status of individual management entity	Same as “full-time/part-time status of individual management entity” (page 8).
Successor of own fishery	Same as “successor of own fishery” of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 10).
Number of cultivation ponds	The number of cultivation ponds used in aquaculture (i.e., rearing ponds, fry ponds, auxiliary ponds for harvest, etc.; does not include sedimentation ponds for water purification, filtration ponds, etc.). It should be noted that when sections that are demarcated by concrete or other fixed items, ponds are counted for each section. (Removable separations, such as fishing nets, are not included.) Moreover, the number of cultivation ponds is the number of preserves in the case of net preserve culture, and the number of demarcated fishery rights in the case of pearl culture.
Aquaculture area	The area of a cultivation pond. It should be noted that aquaculture area is the area of water surface enclosed by a preserve in the case of net preserve aquaculture, and the installed section area of the aquaculture facility in the case of pearl culture.
Sales value of catches	Sales values (including consumption tax) of catches in lake fishery during the past one year. Includes harvests in lake aquaculture.
Sales value of harvests	Sales values (including consumption tax) of harvests in inland water aquaculture during the past one year.

(5) Survey on Inland Water Fishery Districts

Inland water fishery district	An inland water area which is classified as an enforced area of fishery rights and neighboring areas.
Past one year	Same as "past one year" of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 5).
Recreational fishing license	A license issued to recreational fishers by an inland water fishery cooperation that sets that sets recreational fishing regulations.
Exchange activity with urban area	A hands-on or other activity intended to deepen understanding of fishery and fishery products to people visiting from outside fishing regions that is implemented by an inland water fishery within the past one year.
Fishery experience	Same as "fishery experience" of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 13).
Activity to promote eating of fishery products	Same as "activity to promote eating of fishery products" of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 13).

(6) Survey on Fish Markets

Fish market	A market at which fishery products are directly landed by a fishing vessel, or, even if it did not directly land fishery products, a market that engaged in initial-stage trade after receiving fishery products from their production areas via ground transportation during the past one year.
Past one year	In the period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.
Quality and hygiene management of fishery products	
Seawater disinfection equipment	Equipment to disinfect/sterilize seawater.
Ice crusher/maker	Equipment to make ice (covering ice, etc.) used at a fish market. Does not include equipment that makes ice for loading in refrigerator trucks for shipping or vessel holds only.
Deodorization	Equipment to purify air in a building.

equipment, exhaust gas treatment equipment	
Fishery processing equipment	Equipment that automatically conducts initial processing of fishery products, packing work, etc., such as a fillet machine or packing machine.
Other	Equipment installed for the purpose of managing the quality or hygiene of fishery products that is other than those mentioned above, such as ozone water generation equipment to clean devices in a hygienic manner.

(7) Survey on Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants and Fishery Product Processing Plants

Cold storage and refrigerating plant	A business body that owns cold storage and refrigerating facilities with over 10 horsepower (7.5 kw) in major machines on land, and that froze or refrigerated fishery products (excluding nori laver cold nets) in the past one year.
Fishery processing plant	A business body that purchased fish or aquatic plants from another business body and processed them, or a business body that owns plants to process self-produced materials and conducted processing using full-time workers, for the purpose of sales in the past one year (page17).
Past one year	Same as "past one year" of the Survey on Fish Markets.
Types of business body	
Individual	Used when a business body is operated by an individual.
Company	Same as "company" of organized management entity of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 5).
Fishery cooperative, fishery federation, or production cooperative	A fishery cooperative, federation of fishery cooperative associations or fishery production cooperative established under Article 2 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law.
Fishery processing cooperative or processing federation	A fishery processing cooperative or federation of fishery processing cooperatives established under Article 2 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law.
Other cooperative	An organization whose name contains "cooperative" or "federation of cooperatives," but which is other than "fishery cooperative, fishery

	federation, or production cooperative” or “fishery processing cooperative or processing federation” mentioned above.
Other	An organization that does not fall under any of the types described above.
Worker	<p>A person falling under any one of categories 1) to 4) below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Individual business owner or family member who works without pay</li> <li>2) Full-time executive</li> <li>3) Employee (i.e., person who receives a wage or salary [including payment in kind])</li> <li>4) Person received through transfer or dispatch</li> </ol> <p>The above do not include business owners who are not involved in actual duties, or workers or trainees transferred or dispatched to other companies, etc.</p>
Foreigner	<p>Foreigners (people whose nationality is other than Japan) who are engaged in work by signing an employment agreement with a business owner.</p> <p>Includes foreigners on on-the-job training but not trainees.</p>
Full-time worker	<p>An employee falling under categories 1) and 2) plus 3) or 4), and any one of the following 5) to 7).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) Person engaged in duties for which no time period has been set</li> <li>6) Person engaged in duties for a time period set at more than one month</li> <li>7) Person engaged in duties for 18 days or more in both September and October 2013</li> </ol> <p>"Full-time workers" include board members such as executives and directors who are engaged in duties full time and receive monthly salary.</p>
Other	<p>A person who is other than a full-time worker who is employed for a set period of one month or less, on a day-to-day basis, etc.</p> <p>Workers who are employed on a temporary or day-to-day basis are included in full-time workers if they fall under category 7) of full-time workers.</p>

## 12. Sea Region Classification Chart

