

Overview of the Surveys

1. Survey Objectives

The surveys were conducted to clarify production and employment structures of fisheries in Japan, and to ascertain the background behind fisheries in terms of fishing villages, marketing and processing industries, and so forth for the purpose of developing data required for the planning, formulation, and promotion of policies for fisheries administration.

2. Outline of the Survey Framework

Survey Type		Survey Target	Survey System	Survey Method
Marine Fisheries Survey	Survey on Fishery Management Entities	Marine fishery management entities in coastal municipalities	MAFF Prefectures Municipalities Survey takers	Self-reporting survey (interview survey also acceptable)
	Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations	Fisheries management organizations in coastal municipalities	MAFF Statistics and Information Centers Survey takers	
	Survey on Marine Fishery Districts	Marine fishery cooperatives		
Inland Water Fisheries Survey	Survey on Inland Water Fishery Management Entities	Inland water fishery management entities	MAFF Statistics and Information Centers Survey takers	Self-reporting survey or online survey
	Survey on Inland Water Fishery Districts	Inland water fishery cooperatives		
Distribution and Processing Survey	Survey on Fish Markets	Markets of fishery products	MAFF Statistics and Information Centers Survey takers	Self-reporting survey or online survey
	Survey on Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants and Fishery Processing Plants	Cold storage and refrigerating facilities and business bodies of the fishery processing industry		

3. 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 (excluding Torahime Town, Higashiazai County, Shiga Prefecture) 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”).

b. Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations

Fisheries management organizations concerned with fishery cooperatives or federations of fishery cooperative associations in coastal municipalities.

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 registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and fishery management entities engaged in aquaculture in inland waters.

b. Survey on Inland Water Fishery Districts

Inland water cooperatives established in Article 18 Paragraph 2 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law (Law No. 242 of 1948).

(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

Business bodies that own ice-makers, cold storage, and refrigerating facilities with over 10 horsepower (7.5 kW) in major machines on land and that freeze or refrigerate fishery products (excluding nori laver cold nets) (cold storage and refrigerating plants), and business bodies that purchase fish or aquatic plants from other business bodies and process them as well as business bodies that own plants to process raw materials, even if they are self-produced materials, and conduct processing using full-time employees for the purpose of sales (fishery processing plants).

4. 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 private 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 private 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.

5. Survey Date

The surveys were dated November 1, 2008.

6. Survey Method

(1) Marine Fisheries Survey and Inland Water Fisheries Survey

A self-reporting survey method was used whereby survey takers distributed survey sheets to targeted entities and then collected them later.

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

(2) Distribution and Processing Survey

A self-reporting survey method was used whereby survey takers distributed survey sheets to targeted entities and then collected them later.

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

7. 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. Private management entities engaged in marine fishery for less than 30 days in the past one year are excluded.
Management organization	A classification that classifies fishing management entities by type of organization
Private management entity	A management entity that personally engages in fishery.
Organized management entity	A fishery management entity other than a private management entity. Organized management entities are classified into companies, fishery cooperatives, fishery production associations, 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 former limited companies are included in “company” as joint-stock companies.
Fishery cooperative	A fishery cooperative or federation of fishery cooperative associations established under the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law (Law No. 242, December 15, 1948).
Fishery production association	A fishery production association established under the Fisheries Cooperatives Associations Law.
Joint management	Fishery management conducted by two or more people (including corporations) sharing major production means, such as fishing vessels, fishing nets, and so forth.
Others	Any other entity not classified in the above classifications.
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: (a) Management entities classified by major type of fishing (type of fishing accounting for top sales amount) in the past one year.

	<p>Classes are established for large set nets, salmon large set nets, small set nets, and marine aquaculture.</p> <p>(b) 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.)</p> <p>Management entities not classified in (a) 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.”</p>
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 27 to 33 for details.)
Engaged-in fisheries	All types of fishery that a fisheries management entity was engaged in during the past one year.
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	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.”

Powered vessel

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 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 crewmembers on a vessel needed for fishery labor, such as transport vessels, is included. Accordingly, doctors, cooks, and other such crewmembers 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 private management entity	
Full-time	A private fishery management entity (household) whose income for the past one year came from the household's own fishery only.
Part-time type 1	A private fishery management entity (household) that had income from jobs other than the household's own fishery over the past one year, and whose income from the own fishery exceeded the total of its income from the other jobs.
Part-time type 2	A private fishery 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 the other jobs exceeded that from the own fishery.
Main fishery worker	A member of a private management entity who is aged 15 years or older and who works the most days in fishery work at sea in the household's own fishery.
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 an own fishery in the future.
Fishery worker	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.
New fishery worker	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. If the person mentioned above was engaged in a private 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.
Sea region	A unit used for representative purposes in fisheries statistics that divides Japan's seas into nine regions. The boundaries of each are shown in the Sea Region Classification Chart (page 122).

(2) Survey on Fisheries Management Organizations

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
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	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	
Single organization of fishery cooperative	An organization in which a fishery cooperative becomes the operating entity for fishery management and implements fishery management.
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 implements fishery management.
Subsidiary organization of fishery cooperative	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 implements fishery management.
Voluntary organization of fishery cooperative	An organization—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 implements fishery management.
Managed fishery type	One of the 11 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, marine aquaculture, others.

(3) Survey on Marine Fishery Districts

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	A facility for regular sales of local fresh fish and shellfish and processed fishery products directly to consumers. It should be mentioned that the above refers to a permanently installed

	shop with a roof (including prefabricated stand, regardless of structure). It does not include unmanned facilities; mobile sales using a vehicle, etc.; or sales via the Internet.
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).
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 110).
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	<p>One of the following 16 aquaculture types that are conducted by inland water aquaculture management entities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 type	<p>The aquaculture type with the highest monetary sales amount among all aquaculture types practiced in the past one year.</p>
Engaged aquaculture types	<p>All aquaculture types that were practiced during the past one year.</p>
Class of management entities	<p>One of 10 classes that classify management entities based on “main fishery type,” “type of vessel used for the past one year,” and “total tonnage of used powered vessel.”</p>
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"> 1) In fishery vessel fishery, the work of fishing boat navigation, fishery labor, etc. 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. 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. 4) Shellfish collecting/seaweed collecting that does not utilize fishing vessels. 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).
On-lake fishery worker	<p>A person aged 15 years or older who worked one or more days on a lake in lake fishery over the past one year. Includes persons who worked temporarily to perform a specific task.</p>

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 for one or more days during the past one year. Includes persons who worked temporarily to perform a specific task.
New aquaculture worker	A member of a private management entity who engaged primarily in fishery for the past 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, 2008, 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 111).
Vessel with outboard motor	Same as “vessel with outboard motor” of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 111).
Powered vessel	Same as “powered vessel” of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 112).
Full-time/part-time status of private management entity	Same as “full-time/part-time status of private management entity” (page 113).
Successor of own fishery	A person who engaged in fishery during the past one year, and who is scheduled to become the head of the household’s own fishery in the future. (Includes people who were hired to engage in fishery.)
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.

(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.

Effort to improve fishing ground environment

Recovery or propagation of fishery resources, improvement of habitat, or other similar effort that took place in an inland water fishery cooperative within the past one year.

Recreational fishing license

A license issued to recreational fishers by an inland water fishery cooperation that sets that sets recreational fishing regulations.

Educational or extension activity for recreational fishers

An effort to provide education or diffuse knowledge pertaining to conservation of fishery resources, recreational fishing manners, etc., that is implemented by an inland water fishery cooperative within the past one year.

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 114).

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 114).

(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.
Sales area	The maximum area available for wholesale trade of landed or delivered catches.
Quality and hygiene management of fishery products	
Seawater disinfection equipment	Equipment to disinfect/sterilize seawater.
Ice crusher/maker	Equipment to makes 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, exhaust gas treatment equipment	Equipment to purify air in a building.
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.

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

Cold storage and refrigerating plant	A business body that owns ice-makers, 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 employees, for the purpose of sales in the past one year.
Types of business body	Used when a business body is operated by an individual.
Individual	

Company	Same as “company” of organized management entity of the Survey on Marine Fishery Management Entities (page 110).
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.
Refrigerating capacity	Ordinary capacity that can maintain a constant temperature of 10 degrees C or lower. “Capacity” is volume calculated by multiplying the area of a section created by walls or other partitions that is measured at the centerline by the effective height (the height from the floor to the bottom of supporting beams or the bottom side of ducts, whichever is lower), and then multiplying the result by 90%.
Freezing capacity	The per-day freezing capacity that can be produced under normal conditions.
Worker	A person falling under any one of categories 1) to 4) below. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Individual business owner or family member who works without pay 2) Full-time executive 3) Employee (i.e., person who receives a wage or salary [including payment in kind]) 4) Person received through transfer or dispatch 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.
Full-time worker	A worker falling under 1) or 2) above and 3) or 4) above that also falls under any one of categories 5) to 7) below. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Person engaged in duties for which no time period has been set

- 6) Person engaged in duties for a time period set at more than one month
- 7) Person engaged in duties for 18 days or more in both September and October 2008

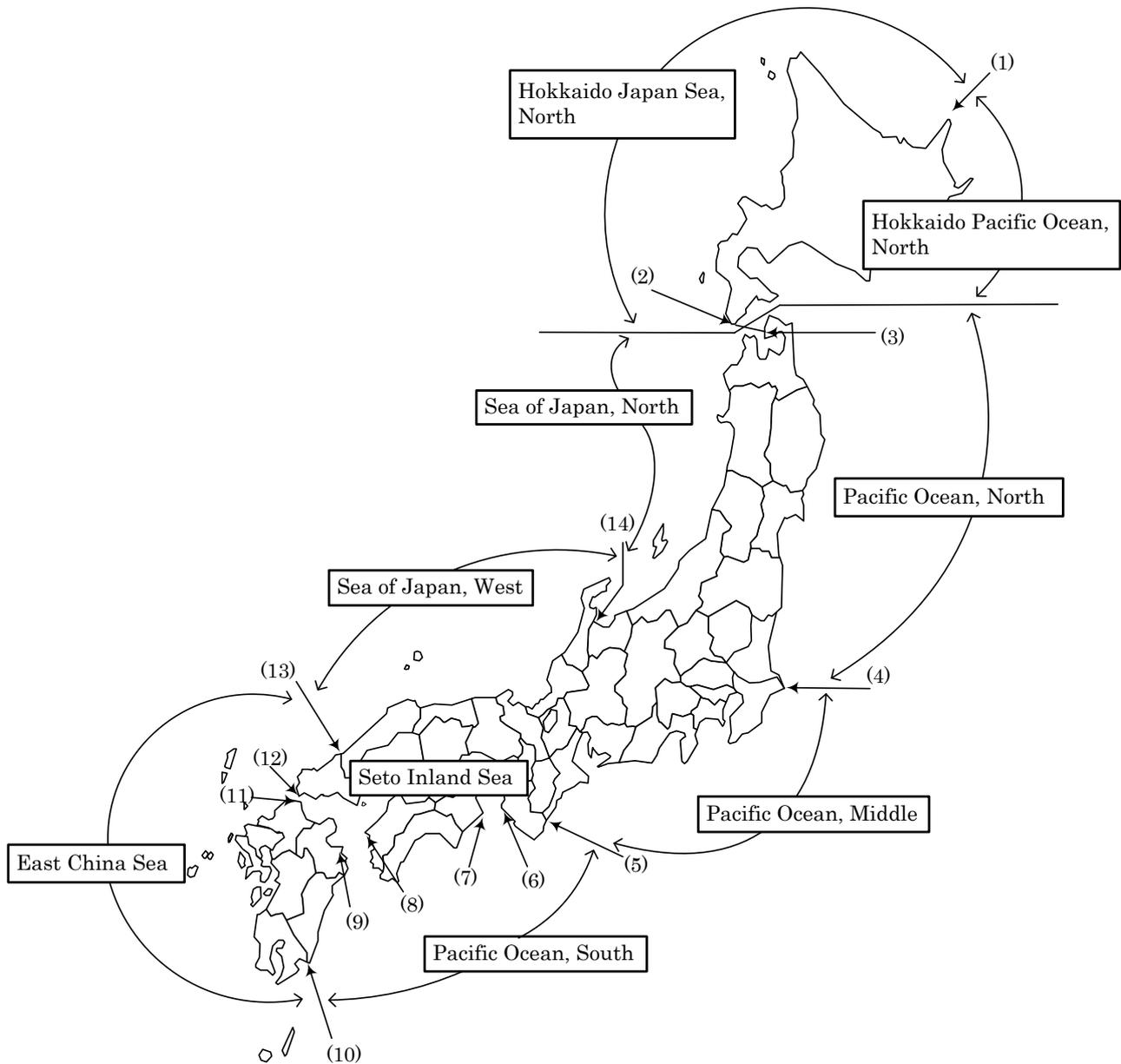
Other

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.

HACCP method

A hygiene management method that ensures food safety by “analyzing factors that hinder safety” and monitoring and recording “management points required to prevent occurrence of hazards” at each stage of food manufacturing, from basic materials to processing and shipment.

8. Sea Region Classification Chart



- 1) Boundary of Abashiri Subprefecture and Nemuro Subprefecture
- 2) Boundary of Matsumae Town and Fukushima Town, Hokkaido
- 3) Boundary of Sai Village and Mutsu City, Aomori Prefecture
- 4) Boundary of Chiba Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture
- 5) Boundary of Wakayama Prefecture and Mie Prefecture
- 6) Boundary of Mihama Town and Hidaka Town, Wakayama Prefecture
- 7) Boundary of Minami Town and Anan City, Tokushima Prefecture
- 8) Boundary of the Yawatahama fishery zone and Kawanoishi fishery zone, Yawatahama City, Ehime Prefecture
- 9) Boundary of the Saganoseki fishery zone and Kozaki fishery zone, Oita City, Oita Prefecture
- 10) Boundary of Kagoshima Prefecture and Miyazaki Prefecture
- 11) Boundary of Kyumoji fishery zone and Tanoura fishery zone, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture
- 12) Boundary of Shimonoseki fishery zone and Dannoura fishery zone, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
- 13) Boundary of Yamaguchi Prefecture and Shimane Prefecture
- 14) Boundary of Ishikawa Prefecture and Toyama Prefecture



Inquiries

Inquiries regarding the Fishery Census

Contact: Fishery Census Statistics Team
Census Statistics Office
Management and Structure Statistics Division
Statistics Department
Minister's Secretariat
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General inquiries regarding agriculture, forestry, and fishery statistics

Contact: Public Relations Team
Statistics Planning Division
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Minister's Secretariat
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