

## Japan's Basic Position on Fisheries

- Considering anticipated global population growth and looming food shortage, and bearing in mind the goal related to the marine living resources as set force in the SDGs, we pursue our fisheries diplomacy based on the following standpoints:
  - ① **sustainable use of the marine living resources**,
  - ② **securing the national interest**,
  - ③ **international cooperation**.

## Japan's Major Initiatives

- With regard to the marine living resources, that are important to Japan, such as tuna and saury, we formulate conservation and management measures for each area and species through **the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)**, while securing catch quotas.
- In line with the SDGs Target 14.4 which calls for the elimination of **Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing**, Japan continues its efforts through multilateral frameworks such as RFMOs, the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), and the Agreement to prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean (CAOFA).

Trends in Global Fisheries and Aquaculture Production (Source: FAO), Unit: million tons

	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022	2023	increase rate(%) (2023/2000)
<b>World Total</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>166.3</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>218.9</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>
China	44.5	62.8	83.9	85.9	88.6	91.7	105.7
Indonesia	5.1	11.6	21.7	21.8	22.2	23.1	77.8
India	5.6	8.5	13.2	14.4	15.7	17.4	208.7
Vietnam	2.1	5.0	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.8	310.4
Russia	4.1	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	40.3
Bangladesh	1.7	3.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	195.9
US	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	-12.1
Norway	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	24.0
Philippines	3.0	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	35.8
Chile	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.1	-17.6
Japan	6.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	-41.6

## Japan's Participation in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

