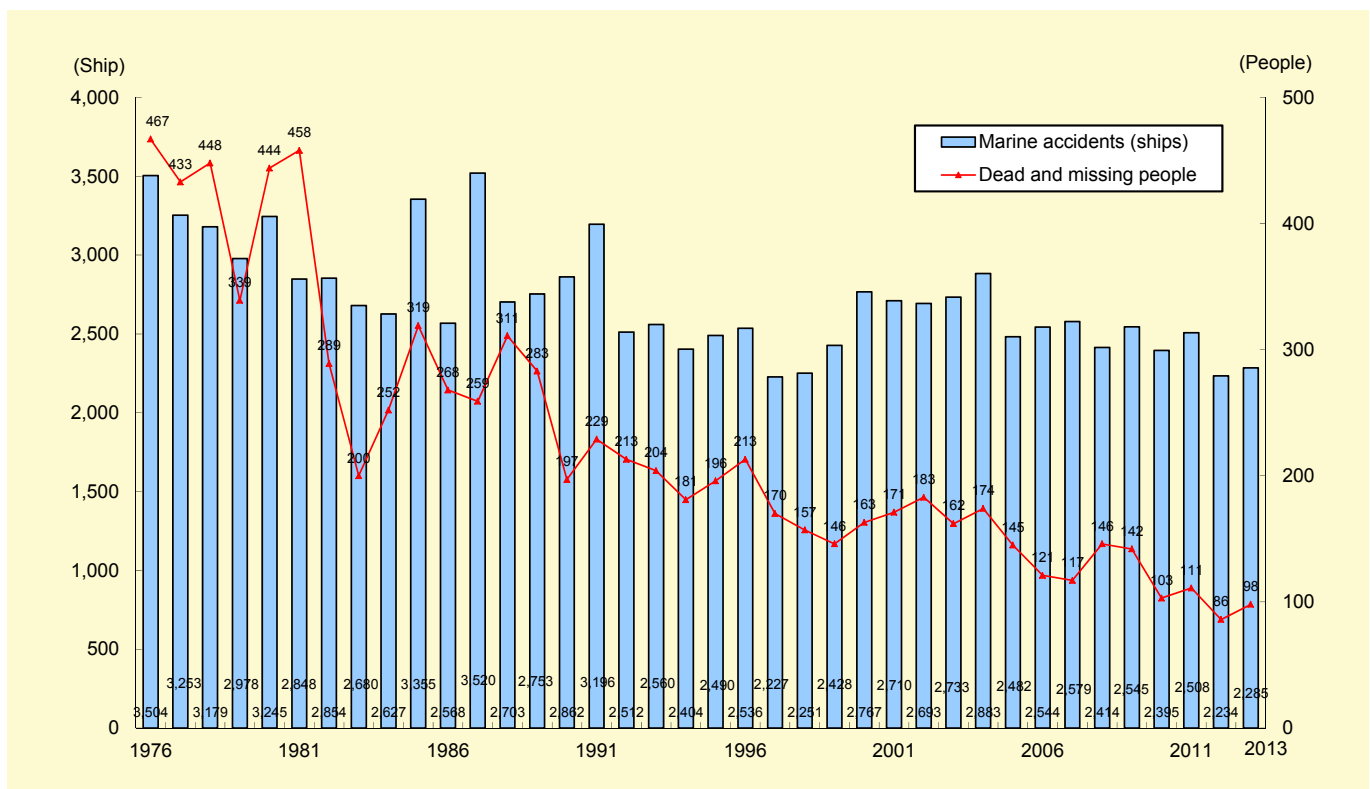


## Chapter 1 Maritime Accident Trends

### 1. Maritime Accidents and Rescues during 2013

- ① The number of ships which encountered maritime accidents was 2,285 and of which, except 725 ships which could make port on their own, 1,352 ships were rescued out of 1,560 ships. In addition, of 10,072 people on board, except 5,948 people who could help themselves, 4,038 people out of 4,114 people were rescued.
- ② The number of dead and missing people in maritime accidents was 98, while the number of dead and missing people due to fall into the sea was 112.
- ③ Most of dead and missing people in maritime accidents and of dead and missing people due to fall into the sea occurred in fishing boats which accounted for 52% and 57% over the total number, respectively.
- ④ In January of 2014, the transport vessel of Maritime Self-Defense Force “Osumi” and the small boat “Tobiuo” collided with each other off the Atatajima island of Otake city, Hiroshima and 4 crew of “Tobiuo” thrown into the sea. “Osumi” and Japan Coast Guard among others conducted the rescue operation. The investigation by the Japan Transport Safety Board and the investigation by the Japan Coast Guard are underway to find out the cause of the accident.

Changes in the number of ships in maritime accidents and dead and missing people caused by them



Note:

- 1. Source: Japan Coast Guard
- 2. Dead and missing people include crew on board who lost their lives while going adrift because of illness and others.

### 2. Major Constituents of Maritime Accidents and Rescues during 2013, Including Pleasure Boats

- ① The number of ships such as pleasure boats\* which encountered maritime accidents was 1,088 and of which, except 200 ships which could make port on their own, 800 ships were rescued out of 888 ships.
- ② The number of ships such as pleasure boats which encountered maritime accidents increased by 46 ships accounting for 48% of the total of ships which encountered maritime accidents.

\* Pleasure boats

Small boats used by individuals including motor boats, yachts, wet bikes and others. It is a collective term for yachts and motor boats to be used for sport and recreation.

## Chapter 2 Current Maritime Traffic Safety Measures

### 1. Improvement of Maritime Traffic Environment

- Improvement of Traffic Safety Facilities

In order to ensure safety of maritime traffic and improve operational efficiency, a comprehensive range of Aids to Navigations to deal with the progress in the development of ports and harbors as well as sea lanes and the change in maritime transport including higher speed of ships was implemented and 5,323 Aids to Navigations are under management as of the end of FY 2013.

In FY 2013, disaster-related measures including the reinforcement of beacons against earthquakes and waves and installation of free-standing power equipment (utilization of photovoltaic power) were promoted in order to prevent collapse and power loss of Aids to Navigations due to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons and to ensure safe maritime traffic in disaster areas.

### 2. Dissemination of Knowledge Regarding Maritime Traffic Safety

- Raising Awareness of the Prevention of Maritime Accidents.

It is important to raise awareness on the prevention of maritime accidents among people engaged in maritime operations such as ship operators, enthusiasts of marine leisure and the general public in order to prevent maritime accidents.

To this end, all opportunities such as seminars on maritime accident prevention, visits to ships for guidance and others were used to provide instructions on matters related to safe navigation, compliance with maritime-related laws and regulations.

In particular, in the period between July 16 and 31, 2013, the “National Campaign for Preventing Marine Casualties” focused on the “thorough vigilance and promotion of communication between vessels” and “implementation of thorough safety measures for small boats” was carried out across Japan as a concerted effort between the public and the private sector.

### 3. Ensuring Safe Operation of Boats and Ships

- Promotion of Evaluation for “Transport Safety Management System”

The “Transport Safety Management System” was introduced in October 2006. Under the system, business operators were encouraged to make a concerted effort among all personnel in building safety management system under the leadership of top management, and the government conducted the evaluation of the status of its implementation on a total of 4,078 companies by the end of December 2013, an increase by 271 in implementation.

- Strengthening of Supervision for Passenger Ship Operators

In order to strengthen the proper management of vessels operations and secure the safety of navigation through the development of working environment of the crew, inspection was carried out on cruisers and cargo ships and improvement and enhancement of inspection methods were performed by the supervising officers in charge of operations and working conditions assigned to District Transport Bureaus based on the Marine Transportation Law (1949, Act 187), Coastal Navigation Act (1952, Act 151), and others.

### 4. Augmentation of Safety Measures for Small Vessels, etc.

- Promotion of Safety Measures for Pleasure Boats

The Japan Coast Guard conducted a range of activities aimed at the prevention of maritime accidents focused mainly on enlightenment activities and to this end, used all opportunities such as seminars on maritime accident prevention, visits to ships for guidance and others to raise awareness on the prevention of maritime accidents and helped private bodies such as the Small Boat Safety Association as well as safety instructors conducting volunteer activities. It also conducted effective activities in coordination with relevant organizations including the provision of on-site guidance, which were aimed at the prevention of maritime accidents which result in a number of dead and missing people as well as injuries due to collision and overturn.

In the meantime, the National Police Agency provided safety instructions from the police ships in a wide range of areas including harbors, other areas with heavy maritime traffic, beaches with many visitors, water areas with active marine leisure sports and others.

The Agency also pursued several other efforts to ensure marine safety including patrol in coordination with police aircraft, safety measure instructions to marine leisure operators, implementation of activities for marine leisure users aimed at raising awareness of safety in cooperation and coordination of related bodies.