

<Structure for Implementation of Ocean Policy>

Cabinet

Headquarters for Ocean Policy

Director-General: Prime Minister
 Vice Director-General: Chief Cabinet Secretary,
 Minister for Ocean Policy
 Members: All ministers of state except the
 Director-General and Vice Director-General
 • Formulate and implement the Basic Plan for
 Ocean Policy
 • Overall policy coordination with relevant
 government institutions

National Ocean Policy Secretariat

Advisory Council/Councilors' Meeting for
 National Headquarters for Ocean Policy
 (experts appointed by the Prime Minister)

Basic Act on Ocean Policy enacted on April 20, 2007

First Basic Plan on Ocean Policy
 (Cabinet decision March 2008)
 Second Basic Plan on Ocean Policy
 (Cabinet decision April 2013)

Revised almost every 5 years

Formulating the Third Basic Plan
 on Ocean Policy
 *FY2018

The measures on the ocean around Japan are **promoted in a comprehensive and prudent manner based on the Basic Act on Ocean Policy and the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy.**

The Second Basic Plan on Ocean Policy was formulated in April 2013 and covered five years to April 2018.

* The Basic Act on Ocean Policy states, “the Government shall review the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy almost every five years, and shall make necessary changes.”

In May 15, 2018, the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy was approved by the Meeting of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy, followed by Cabinet decision.

The main points of the Third Basic Plan are outlined below.

Third Basic Plan: Points

(1) Introduction: Evaluation and Current Situation Awareness

Recap of progress from the enactment of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy until today and current situation

(2) Chapter 1

General Remarks (philosophy for ocean policy, policy direction, basic policy for measures)

“The challenge toward a new oceanic state” is positioned as the policy direction for the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy to aim for the goal of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy, which is to realize a new oceanic state.

The following is a concise summary of the policy direction in point (1) above

- (a) Toward open and stable seas. Protect the nation and its citizens.
- (b) Use seas to make the nation prosper. Pass on abundant sea to posterity.
- (c) Challenge unknown seas. Improve technology and enhance awareness of sea.
- (d) Take the lead to realize peace. Create world standards for seas.
- (e) Familiarize people with seas. Develop human resources with knowledge of ocean

(3) Based on a broad understanding of ocean policy from the perspective of maritime security, the plan clearly states that the whole government shall come together to promote **Comprehensive Maritime Security**, which cover not only the core maritime security measures, but also the ocean measures that could contribute to maritime security.

(4) Main measures other than “Comprehensive Maritime Security,” based on the change of the situation in ocean:

- (a) Use ocean more for the purpose of industries
- (b) Maintain and protect the maritime environment
- (c) Improve scientific knowledge
- (d) Promote Arctic policy
- (e) International collaboration and cooperation
- (f) Develop human resources with knowledge of ocean and to advance citizens’ understanding

This is the first time for the plan to state the policy for the Arctic as one of the main measures.

(3) Chapter 2: Detailed Exposition (Specific Measures)

- (1) List for measures approx. 370 items
- (2) To secure the effective implementation of the ocean measures, the plan clearly states the name of the implementing ministry or agency for each measure.
- (3) Strengthening the capacity of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is treated as an independent item in this Chapter.

(4) Chapter 3: Required Matters for Implementation

- (1) The Headquarters for Ocean Policy will promote ocean policies by carrying out a control tower function for the government, together with the National Ocean Policy Secretariat.
- (2) Describes the PDCA cycle and process management using indicators to gain a panoramic and quantitative understanding for the purpose of better understanding and evaluating the progress of each measure as well as securing the systematic and comprehensive implementation.

Outline of the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (1)

□ Evaluation of Past Ocean Policy and Current Situation

1. Recap of 10 years since enactment of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy

- Implement measures listed in the first and second plans approved by the Cabinet based on the Basic Act on Ocean Policy
- The enactment of related acts and the decisions by the Headquarters for Ocean Policy in the fields that cut across ministries and agencies.

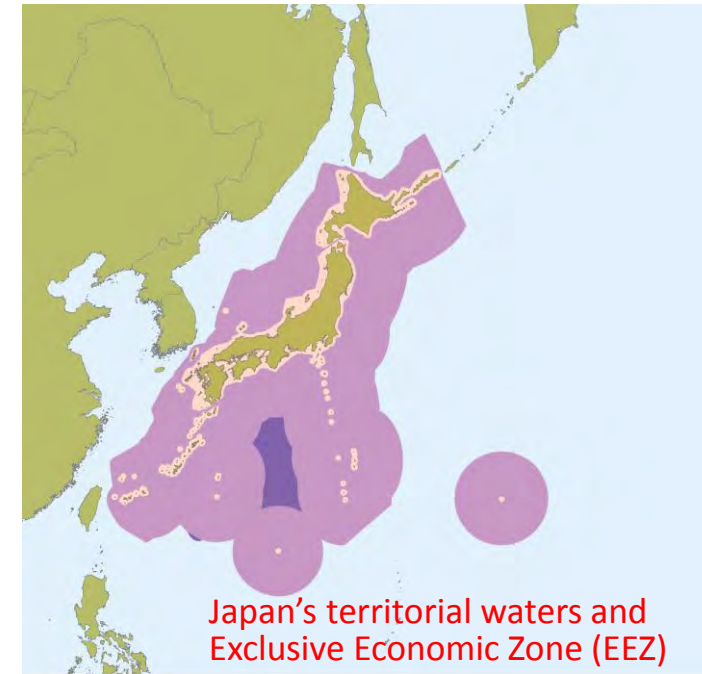
Specific examples: the Anti-Piracy Act (2009), the Low-Tide Line Preservation Act (2010), conferring names on remote islands (2014), state ownership of ownerless remote islands (2017), Marine Renewable Energy Act approved by Cabinet (2018)

- Need to reinforce process management to promote the steady implementation, inter alia, through the progress evaluation for the measures.
- Room for improvements in the ability to communicate a broader message about ocean policy to the citizen

2. Current situation awareness based on recent circumstances

- Depopulation, dwindling birthrate and aging population / globalization / accelerating technical innovation in the IT field.
- Having promoted the steady improvement of the system responding to the changing circumstances concerning maritime security situation.
- Having promoted initiatives relating to marine resource development, according to changing circumstances concerning ocean industries.

* Specific examples: Intrusion into territorial waters by foreign official vessels, illegal operations by foreign fishing vessels as well as their drift and drift ashore, surveys by foreign research vessels without consent, ballistic missiles fired inside Japan's EEZ, unilateral attempts to change the status-quo etc.



□ What Ocean Policy should be

1. Basic Principles and Policy Direction in the Next 10 Years

• Basic Principles

Based on [the Basic Principles established in the Basic Act on Ocean Policy](#) (Harmonization of Development and Use of the Ocean with the Conservation of Marine Environment, Securing the Safety at Sea, Improvement of Scientific Knowledge of Ocean, Sound Development of Ocean Industries, Comprehensive Management of Ocean, and International Partnership with regard to Ocean), the policy will be advanced while recognizing the following matters:

- (1) Actively create favorable conditions and environment for Japan
- (2) Utilize the wealth and potential of ocean to sustain national power
- (3) Develop a win-win relationship between the sustainable development and the use of ocean by sound marine industries on one hand, and environmental protection on the other
- (4) Improve world's most advanced and innovative R&D, surveys, and observations of the oceans
- (5) Enhance understanding of ocean among citizens

• Policy Direction

<<Challenge toward a New Oceanic State>>

- (a) Toward open and stable seas. Protect the nation and its citizens.
- (b) Use seas to make the nation prosper. Pass on abundant seas to posterity.
- (c) Challenge unknown seas. Improve technology and enhance awareness of seas.
- (d) Take the lead to realize peace. Create world standards for seas.
- (e) Familiarize people with sea. Develop human resources with knowledge of ocean.

Outline of the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (2)

□ What Ocean Policy should be

2. Basic Policy for Measures Regarding Ocean

2-1 Basic Policy for “Comprehensive Maritime Security”

- Broad understanding of ocean policy across several fields based on the situation of maritime security
- Categorize the broad range of measures as measures concerning “maritime security in this basic plan” (hereinafter referred as “maritime security”) include maritime security measures stipulated in the National Security Strategy. In addition, categorize measures that could contribute to maritime security as measures that form the foundation which contribute to reinforcement of maritime security. **“Comprehensive Maritime Security”** is consisted of two types of measures above. The government will make efforts to implement these measures in the whole of government
- Implement “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” in coordination and cooperation with foreign countries
- In addition to reinforcing capability of Japan Self-Defense Forces(JSDF) and Japan Coast Guard (JCG), prioritize the establishment of structures for Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and preservation and management of remote islands
- MDA is an effort to effectively collect various maritime information from vessels of JSDF, patrol vessels/craft of JCG, aircrafts, satellites, and research vessels, then effectively aggregate and share such information, for use in measures related to ocean. Strengthening MDA capability is underlined
- Develop legal structures concerning the zonal management of EEZ, taking into account the previous discussions after the publication of the Second Basic Plan

Comprehensive Maritime Security

(1) Maritime Security

Defense, law enforcement, foreign policy, safety measures traffic and responses to natural disasters originating in ocean

(2) Foundation for contributing to reinforcement of maritime security

(a) Measures forming bases for maritime security

Establish structures for Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)

Preserve and manage remote islands Ocean surveys, ocean observations

Science and technology, R&D HR development and raise awareness

(b) Measures supporting maritime security

Economic security

Protect marine environment etc.



Strengthening of the Coast Guard System

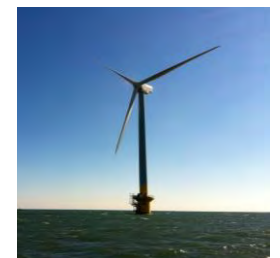
2-2 Basic Policy for other main Measures

(1) Use Ocean more for the purposes of Industries

- Integrated implementation in the sense of securing economic security, delivering economic growth, and securing marine rights and interests
- Develop energy resources derived from ocean such as methane hydrate, seafloor massive sulfides, rare-earth elements and yttrium-rich mud
- Speed up improvements to systems including rules on the use of marine zones for offshore wind power generation
- Strengthen international competitiveness of the ocean industries by improving productivity and adding value to their services
- Use the outcome of SIP Next Generation Technology for Ocean Resources Exploration
- Support business-to-business exchanges through the Technology Platform for Marine Resource Development
- Open up markets, introduce new energy in the ocean industries such as expanding ports of call for cruise ships, or university-launched ventures
- Secure stable maritime transportation for ocean-going and coastal shipping (apply tonnage tax, implement policies in line with “the plan for the future of coastal shipping”)
- Strengthen the function of hubs for marine transportation (promote the international containers/bulk policy)
- Appropriate management of fishery resources (sweeping expansion of resource surveys, strengthen ability to control fishing)
- Grow the commercial fishing industry (raise earnings by implementing “Hama Plan”, reform distribution structures, promote exports of marine products, strengthen international competitiveness by switching to highly profitable operations, train and secure human resources)



Methane hydrate development



Establish rules on use of maritime zones



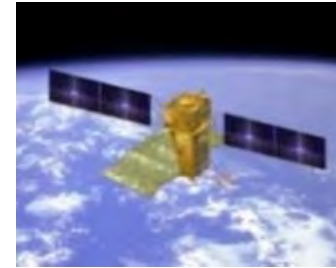
Improve accuracy of resource evaluation

Outline of the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (3)

□ What Ocean Policy should be

(2) Maintain and conserve marine environment

- Use international frameworks such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to implement marine environment protection
- (Establish appropriate Marine Protected Areas, reduce marine debris including microplastics in the ocean, conserve coral reefs etc.)
- Use “Sato-Umi” experience of maintaining high productivity and biodiversity to implement comprehensive management of coastal area
- Implement comprehensive initiatives aimed at realizing a clean and abundant sea in the Seto Inland Sea, accelerate surveys and research



Research and study about information from satellites



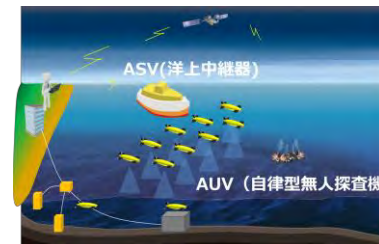
Establish Marine Protected Areas



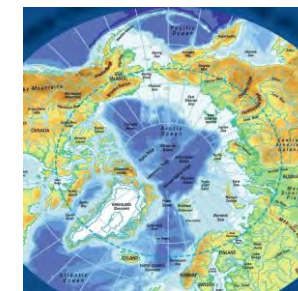
Respond to ocean debris

(3) Improve scientific knowledge

- Promote R&D of marine science and technology
- Maintain and strengthen ocean surveys, observations, monitoring
- Link ocean and space policies
- Promote R&D aimed at realizing Society 5.0



Implement next SIP



Promote Arctic policy



Conceptual drawing of Ny-Ålesund Research Station

(Pioneering technology development based on the SIP Next-generation Technology for Ocean Resources Exploration)

(4) Promote Arctic policy

- Prioritize measures related to R&D, international cooperation and sustainable use, considering moves in the Japanese private sector toward using the Northeast Passage in Arctic sea route (e.g. the Yamal LNG Project) and escalating initiatives by foreign countries
- Japan has strength in the field of observations and R&D. In this regard, establish international collaboration hubs in countries in the Arctic region (e.g. Ny-Ålesund Research Station in Norway) through the Arctic Challenge for Sustainability (ArCS), and develop and operate Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) that facilitate autonomous navigation and observation below the sea ice. Also, study the construction of the Arctic research vessel with the capacity of ice breaker.

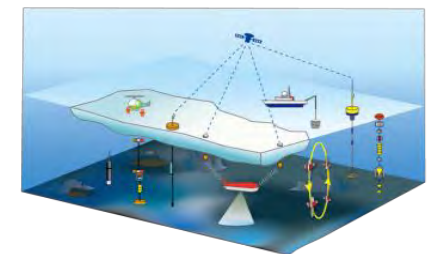


Image of Arctic Observations, including the one under sea ice

(5) International collaboration and cooperation

- Take initiatives to broaden “Rule of Law” and “Policies based on Scientific Knowledge” as universal principles in the field of ocean policy for the world and, through these initiatives, realize Japan’s national interest

(6) Develop human resources with knowledge of ocean and advance citizens’ understanding

- Implement maritime education (strengthen initiatives under “Nippon Manabi no Umi Platform,” and aim to implement education about ocean in all municipalities by 2025)
- Train and secure specialist HR to support the oceanic state (strengthen initiatives of “The Nippon Foundation Ocean Innovation Consortium,” which aiming to educate technical experts for ocean development)
- Enhance the citizen’s understanding of Japan as an outward-looking oceanic nation and use and substantiate “Ocean Day” holiday



Speech by Prime Minister Abe at the opening ceremony for 20th event on “Day of Sea”