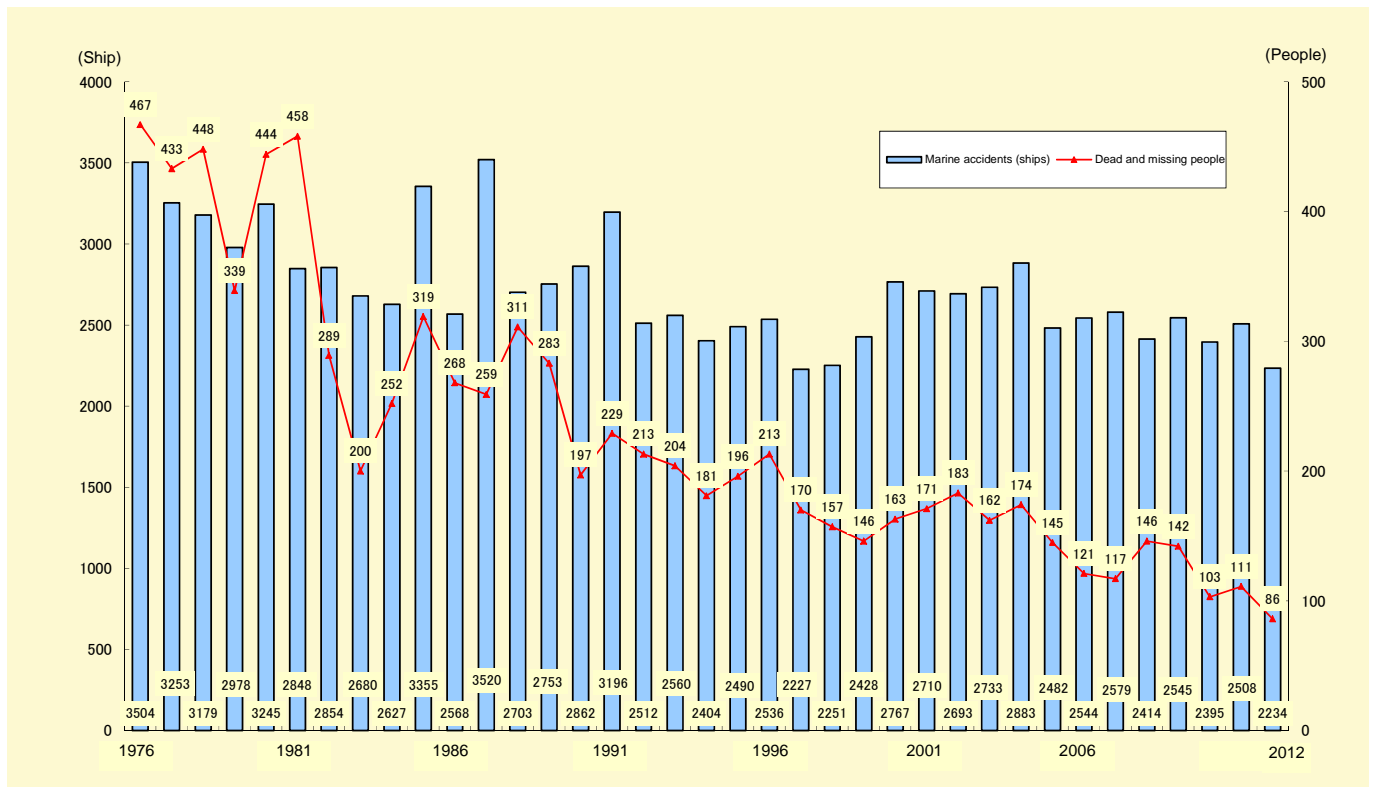


Chapter 1 Maritime Accident Trends

1. Maritime Accidents and Rescues during 2012

- ① The number of ships which encountered maritime accidents was 2,234 and of which, except 667 ships which could make port on their own, 1,567 ships were rescued out of 1,567 ships. In addition, of 9,715 people on board, except 5,026 people who could help themselves, 4,689 people out of 4,689 people were rescued.
- ② The number of dead and missing people in maritime accidents was 86, 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 80% and 57% over the total number, respectively.

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 2012, Including Pleasure Boats

- ① The number of ships such as pleasure boats* which encountered marine accidents was 1,042 and of which, except 156 ships which could make port on their own, 886 ships were rescued out of 886 ships.
- ② The number of ships such as pleasure boats which encountered marine accidents fell by 100 ships accounting for 47% of the total of ships which encountered marine 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 navigation including beacons 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 5,327 beacons for navigation are under management as of the end of FY 2012.

In FY 2012, 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 beacons due to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons and to ensure safe maritime traffic in disaster areas.

2. Dissemination of Knowledge Regarding Maritime Transport 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.

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 3,807 companies by the end of December 2012, an increase by 582 in implementation.

- Strengthening of Supervision for Passenger Ship Operators

Based on the Marine Transportation Law (Act 187 of 1949), Coastal Shipping Business Law (Act 151 of 1952), and others, audit was carried out on passenger ships and cargo ships and improvement and enhancement of audit methods was performed.

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 Vessels Safety Association as well as safety instructors conducting volunteer activities. It also conducted effective activities in coordination with relevant organizations including the provision of onsite 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.