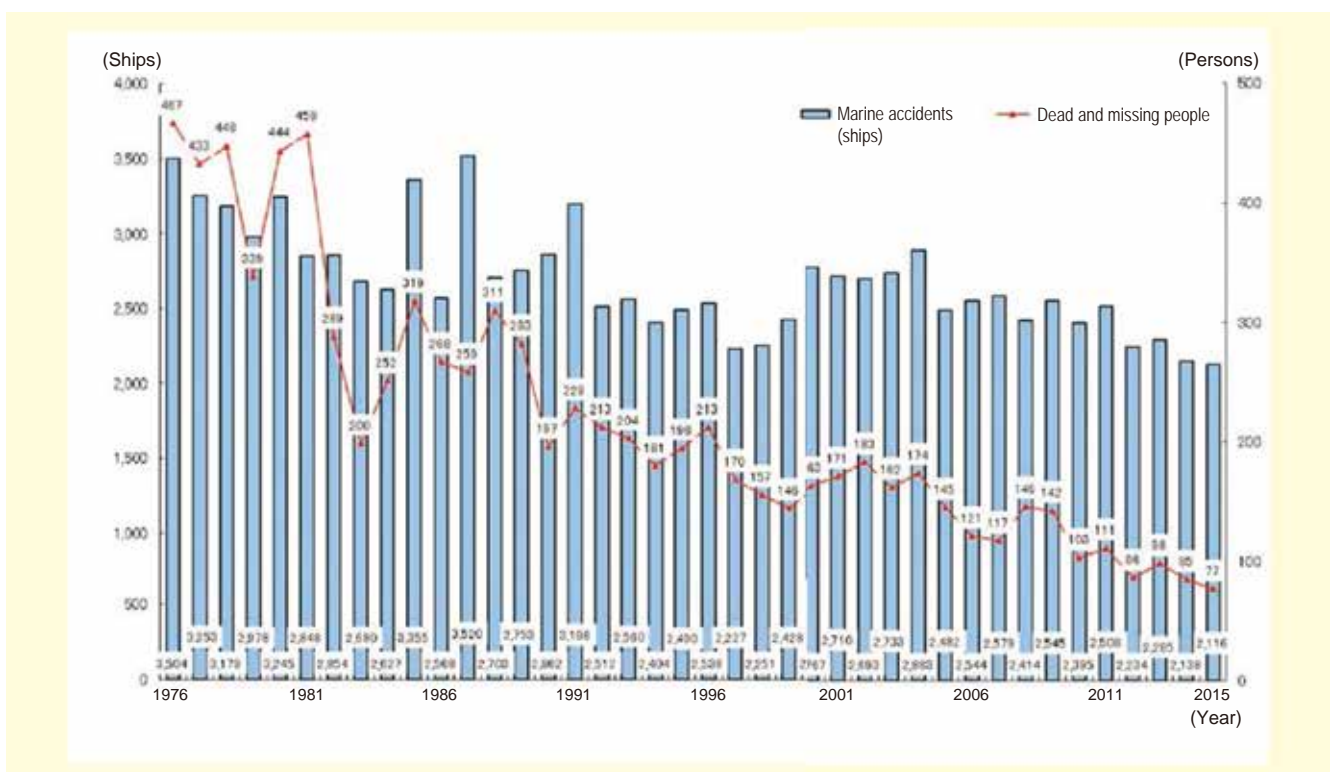


Chapter 1 Maritime Accident Trends

1. Maritime Accidents and Rescues during 2015

- The number of ships which encountered maritime accidents in 2015 was 2,116, and of 1,448 ships, except 668 ships which could make port on their own, 1,290 ships were rescued, and the rescue rate (percentage of rescued ships over the number of ships which encountered maritime accidents except ships which could make port on their own) was 89%. The Japan Coast guard rescued a total of 500 ships which encountered maritime accidents by sending out a total of 1,936 patrol boats, a total of 436 aircrafts and a total of 224 members of special rescue team.
- The number of dead and missing people in maritime accidents was 426 in an annual average in the Second Fundamental Traffic Safety Program but dropped to 77 in 2015, down 80% over the former.
- Most of dead and missing people in maritime accidents and most of dead and missing people due to falling into the sea occurred in fishing boats, which accounted for 51% and 55% over the total number, respectively.

Chart 2-1 Changes in the number of ships in maritime accidents and dead and missing people caused by them



Note:

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

2. Major Constituents of Pleasure Boat* Accidents and Maritime Rescues during 2015

- The number of ships such as pleasure boats which encountered maritime accidents was 995 and of 831 ships, except 164 ships which could make port on their own, 756 ships were rescued, and the rescue rate was 91%.
- The number of ships such as pleasure boats which encountered maritime accidents decreased by 8 ships accounting for 47% of the total of ships which encountered maritime accidents.

* Pleasure boats
Small boats used for personal leisure, such as motor boats, yachts, and wet bikes. A collective term for yachts and boats to be used for sports or recreation.

Chapter 2 Current Maritime Traffic Safety Measures

1. Improvement of Maritime Traffic Environment

1 Improvement of Traffic Safety Facilities

In order to secure safety of vessel traffic and improve the operational efficiency, the development of beacons was implemented in response to changes in maritime transport environment, such as the development and progress of ports and harbors as well as routes, and the increase in size of ships. A total of 5,299 units of beacons are under management as at the end of FY 2015.

In addition, disaster-related measures including the reinforcement of Aids to Navigation 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 Navigation due to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons and to ensure safe maritime traffic in disaster areas even after a disaster strikes.

2. Dissemination of Knowledge Regarding Maritime Transport Safety

● Raising Awareness of the Prevention of Maritime Accidents

It is important to raise awareness of the prevention of maritime accidents in all of us in order to prevent maritime accidents.

To this end, all opportunities such as seminars on maritime accident prevention and visits to ships for guidance, etc were used to call for the prevention of maritime accidents not only to persons related to maritime affairs but also to all people in general, in addition to the dissemination and raising of awareness to prevent maritime accidents as well as learning and improvement of knowledge for their prevention.

In particular, in the period between July 16 and 31, 2015, the “National Campaign for Preventing Marine Casualties” focused on the “thorough vigilance and promotion of communication between ships,” “implementation of pre-departure inspection of pleasure boats” and “securing of self-rescue measures such as wearing a life jacket at all times” was carried out across Japan as a concerted effort between the public and the private sector. In addition, the “Regional Campaign for Preventing Marine Casualties” was developed at regional levels.

3. Ensuring Safe Operation of Boats and Ships

● Promotion of Transport Safety Management Assessment

In accordance with “The Transport Safety Management system” which was introduced in October of 2006, the transportation companies build and improve the safety management system company-wide, and the government implement “The Transport Safety Management Assessment” which is the system that the government checks the implementation status of The Transport Safety Management system of transportation companies.

In 2015, the government implemented this assessment on 253 companies.

● Strengthening of Supervision for Passenger Ship Operators

In addition to carrying out audits focused on the compliance status of safety management rules to passenger ship operators, enhancement and improvement of details by incorporating measures in safety management rules were carried out in light of the causes of accidents and incidents.

In addition, safety management and seafarers labor inspector and ship inspectors provided enhanced instructions and supervision by visiting ships (on-site inspection).

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

● Promotion of Safety Measures for Pleasure Boats

Since it is important to raise safety awareness in enthusiasts of marine leisure for the prevention of maritime accidents, the Coast Guard used all kinds of opportunities such as seminars on maritime accident prevention and visits to ships for guidance to disseminate the idea for accident prevention and provided support to private bodies such as the Small Boat Safety Association as well as safety instructors conducting volunteer activities.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, in coordination with the Japan Craft Inspection Organization, made known the need to undergo ship inspection at appropriate intervals to people concerned through leaflets, etc.

In the meantime, the police 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 police 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.