

Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam

Report of Phase Two
(15-22 September 2008)



International Cooperative Fisheries Organization
of the International Cooperative Alliance &
Vietnam Cooperative Alliance



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Preface

The International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Cooperative Alliance has implemented its Phase Two activity, *i.e.*, Fisheries Resource Management Study Visit to Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan funded this Project. On behalf of ICFO, I would like to express my heart-felt gratitude to MAFF.

The Phase Two was implemented during 15-22 September 2008 in Tokyo and Kagawa Prefecture, Shikoku Island, Japan. Seven trainees from Vietnam and two advisors (one each from India and Japan) took part in the Study Visit. I would like to express my thanks to all the resource persons and organizations who received the trainees during the course of Phase Two.

I would particularly like to thank:

- Mr Shuji Yamada, Director General, Fishery Agency, MAFF, Government of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
- Mr Masahiko Suneya, Director, International Cooperation Division, International Department, Minister's Secretariat, MAFF, Government of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
- Mr Izumi Ishizaka, Managing Director, National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Association, Tokyo, Japan.
- Mr Toshio Tenkumo, Director General, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Kotaro Yamaji, Deputy Director General, Fisheries Division, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Muraji Hara, Senior Managing Director, Kagawa Prefecture Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (JF Kagawa Gyoren), Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Koji Urayama, Director, Kagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Sadamistu Uchikoshi, Senior Managing Director, JF Aji Fisheries Cooperative Association, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Kaname Sugiura, Senior Managing Director, JF Hiketa Fisheries Cooperative Association, Hiketa, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Kiyoshi Inoue, Director, Fisheries Research Agency, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (NRIFS), Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Katsusuke Mori, Chairman, JF Uchinomi-Cho Fisheries Cooperative Association, Shodoshima-Cho, Shozu-Gun, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.

As a part of the planned itinerary, the trainees were to visit JF Uchinomi-Cho Fisheries Cooperative Association, Shodoshima-Cho, Shozu-Gun, Kagawa Prefecture on 19 September 2008. However, due to a typhoon (Number 13), which hit Shodoshima-Cho in the Seto Inland Sea area of Kagawa Prefecture at the time of the planned visit, the itinerary was changed from JF Uchinomi-Cho Fisheries Cooperative Association to JF Hiketa Fisheries Cooperative Association on Shikoku Island side.

This deviation in the itinerary was thus a *force majeure*. However, despite the change in programme, the JF Uchinomi-Cho Fisheries Cooperative Association cooperated



with ICFO and provided necessary information for use of the trainees. I would like to thank Mr Katsusuke Mori, Chairman, JF Uchinomi-Cho FCA and his staff for this cooperation.

I hope that on the basis of information and experiences derived from Phase Two of the Project, Phase Three – a seminar on fisheries resource management by coastal small-scale fishers – will generate meaningful recommendations for better fisheries resource management in Vietnam.

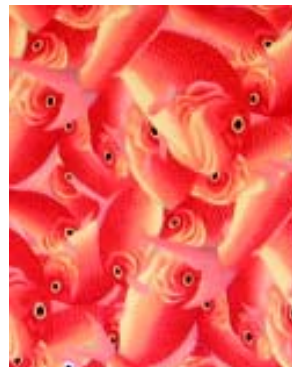
服部 郁弘

Ikuhiro Hattori

Chairman

International Cooperative Fisheries Organization
of the International Cooperative Alliance

28 November 2008





Acknowledgement

The cooperation and assistance received from the following organizations/agencies/ individuals in successful completion of Phase Two activities of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam is deeply acknowledged:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan, Tokyo.
- Fishery Agency, MAFF, Government of Japan, Tokyo.
- National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association of Japan (JF- ZENGYOREN), Tokyo.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market, Tsukiji, Tokyo.
- Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association of Japan, Tokyo.
- Mr Jun Machiba, Deputy General Manager, Fishery Policy and International Affairs Department, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association of Japan.
- Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation, Chennai, India.
- Dr Jun-ichiro Okamoto, Professor, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Japan.
- Mr Toshiya Yamaguchi, Section Chief, International Cooperation Division, MAFF, Government of Japan, Tokyo.
- Mr Hidemi Tanaka, Specialist on Management of Fisheries Resources, Fishery Agency, MAFF, Government of Japan, Tokyo.
- Mr Yoshihiro Terasaki, Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo.
- Mr Yuzo Ushiyama, Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo.
- Mr Chiyoteru Shimokawa, Director, Fisheries Division, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Toshimitsu Masui, Engineer, Fisheries Division, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Keiichi Yamamoto, President, Kagawa-Ken Uo-ichiba Co. Ltd. (Kagawa Prefecture Fish Market Co. Ltd.), Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Hisayuki Tamura, Assistant Chief of Fishery Section, Takamatsu City Central Wholesale Market, 30-5, Setouchi- Cho, Takamatsu Shi, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Tetsuji Yamamoto, General Manager, General Affairs Department, JF Kagawa-Ken Gyoren, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Katsuhiko Yoshida, Assistant Chief, Guidance Department, JF Kagawa-Ken Gyoren, Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Mr Keizo Kataoka, President, Takamatsu-Shi Tobu Fisheries Cooperative Association, 103-5, Hon-Cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Dr Masayuki Yamamoto, Senior Researcher, Kagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan.



-
- Mr Toshiyuki Mitani, Chief of Staff, JF Hiketa FCA, Japan.
 - Mr Atsushi Kamada, Credit Business Division, JF Hiketa FCA, Japan.
 - Dr Kooichi Konishi, Chief, Research Planning and Coordination Section, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (NRIFS), Fisheries Research Agency, 2-12-4 Fukuura, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan.
 - Dr Manabu Shimizu, Group Leader, Model Experimental Research Group, Marine Environmental Data Integrated Analysis, NRIFS, Fisheries Research Agency, 2-12-4 Fukuura, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan.
 - Dr Hiroshi Horikawa, Director, Stock Assessment Division, NRIFS, Fisheries Research Agency, 2-12-4 Fukuura, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan.
 - Mr Nguyen Van Ân, Vietnamese Translator, Tokyo, Japan.
 - Mr Keigo Egawa, Sales Manager, YUYU Travel Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.





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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Training Project for 'Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam' is being implemented in three phases.

During Phase One, two experts visited Vietnam from 25-30 August 2008 and undertook detailed field trips and held discussions/ meetings with the concerned officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Aquaculture and Department of Exploitation and Natural Resources Protection), Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA). The expert mission also visited a number of Provincial Cooperative Alliances, Fishery Cooperatives, Production and Services Cooperatives and Frozen Seafood Services Cooperative in the Provinces of Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Ben Tre and Ba Ria Vung Tau and met with a large number of cooperative members, coastal fishers and other concerned stakeholders. The Phase One visit was also utilised to prepare for Phase Two of the Project.

The objective of Phase Two 'Study- cum- Training Visit to Japan' is to expose participants to fisheries resource management system in Japan through field trips to wholesale and retail fish markets, fish landing centers and the academia, as well as meetings and discussions with officials of the Central Government (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries - Fishery Agency), the Prefectural Government and Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs).

The Study visit is meant to help participants understand Japan's framework of community-based fisheries resource management, co-management and FCAs in day-to-day management of the resources. This understanding and exposure, it is hoped, will help participants in formulating policies and programs concerning fisheries resource management in Vietnam and also in strengthening and empowering fisheries cooperatives in Vietnam.

The objective of the Phase Two is also to prepare for the Project Seminar (Phase Three), scheduled during February 2009 in Nha Trang, Vietnam.

1.2 List of Participants and Advisors

The 'Study- cum- Training Visit to Japan' was attended by seven participants, representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Aquaculture), Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; VCA; and Provincial Cooperative Alliances. The Vietnamese team was lead by Dr Nguyen Tien Quan, President of VCA. [Annexure 1](#) gives a list of Participants and Advisor with their full contact details.

1.3 Itinerary

The Vietnamese team met officials of the Central Government (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Fishery Agency); visited wholesale and retail fish markets in Tokyo; met representatives of the Prefectural Government in Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture; and visited Kagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station and Aquaculture Farm of JF Hiketa Fisheries Cooperative Association. They visited the Central Wholesale Fish Market in Takamatsu city and the Fishing Harbour of JF Aji Fisheries Cooperative Association. On return to Tokyo, the team visited the National Research Institute of Fisheries Science at Yokohama in Kanagawa Prefecture. In between the busy itinerary, the team also got opportunity to do some sightseeing.

[Annexure 2](#) gives the itinerary.



*Front row (L to R): Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Mr Masahiko Suneya, Dr Nguyen Tien Quan,
Dr Jun-ichiro Okamoto, Mr Bui Duc Quy.*

*Rear row (L to R): Mr Masaaki Sato, Mr Toshiya Yamaguchi, Mr Nguyen Xuan Chuong,
Ms Tran Thu Hang, Mr Phung Van Hoa, Mr Nguyen Quoc Dung,
Mr Nguyen Trinh, Mr Nguyen Van Ân.*

2.0 Report

2.1 Day One (14 September 2008)

The seven participants from Vietnam arrived in Tokyo on the early morning of 14 September 2008. The two advisors had reached Tokyo on the previous night. The first day, being a Sunday, was utilized for preparatory discussions and other arrangements for the Study Visit. In the afternoon, the participants and advisors visited the Tokyo Tower.

2.2 Day Two (15 September 2008)

Monday, the 15 September 2008 was a National Holiday (*Keiro No Hi* or Respect-for-the-Aged Day) in Japan. This National Holiday is celebrated annually to honour elderly citizens in the country. However, the participants and advisors visited the Fish Retail Shop 'Yoshiike' in Okachimachi area of Tokyo. The Fish Retail Shop is part of a larger Family Department Store, originally established in 1931 as 'Yoshiike Shoten (Yoshiike Shop). In 1963, the name was changed to Family Department Store Yoshiike Co. Ltd. Besides fresh fish and fish products, the store sells daily commodities and also operates restaurants, fish processing and recreational/ entertainment businesses.



The Fish Retail Shop is located in the annex building of the Store and sells more than 2 000 fish and fish product items. Pictures on page 4 provide a glimpse of the products sold at the shop.

2.3 Day Three (16 September 2008)

The first activity scheduled for Day 3 was an early morning visit to the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market located at Tsukiji. The visit was amidst constant drizzles. The participants reached Tsukiji at 0530 hrs to witness the activities in the Central Wholesale Market, which performs dependable distribution functions in Tokyo. There are 11 Metropolitan Central Wholesale Markets in Tokyo, of which three (Tsukiji, Ota and Adachi) deal with fish and fish products. Of the three, Adachi exclusively deals with fish and fish products while Tsukiji and Ota also deal with other commodities such as fruits, flowers and vegetables. The Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is the largest wholesale fish market among the three and also has the distinction of being the largest wholesale fish market in the world, both in terms of quantity handled and value of product.

The participants were fascinated by the systematic manner in which large quantities of fresh fish were handled and the levels of hygiene and sanitation adopted by the market. A Sanitation Inspection Station is located in the Market premises, which conducts checks on the goods and also provides guidance to the operators to adhere to specified sanitation standards. The market receives a wide variety of produce in vast quantities from all over Japan and from abroad. Prices are determined by auction, which means that the price will be reasonably determined, reflecting the day's supply and demand of the goods. The Wholesale Market functions as a core distribution centre for perishable goods and also fulfills multiple functions such as assortment of merchandise.



Approximately 2100 metric tonnes of fish are dealt daily of which 1/3rd is fresh fish and the rest is salted/ dried/



The Fish Retail Shop 'Yoshiike'



Participants visiting the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo

frozen/ processed. The auction for fresh does not usually takes place – it is more a negotiation between the wholesaler and the buyer. Almost 100 percent of the fresh fish is sold and nothing is left for the next day.

Besides wholesalers, intermediate wholesalers and authorized buyers approved by the designated authority to conduct business, also operate in the market. A detailed note on the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is in [Annexure 3](#).

The formal opening of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam started at 1000 hrs in Meeting Room No 5 (6th Floor) of the Cooperative Building, which houses the JF-ZENGYOREN. Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director, JF-ZENGYOREN read the welcome speech on behalf of Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman, ICFO and President of JF-ZENGYOREN.

Extending a warm welcome to all the participants and advisors on behalf of ICFO and JF-ZENGYOREN, Mr Hattori said that since late 1980s the fishery cooperative sector of Japan has been promoting community-based fisheries resource management. This was a reaction from both the government and the fisheries cooperatives soon after the establishment of the Territorial Waters and the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone regime. In view of the necessity to manage coastal as well as offshore fisheries resources on sustainable basis, such efforts are being continued.

Mr Hattori said that fisheries resource management is crucial since fisheries resources are important for the well-being of the global population. He hoped that the ICFO Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers would be able to contribute to the ongoing efforts on fisheries resources management in Vietnam. He thanked the Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA) for their support in implementation of the Training Project in Vietnam during the current fiscal year.

Mr Hattori also thanked the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan for funding the Project. Full text of Mr Hattori's speech read by Mr Miyahara is in [Annexure 4](#).

Mr Masahiko Suneya, Director, International Cooperation Division, MAFF speaking on behalf of his Ministry extended a warm welcome to Dr Nguyen Tien Quan, President of VCA and the other participants and advisors. Mr Suneya said since 1987 the MAFF, Government of Japan is extending support to the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) to help promote fisheries resources management and empower fisher organizations in Asian countries, through organization of seminars, workshops, etc.

Expressing his concern on the continuous decline of fish stocks in many parts of the world, Mr Suneya said that fish stocks are influenced by a variety of factors, both natural and man-made, such as pollution, environmental degradation and over fishing. Over fishing has been the most serious cause of this decline in recent years. The increasing world demand for fish and fishery products has also contributed to the deployment of excess effort by many nations across the globe.

Mr Suneya said that the present situation in global fisheries demands that we make sincere efforts to recover the depleted fisheries resources and maintain their population at sustainable levels. This is one of the important reasons for MAFF to contribute funds to ICA from 2006 onwards for supporting a five-year project on fisheries resource management.

Concluding his speech, Mr Suneya wished for the successful completion of the Phase Two Study Visit in Japan, and further prosperity and development of cooperatives in Vietnam. Mr Suneya's speech is in [Annexure 5](#).

The opening ceremony was followed by a group photograph of participants and guests (see page 2).

The opening ceremony was also covered by Suisan Keizai News (the Daily News of Fisheries), a Newspaper published from Tokyo.

Following the opening ceremony, five lectures were delivered, two lectures by the advisors and three by guest speakers. Prior to the lecture session, Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICFO gave a brief orientation on activities to be carried out under Phase Two of the Training Project and the arrangements made for the successful conduct of the programme in Tokyo and Kagawa Prefecture. He also gave a briefing about the documents given to the participants on the fisheries sector of Japan, and talked in particular about management practices adopted by the Government of Japan and the Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs) in the country.

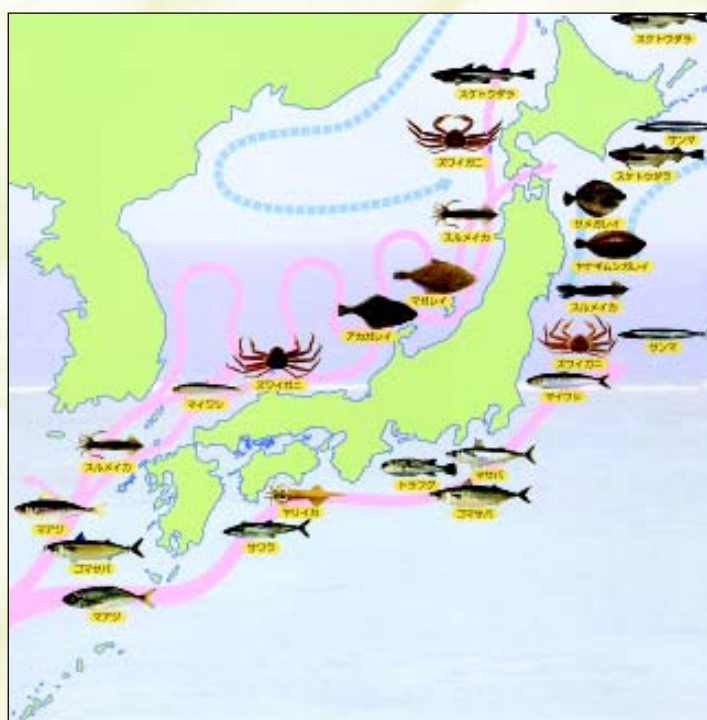
Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) and Advisor to the Training Project delivered the first lecture. In his lecture, Dr Yadava explained the activities carried out by the two-member mission to Vietnam under Phase One of the Project. The visit was undertaken during the period 25- 30 August 2008 and after having a series of meetings in Hanoi, the mission visited Nghe An Province, Ha Tinh Province, Ben Tre Province and Vung Tau Province. In these Provinces, the mission visited Nghe An Provincial Cooperative Alliance, Song Lam Fisheries Production & Services Cooperative, Ha Tinh Provincial Cooperative Alliance, Hung Manh Fishery Cooperative, Rang Dong Fishery Cooperative, People's Committee of Phuoc Tinh Community and Quet Thang Fishing Harbour.

Dr Yadava said that Vietnam is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Since 1986 when Doi Moi was introduced, the growth accelerated. The fish production in 1950 was estimated at 70 600 metric tonnes, which reached to 36 63 572 metric tonnes in 2006. Fisheries is an important contributor to the national economy. It provides food and nutrition (19.4 kg/ capita consumption in 2003); employment to about 4 million directly and about 10 percent of the population derives income from fisheries. The export of seafood touched almost 4.0 US\$ million in 2007.

Dr Yadava further said that the main attribute of fisheries and aquaculture in Vietnam is its small-scale nature - in aquaculture 77 percent of the holdings are under 0.1ha and 7 percent between 0.1- 0.2 ha. The capture fishery provides 64 percent of the total production and the balance 36 percent comes from aquaculture. Concluding the lecture, Dr Yadava said that successful cooperatives of fishers and fish farmers can contribute substantially to the sustainable development of fisheries sector in Vietnam. He also thanked the VCA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) for making the Phase One visit to Vietnam successful.

Dr Junichiro Okamoto, Professor, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Japan and also Advisor to the Training Project made the next presentation on 'Coastal fisheries





resources management and issues in Japan'. Beginning his lecture with a historical background of fisheries management in Japan, Professor Okamoto said that initially the conditions faced by Japanese fishers were similar to those faced by fishers in other parts of the world. In the pre-feudal era (before the 13th Century), the Emperor Government had declared the sea waters as belonging to the country and not to powerful individuals or families. With this declaration, the appointed governors were delegated the powers of controlling fishing.



During the feudal period (13th – 17th Century), the local lords deployed by the Shogun (a military rank and hereditary title for hereditary commanders of armies in Japan; also used for head of samurai warriors) executed their discretionary authority over fisheries management. In the post-feudal period (1868 – 1945) the government declared the ownership of waters under its control. The most significant decisions in this period relate to the establishment of the Fisheries Associations (FAs) in 1885 and the proclamation of Meiji Fisheries Law in 1901 (and its amendment in 1911). Under these landmark decisions, membership to FAs was made compulsory, coastal fisheries rights were classified and exclusive fisheries rights were entitled to FAs comprising resident fishers adjacent to the coastline. Subsequently, the proclamation of the New Fisheries Cooperative Association Law in 1948 and the New Fisheries Law in 1949 paved the way for the modern fisheries of Japan that we see today.

Professor Okamoto said that the present coastal fisheries management in Japan is largely right-based. To streamline the process of right-based arrangements in coastal fisheries, 66 District Fisheries Coordination Committees (DFCC) have been set up in the country. Besides the 66 DFCC's, three Regional Fisheries Coordination Committees (RFCC) have also been set up, which cover all waters in Japan. The term of these committees is four years. While the DFCC is the legal consulting body of the Governor, the RFCC advises the Minister on use of government authority over fisheries management and resource conservation.

Professor Okamoto further elaborated on the Fish Stock Enhancement (FSE) and Resource Recovery Programmes of the Government. He said that presently there are 16 National Centres for FSE and 80 fin and shell fish species are covered under this programme. The DFCC and the RFCC are closely involved in these programmes and in many cases signs of success are already visible.

In the concluding part of his presentation, Professor Okamoto said that effective fisheries management requires strong political will; some autonomy to stakeholders; democratized mechanism for decision making at both government and stakeholder levels; and appropriate monitoring, intervention and support schemes by the government to secure fairness, justice and appropriateness.

The third presentation was made by Mr Izumi Ishizaka, Managing Director, GYOSAIREN (National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations), Tokyo, Japan. Mr Ishizaka said that the fisheries and aquaculture sector face many uncertainties and are likely to suffer damages on various accounts, ranging from natural catastrophes to disease outbreaks, bad weather, etc. Japan, with its unique climatic and oceanographic conditions is vulnerable to such events and they adversely affect the country's fish production



再放流サイズを守ろう

中置地区底曳網協議会
平成19年12月



抱卵ガザミ 再放流(周年)

稚魚を
放して
資源回復

再放流サイズ
ヒラメ 28cm以下



再放流サイズ
メイタガレイ

15cm以下



再放流サイズ
マコガレイ

15cm以下

再放流サイズ
マダコ 200g以下



再放流サイズ
クルマエビ 15cm以下



香川県水産課・香川県漁業協同組合連合会



from fisheries as well as aquaculture. Further, the Japanese fisheries are mostly operated by small-scale operatives, who are more vulnerable to such disasters and because of their limited financial resources, recovery is often difficult.

Mr Ishizaka said that the Fishery Mutual Insurance Scheme (FMIS) in Japan evolved on the basis of a strong request from the fishers. The FMIS started in 1964 with the basic objective of ensuring a secure and stable development of capture fisheries as well as aquaculture. The FMIS is aimed at covering fishery production cost and not profit. It is designed to ensure sustainability.

Elaborating on the different categories of FMIS, Mr Ishizaka said that the Scheme covers the following four categories:

- (1) Harvest insurance: Covers the difference of income from the previous years. Good quality data is a must for this type of insurance.
- (2) Aquaculture Insurance.
- (3) Special Aquaculture Insurance (SPA) The SPA is almost akin to harvestable insurance.
- (4) Fishing gear and aquaculture facilities insurance.

Mr Ishizaka further explained each one of the above categories, the process of calculating the insurance premium and indemnification, the contract procedures and special incentives. He also informed that on the basis of a study conducted sometimes ago, it was established that the insurance money was used for rehabilitating the business. The study also highlighted that the FMIS plays an important role to help fishers to continue their business. A summary of Mr Ishizaka's presentation is placed in [Annexure 6](#).

In the afternoon, the participants visited MAFF, where the first presentation was made by Mr Toshiya Yamaguchi, Section Chief, International Cooperation Division, in the Overseas Cooperation Seminar Room, International Cooperation Division, MAFF. Mr Yamaguchi's spoke on 'Japan's position on international trade of primary industry products'. He said that the food self-sufficiency rate in Japan had gone down from 73 percent in 1965 to 40 percent in 2008. It is one of the lowest amongst developed countries. The ageing of farmers has reduced the crop output and thereby increasing the export of food.

Mr Yamaguchi further outlined the policies and programmes of the Government in the food sector, especially in the areas of marketing, quality control and eco-labelling. He said that one of the objectives of the Government's intervention is to shorten the distance between the consumer and the producer. On the international cooperation policies of the Government, Mr Yamaguchi said that the objectives were largely aimed at achieving stable food supplies to Japan and in this regard emphasized on the importance of South-South Cooperation. In conclusion, Mr Yamaguchi said that the Government was promoting resource management through the cooperative sector in the country.



In the final presentation of the day, Mr Hidemi Tanaka, Specialist on Management of Fisheries Resources, Resource Management Promotion Office, Fishery Agency, MAFF, Government of Japan spoke on 'Fisheries resource management system in Japan, and some examples'. In his presentation, Mr Tanaka spoke about the 'input' and 'output' controls in marine fisheries. The 'input' controls include number of vessels and their capacities in terms of power,



gear mesh sizes; closed areas; closed seasons; etc. The 'output' controls include the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and Total Allowable Effort (TAE).

The TAC system is under implementation since 1997 and the resources are managed by setting an upper limit to the annual catch. The target level is decided before the fishing season starts and when the target is achieved, fishing is stopped.

Presently, the target species for TAC are Pacific saury, Alaska pollock, Pacific horse mackerel, Japanese sardine, Pacific mackerel and spotted mackerel, Pacific flying squid and snow crab.

In the TAE system, allowable fishing effort is managed by setting an upper limit to the number of operation days for specific sea areas, type of fisheries and period. This system is in vogue since April 2003 and the target species are Flathead flounder, sand lance, rough-scale sole, Spanish mackerel, tiger puffer, small-mouthed sole, marbled sole, willow flounder and spear squid. Besides, the Fishery Agency of Japan is also implementing Resource Recovery Programmes (RRPs) for 62 species and the TAE is applied only to such species.

Mr Tanaka said that in 2006-07 the total fish production in Japan was 5.67 million metric tonnes (mmt); 4.41 mmt from capture fisheries and 1.26 mmt from aquaculture. The contribution from deep sea fisheries including far seas fisheries was 500 000 metric tonnes. In 2007, 15, 32 and 43 fish stocks reported high, medium and low levels of abundance respectively in the Japanese waters. Following Mr Tanaka's presentation, a documentary film on 'Japan's Fishery' was also shown to the participants.

The first day's activities conclude with a welcome party hosted by JF-ZENGYOREN at the Canteen located on Floor 'B I' of the Cooperative Building. Mr Miyahara presided. Participants, advisors and guest speakers thoroughly enjoyed the party.

2.4 Day Four (17 September 2008)

On the morning of 17.9.2008 the participants and advisors made a courtesy call on Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman, ICFO and President, JF-ZENGYOREN. The meeting took place in Board of Director's Meeting Room on the 7th Floor of the Cooperative Building. Mr Hattori once again welcomed the participants and advisors and apologized for not being present during the opening ceremony of the Phase Two of the Training Project. He expressed his happiness on the participants visit to Kagawa Prefecture and wished them all the best. On behalf of the participants, Dr Nguyen Tien Quan, President of VCA thanked Mr Hattori for selecting Vietnam for the Training Project and for organizing the Phase two Study Visit in Japan. The full text of Mr Hattori's speech is in [Annexure 7](#).

After the meeting with Mr Hattori, the participants and advisors flew to Takamatsu city in Kagawa Prefecture by ANA 535 from Haneda Airport, Tokyo. Takamatsu city is also known as the marine capital of Seto. On arrival, the participants spent some time at the 'Ritsurin Koen or Ritsurin Park', which is considered as one of the best gardens in Japan. The garden, completed almost after



100 years of painstaking construction, takes the visitor to exquisitely arranged landscape with beautiful trees, flowers and hedgerows. The garden is interspersed with ponds full of multicoloured carps.

Post-lunch, the participants visited the office of Kagawa Prefectural Government located at 4-1-10 Ban-Cho, Takamatsu city. The meeting was held in Meeting Room No 5, located on the 12th Floor of the Building. Mr Kotaro Yamaji, Deputy Director General, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government welcomed the participants.



Mr Yamaji said that currently Japan is implementing or preparing plans to implement 71 Resource Recovery Plans (RRPs), comprising 51 species-specific plans and 20 multi-species comprehensive resource management plans. In other words, almost all the major coastal fish species in Japan are covered by voluntary RRP by fishers. He said that in recent years the demand for fish has increased worldwide and this demand has undoubtedly put greater emphasis on fisheries resource management.

Mr Yamaji said that in Kagawa Prefecture, the community-based fishery resources management has been promoted for the last 20 years in close cooperation with fishers. The current Japanese Spanish Mackerel (JSM) stock recovery plan, which is being implemented jointly by 12 Prefectures facing the Seto Inland Sea, and the anchovy resource management plan, which is being implemented by three Prefectures, are some of the excellent examples of such development. In conclusion, Mr Yamaji wished all the participants success and hoped for the sustainable development of Vietnam's fishing industry. The full text of Mr Yamaji's speech is placed in [Annexure 8](#).



Following Mr Yamaji's welcome speech, Mr Chiyoteru Shimokawa, Director of Fisheries Division and Mr Toshimitsu Masui, Engineer, Fisheries Division of the Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government gave lectures on the fisheries resources of Kagawa Prefecture and the RRP for JSM.

Describing the fisheries sector in the area, the speakers said that the Seto Inland Sea is shared by 11 Prefectures. The Regional Fisheries Office of the Fishery Agency of the Government of Japan is based in Kobe. There are 6 Regional Fisheries Offices in Japan. Kagawa, Ehime, Tokushima and Kochi Prefectures are located in Shikoku Island. Wakayama, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Oohita and Fukuoka are in Kyushu Island. Kobe is the capital of Hyogo Prefecture. Kyushu also has a Regional Fisheries Office. The Fukuoka Prefecture faces Japan Sea, East China Sea and the Seto Inland Sea.

Kagawa Prefecture is located on the eastern part of Seto Inland sea area and faces Hiuchi-nada (Hiuchi Sea) to the west, Bisan-Seto Sea to the north and Harima-Nada (Harima Sea) to the east. The total sea area of the Prefecture is 1 923 sq. km, which is approximately equal to 10 percent of the Seto inland Sea. The total length of the coastline of the Prefecture is 690 km. The Harima-Nada and Hiuchi-Nada sea area are generally shallow (20-40 meter depth) and productive.



Participants visiting the Takamatsu City Central Wholesale Market

The stock management of JSM or locally known as Savara is very important for Kagawa Prefecture. Altogether 11 Prefectures are taking part in the stock management/ recovery programme for JSM. The anchovy RRP is also being implemented in the Prefecture. The RRP started six years ago. In Seto Inland Sea, species such as JSM grows fast. The species comes to the Seto Inland Sea area in May – June. The main gear used for catching JSM is drift gill net. The length of the drift gill net is very large in outside area. The height of the net varies from 8-24 meters, depending on the depth of the sea. The mesh size also varies.

Spring fishing is undertaken during April 20 to July 15. The autumn fishing is from 01 September to 31 November. The fishing starts at about 1800 hrs and the net is retrieved in about 2 hrs time. In Hiuchi and Harima areas the fishing vessels lay nets only once; in Bisan sea area, multiple laying of the nets takes place. The peak landings of JSM were in 1986 (1 075 metric tonnes) and by 1988 it came down to 18 metric tonnes. The main reason of this decline was the decline in sardine population, which is also the feed of JSM.

The RRP includes closing of autumn season; increase in mesh size and stock enhancement. The stocking started from 1999. The second phase of the RRP started from 2007. The full RRP is for the period 2002-2011 and is in place. The stock recovery efforts by the 11 Prefectures along the Seto Inland Sea area include measures to reduce fishing effort (official regulation); promotion of stock enhancement through release of juveniles; and implementation of support programs. The minimum mesh size is 10.6 cm or more in all areas of Seto Inland Sea. For sea ranching, the fertilized eggs are collected from gravid females, hatched and reared to fry stages (10 cms) before they are released into the sea.

The seed production is through artificial insemination and is carried out at the Yashima Station, National Center for Stock Enhancement of the Fisheries Research Agency. At 4.0 cm, the fry are handed over for cage culture (Megijima) or to intermediate culture sites (Oda) by the Prefecture or to fishers who have the facility. The 4.0 cm juveniles take about two weeks to grow to 10.0 cm size before they are released into the sea. Ceremonies are organized for release of juveniles. Earlier, only 4.0 cm juveniles were released. From 2004 onwards, 10.0 cm juveniles are being used for stock enhancement. Closed season and cleaning of the sea surface (by collecting debris) are the main measure for stock recovery. The budget for the support programme is shared equally by the Fishery Agency; Prefecture Government; and the fishers.

When JSM fishing is not done, fishers are engaged in other types of fishing. At the beginning of the season, the fish fetches about US \$ 38 per kg and as production increases, it comes down to US \$ 10-15/ kg. After 1998, the autumn fishing was closed. JSM fishing is done using trawl nets and trolling. To make the RRP successful, a sound combination of stocking and harvesting has to be practiced. In some areas fattening is also done because JSM with high fat content commands good price. It is estimated that about 30 percent of the landings come from the stocked material. In Kagawa Prefecture, about 100 000 (10.0 cm) fishes are stocked. The total numbers stocked by all Prefectures is around 270 000 (10.0 cm).

The management structure includes Kagawa Sea Area Fisheries Coordination Committee, the Seto Inland Sea Area Fisheries Coordination Committee and also the Seto Inland Sea Area Fishermen's Council. The Secretariat of the Fishermen's Council is served by Zengyoren. At the Council, meetings of the fishermen and Kagawa Prefecture Federation are held, where the RRP's are also formulated.

2.5 Day Five (18 September 2008)

On the early morning of day five (18.9.2008), the participants visited the Takamatsu City Central Wholesale Market located at 30-5 Setouchi-Cho, Takamatsu-Shi, Kagawa

Prefecture. Mr Keiichi Yamamoto, President of Kagawa-ken Uoichiba Co. Ltd. guided the participants to the different sections of the Market. Mr Yamamoto was assisted by Mr Hisayuki Tamura, Assistant Chief of Fishery section, Takamatsu City Central Wholesale Market.

The Takamatsu City Central Wholesale Market was established in March 1967 and underwent a renovation in March 1981. The Market is administered and governed by Takamatsu City, which approves and issues licenses to wholesalers, intermediate wholesalers, authorized buyers and other operators. Besides fishes, the market also deals with vegetables, fruits and flowers.

In 2007, the total amount of transaction done by the Market in fish and fish products amounted to 19 326.22 million Yen. Fresh fish comprises the bulk of the product, amounting to almost 71 percent of the total volume and about 80 percent of the total value. In fresh fishes, yellowtail, red snapper, Jack mackerel and puffer fish are the dominant species. In frozen varieties, salmon, octopus and conger eel constitute the bulk.

The second programme of the day was a visit to the office of the Takamatsu Prefectural JF Kagawa- Ken Gyoren (Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations). Mr Muraji Hara, Senior Managing Director; Mr Tetsuji Yamamoto, General Manager of General Affairs Department; and Mr Katsuhiro Yoshida, Assistant Chief of Guidance Department of JF Kagawa- Ken Gyoren received the participants.



This Federation was established on 6 Oct 1949 and has 43 members, of which 39 are FCAs; 1 gear specific cooperative and 2 Federations. A Prefecture - level Credit Federation is also one of the two Federations. The Federation has 9 Directors and 9 Auditors. Mr Hattori is the President of the Federation. The total share capital of the Prefectural JF is 871 million Yen and the transactions done by the Prefecture JF during last year amounted to 508 billion Yen. The fish farmers in the Prefecture have various groups and the JF serves as the secretariat for the groups. The Board of Auditors functions as watch dog over the activities of the organisation.



Mr Yamamoto and Mr Yoshida made presentations on the constitution of the Federation and its activities. It was informed that members of the Board of Director are selected by nomination and not election. There are 13 members for Board of Director and 5 for the Board of Auditors. The Federation on the advice of the Prefectural Government invites the FCAs for discussions on fisheries matters and also provides the venues for such meetings. In short, the Federation acts as a liaison between the Prefectural Government and the FCAs.

The resource management methods promoted by the Federation include stocking of juveniles; ban on fishing for certain periods; and fishing gear restrictions. In Kagawa Prefecture, octopus of < 200g is released, gravid blue crabs, *Penaeus japonicus* <15.0 cm, bustard halibut (Hirame) < 28 cm is released back to the sea. All resource management measures are discussed with the fishers and their FCAs along with the representatives of the Prefecture Government. The Prefecture Government provides subsidy for stock enhancement and for cleansing of the coastal waters, carried out by

the fishers. In addition, the JF-Ken Gyoren also provides subsidy to complement the efforts of the Government.

The management measures have been affected in recent years due to increasing costs (fuel price increase) and the fish price remaining almost stable. Similar to other places in Japan, in this Prefecture also the 'ageing of fishers' is causing problem; the age range is 57-68 years. Area limitation for fishing is regulated through the licenses given to the fishers. The fishers voluntarily also reduce the fishing season. The fine tuning of the conservation and resource management measures are taken by the fishers themselves.

The total number of fishers in the 39 FCAs is 5 000, 3 000 with voting rights. The remaining 2 000 are without voting rights or Associate members. The most important aspect of Japanese fisheries management is that such management measures/restrictions are all fisher driven and not imposed from top or from outside. The two main species under resource management in this Prefecture are JSM or Savara and Anchovy.

In the afternoon, the participants visited Kagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station. Dr Koji Urayama, Director of the Station received the participants. Dr Urayama said that the experimental station was established in the year 1900. He said that Kagawa Prefecture is the birthplace of aquaculture industry in Japan and incidentally 2008 is the 80th year of yellowtail culture in the Prefecture, which is also the birthplace of yellowtail farming in Japan. The first breeding of yellowtail took place in 1928 (Aidoike in Hiketa area) and the yellowtail culture started.

Dr Yamamoto Masayuki explained the survey and research activities of the Station related to JSM. He said that the marine resources of the Prefecture include the Sea of Harima; the Sea of Iyo; the Sea of Suoy. The spawning grounds of JSM include – the Sea of Harima, Bisan Straight and the Sea of Hiuchi. The length of drift gill nets used in the Seto Inland Sea is different and varies. In the Sea of Harima it is within 1500m; in Bisan Straight – within 620 m; and in the Sea of Hiuchi – within 1058m. The fishers provide biological data to the Research Institute through fascimile. The Fisheries Station staff visits the Central Wholesale Fish Market at Takamatsu three times a week. Based on the information, the National Institute does an analysis on the JSM population. For growth study, chemical marking of otoliths is done. A demonstration on otolith removal was also shown to the participants. Besides work on JSM, the Station also carries out work on the ecology and health aspects of Kuruma Prawn.

2.6 Day Six (19 September 2008)

On the morning of day six (19.9.2008), the participants visited Aji FCA located at 6377-1, Aji-Cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture. Mr Sadamitsu Uchikoshi, Senior Managing Director of the FCA received the participants. Due to inclement weather on the previous night, the fishing boats of the FCA did not venture out for fishing. Therefore, the participants could not witness the fish landings at the fishing harbor of the FCA.

Mr Uchikoshi gave a detailed account of the JF Aji FCA, which is a multipurpose FCA dealing with activities such as fishing, aquaculture, marketing and supply business, cold storage and frozen seafood (for members) and aquaculture feed. The FCA also has a Radio Station, which works 24 hrs. The radio broadcasts information related to fisheries and urgent information on matters, such as bad weather, etc.

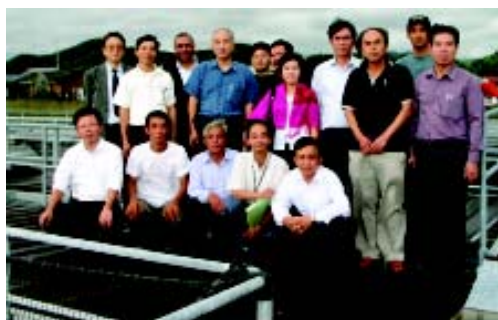
The FCA has 166 regular members and 111 associate members, the total being 277 members. The FCA has about 100 trawlers. About 60 percent of the fish landed at the





FCA is sent to Takamatsu Wholesale Market and 30 percent to Osaka. Only 10 percent is sold locally. Of the fish raised through farming, 90 percent is marketed outside the Prefecture; only 10% is sent to the Wholesale Market at Takamatsu. About 95 percent seaweed is sold outside through wholesalers. Due to decline in the stock levels, the Aji FCA has also initiated stock enhancement activities. The resource management activities comprise release of fishes smaller than the prescribed size and stocking of juveniles. The members of the FCA contribute 1 percent of their income from the catch for stock enhancement activities. A report on the activities of JF Aji FCA and its business transactions is placed in [Annexure 9](#).

In the afternoon the participants were scheduled to visit JF Uchinomi-Cho Fisheries Cooperative Association (JF Uchinomi-Cho FCA) located at 2281-1 Nouma Kou, Shodoshima-Cho, Shozu Gun, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. However, due to inclement weather, this visit was rescheduled and the participants visited JF Hiketa FCA, which is also the birthplace of yellow tail farming in Japan (see box on 'Yellowtail Farming in Japan'). This area is also the pioneer in seaweed 'Nori' farming. Mr Kaname Sugiura, Senior Managing Director of the FCA received the participants and also explained the activities of the FCA. Mr Toshiyuki Mitani, Chief of Staff and Mr Atsushi Kamada of Credit Business Division of JF Hiketa FCA participated in the discussions and conducted a tour of the aquaculture activities of the FCA.



The FCA has 249 full members and 131 Associate Members. Mr Ikuhiro Hattori is also the President of this FCA. The FCA has 17 Board of Directors (2 Managing Directors, 11 Regular Members, and 4 Auditors). The FCA employs 12 staff (8 males and 4 females). This Cooperative is also multipurpose and is engaged in credit business; mutual insurance; supply, marketing, ice making and cold storage business and Guidance & Common Use Facility Business. The Cooperative also operates a 'Radio Station' manned by the Guidance Division. The FCA has some facilities of aquaculture, which are called as 'own business'.

To become a full member of the FCA, one should be a resident of the area and should have also engaged in fishing for a minimum of 90 days or more fishing per year. For becoming an associate member, the requirements of fishing are less than 90 days and retired employees, employees working at fish processing factories are also eligible. The associate members are able to use the facilities of the cooperative. There is not much difference between the full and associate members except that the associate members do not have voting rights. Resident means that the members should be within the administrative jurisdiction of the FCA.

2.7 Days Seven and Eight (20 -21 September 2008)

Days seven and eight being weekend (Saturday and Sunday) were utilized for returning to Tokyo by a combination of road and rail transport. En route the participants also visited places of some scenic and historical interest. On 20.9.2008 visits were made to the Seto Ohashi Bridge Commemorative Hall and the Seto Ohashi Tower located in Sakaide City, Kagawa Prefecture; boat ride in the deep gorge 'Oboke' in Tokushima Prefecture, Shikoku Island; climb on the 'Vine Bridge or in Japanese Iya-no-Kazura Bashi' in Tokushima Prefecture, Shikoku Island. The night halt was made at Kotohira River Side Hotel, Kotohira-Cho, Nakatado-Gun, Kagawa Prefecture. Kotohira is famous for its hot springs and Temples.

Yellowtail farming in Japan

Yellowtail farming in Japan dates back to 1928 when Mr Wasaburo Noami succeeded in breeding yellowtail in Adoike, a lagoon in Higashi Kagawa. The year 2008 is the centennial of Mr Noami's birth and also the 80th anniversary of his success at fish breeding, which in a way revolutionised mariculture activities in Japan.

In English, yellowtail is also known as the Japanese amberjack or by its Latin name *Seriola quinqueradiata*. It is a member of the Carangidae family and its distribution ranges from the Atlantic to the Indian and Pacific oceans, with most species occurring in tropical and subtropical waters. A few species have global distribution (such as the amberjack, *Seriola dummerili*, and the Pacific yellowtail, *Seriola rivoliana*) while others, such as the Japanese yellowtail, *S. quinqueradiata*, have a more limited regional distribution.

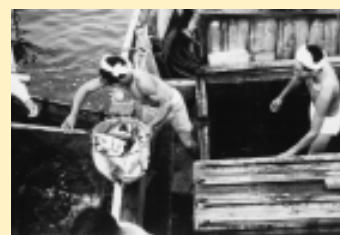
In Japan, the distribution of yellowtail is widespread. It spawns offshore from southern Kyushu to Chugoku off the Sea of Japan and then migrates north to Hokkaido where it reaches sexual maturity in 3–5 years. The fish has different names depending on its size. All juveniles weighing less than 50 g are called *Mojako*. Cultured yellowtail weighing more than 5 kg are called *Hamachi* and those heavier than 5 kilograms are known as *cultured-Buri*. The wild ones of this size are called as *wild-Buri*.

Culture of the yellowtail is one of the most successful marine fish farming venture in Japan and production from farming now exceeds landings from fishing of wild stocks. In 2004, Japan produced approximately 150 000 metric tonnes of farmed yellowtail, valued at over US \$ 1.3 billion. In the same year, capture fishery landed about 66 400 metric tonnes. At present, wild yellowtail capture fishery remains stable while yellowtail aquaculture continues to increase.

The culture of yellowtail is promising due to its strong vitality and rapid growth.

Yellowtail culture is conducted by individuals, companies, or fishermen's associations in floating net cages and in fish ponds which are made by partitioning sheltered places from the sea with nets or earthen dams. The abundance of wild-caught seed (*Mojako*) and availability of fresh feed ((mainly sardines, horse mackerel, mackerel and sand lance) has largely contributed to the growth of yellowtail culture in Japan. Presently, the hatchery produced yellowtail seed are available, but expensive.

In recent years the high dependence on locally available trash fish for feeding yellow tail is reducing. Fresh fish feed has decreased over the years from 1.7 million tonnes to 0.88 million tonnes. An urgent need in Japanese yellowtail aquaculture is the production of better quality juveniles, with better growth rates and less vulnerability to diseases. More R&D inputs are also needed in development of quality feed, which meets the requirements of yellowtail farmers in Japan.



On 21.9.2008, the participants travelled to Kyoto on their way to Tokyo. In Kyoto, the participants visited the world famous 'Kiyomizudera Temple', built 1 200 years ago (in Nara period, ninth year of Hoki-era or 778 AD). The next visit was made to the 'Kinkakuji Temple' also known as the Golden Pavilion Rokuonji Temple. Before leaving for the Railway Station, the participants visited the Nijo Castle, which was built by the Shogun – Tokugawa Ieyasu in the year 1602. By late evening, the participants returned to Tokyo.

2.8 Day Nine (22 September 2008)

On 22.09.2008 the participants visited the National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (NRIFS) located in Yokohama. The NRIFS is a part of Japan's Fisheries Research Agency, which is an incorporated administrative agency (<http://www.fra.affrc.go.jp>). The participants were received by Dr Kooichi Konishi, Chief of Planning and Coordination Section, NRIFS who also gave a brief introduction to the Institute. Dr Konishi said that the NRIFS was established in Yokohama in 1929. Presently, Yokohama houses the main office and also the Yokohama Station. At Yokosuka Marine Station, which is facing the sea, research work is done on abalone and other sedentary animals. At Kochi Marine Station the research work focuses on coastal fisheries. The Station at Ueda works on warm fresh water species and at Nikko on cold fresh water species.

The NRIFS is organized into eight Divisions: Marine Productivity; Stock Assessment; Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture; Freshwater Fisheries; Biochemistry & Food Technology; Aquatic Genomics; Fisheries Economy; Marine Environmental Data & Integrated Analysis. The last Division, which is a supporting Division, was opened in 2007 and its activities are restricted to the headquarters in Yokohama. The Institute also has a Project Management Division. The staff strength at the headquarters includes Researchers (92); Administration (30); Research Vessel Crew (29); and Part Timers (91). The total number of researchers in the nine Stations and the headquarters is about 1006 (excluding part timers).

The Institute organizes four Annual Conferences covering various subjects. Five years ago, the NRIFS succeeded in closing the life cycle of eel- *Anguilla japonica*. The eel species breeds in deep waters. In the Institute the breeding was done using hormone (gonadotropic hormone). The survival from egg to adult is 0.5 percent and the technology is yet to be commercialized. The MAFF, S & T Agencies and private industries fund the institute. The institute became independent from MAFF in 2001. A visit to the Marine



Above: Dr Hiroshi Horikawa
Below: Dr Manabu Shimizu





Participants visiting sites of scenic and cultural importance

Environmental Data Integrated Analysis Centre was also made where Dr Manabu Shimizu, Group Leader, Model Experimental Research Group, NFIFS gave a brief description of the work carried out by the Centre on climate change and other related aspects.

Dr Hiroshi Horikawa, Director, Stock Assessment Division of the Institute interacted with the participants on various modalities of arriving at the TAC for sustainable development of marine fisheries resources. In his lecture, Dr Horikawa also referred to the Allowable Biological Catch or ABC. He said that the TAC is a method to estimate the total size of a particular stock that can be harvested on sustainable basis. An important pre-requisite for TAC is the availability of good quality scientific data.

Further explaining the procedures, Dr Horikawa said that the Fisheries Agency decides the species on which they need information and also provides the budget for the study. In 2007, 1.61 billion Yen was provided by Fishery Agency for the purpose. The Institute uses about 130 Staff for this work *i.e.* about 1/3rd of the research staff. After becoming an agency, the Institute is also subjected to competition from other agencies. However, due to better facilities, the NRIFS is at an advantage as compared to other agencies, especially the universities. The Institute also uses the data provided by fisheries high school, universities, Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Stations, etc.

Based on 2007 data, the allowable catch for 2009 has been estimated. The data produced by the Institute is accessible to the public through the home page of the Institute (<http://www.nrifs.fra.affrc.go.jp>). The main partners of the Institute are (i) The Prefecture Experimental Stations; and (ii) Universities. To finalize an acceptable TAC, more than 3 times national meetings are convened. By the end of September every year the NRIFS publishes the results of the resource assessment. The Institute brings out the ABC and the Fishery Agency decides on the TAC which also has other considerations. For non-TAC species, the issues are not many. Only one national-level meeting is held for such species and the TAC is decided. The non-TAC species are those species which are presently outside the seven TAC species. Reliability and transparency of data is very important. The research is also focusing on pelagic species and the environment. The Institute believes in transparency – information is open to public through its website.

The participants returned to the office of JF-Zengyoren in the afternoon for a wrap-up of their Study Visit to Japan and also for discussions on Phase Three activities *i.e.* the 'ICFO/ VCA Seminar for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management in Vietnam' to be held in Nha Trang, Vietnam in February 2009. The discussions were held in Meeting Room No 5 (6th Floor) of the Cooperative Building. The participants also filled-up the questionnaire forms provided by the MAFF detailing their experiences of the Phase Two Study Visit to Japan.

At the conclusion of the Programme, an informal farewell dinner was organized at the Korean Restaurant, Chegoya (Ground Floor, Tokyo Royal Plaza, 1-18-11 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku). The participants felt that the Study Visit was useful and they enjoyed their stay in Japan. They also expressed sincere thanks to MAFF and ICFO for organizing the Study Visit to Japan.

2.9 Day Ten (23 September 2008)

The participants returned to Vietnam on 23 September 2008.





3.0 Preparations for Phase Three

The Training Project on 'Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam', has been implemented by the International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Co-operative Alliance in association with the Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA). The purpose of the Training Project in Vietnam is to promote community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers engaged in coastal fisheries and by their organizations (fisheries cooperatives), strength their activities and help contribute to ensuring sustainable production, creation of employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

The Phase One and Phase Two of the Project were implemented in August 2008 and September 2008 in Vietnam and Japan respectively. The purpose of Phase Three is to hold a Seminar on 'Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam' and to study possible approaches for promotion of community-based fishery resource management, including considerations on appropriate legal and/ or institutional systems and measures. It is aimed at helping build fishers' and their cooperatives' capacity for the purpose in cooperation with the government, or in other words, promotion of co-management. The Phase Three will also take stock of the information and experiences of the first two Phases of the Project.

The ICFO is the organizer and/ or sponsor of the Seminar. The host organization of the Seminar is the VCA. The Seminar will be held from 11 - 13 February 2009 in the Conference Hall of the Nha Trang Beach Hotel, 4, Trang Quang Khai Street, Nha Trang, Vietnam (Tele: + 84-58-352 4469; Fax: +84-58-352 1159; Website: http://www.nhatranghotel-lonk.com/Nha_Trang_Beach_Hotel)








About 65 Participants shall be invited to attend the Seminar and shall include directors, managers and employees of fisheries cooperative societies; member fishers of fisheries cooperative societies; people involved in production, processing and distribution/ marketing of fishery products, and representative of national/ local governments, research institutes, universities, etc who are interested in fisheries resource management and/ or management of fisheries cooperatives. The draft program of the Seminar is given in Annexure 10.








Annexure 1

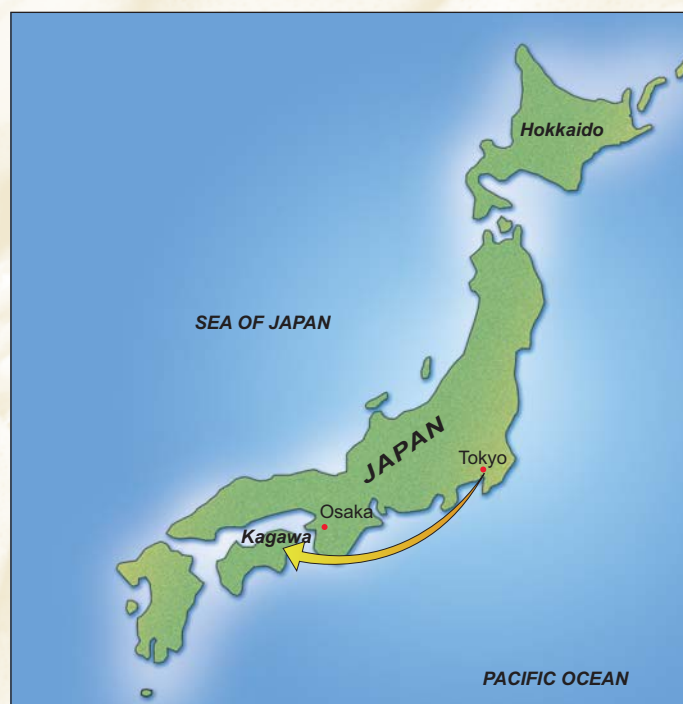
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10	Masaaki Sato 	Secretary International Cooperative Fisheries Organization of the International Cooperative Alliance C/o Zengyoren 1-1-12 Uchikanda Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Japan 1010 - 8503	Tel: + 81 3 3294 9617 Fax: + 81 3 3294 3347 Mobile: + 81 80 7004 3597 Email: kokusai-sato@r6.dion.ne.jp; m.sato-1948@nifty.com





Not to scale

Annexure 2

Actually Followed Itinerary

Date/ Month	Itinerary
September 14 (Sunday)	
00:05	Leave Hanoi by VN 954
06:50	Arrive at Narita International Airport
08:00-08:30	Brief orientation on the Phase Two Program in the chartered bus going to the Hotel by Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary of ICFO
09:00-15:00	Sightseeing to the following places by chartered bus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tokyo Tower - Asakusa - Edo Tokyo Museum
15:00	Check in at Hotel, Free
	Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 15 (Monday)	
09:30	National Holiday: KEIRO NO HI (Respect the Old-Aged Day)
10:00-16:00	Leave Hotel Visit to the following places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish Retail Shop "Yoshiike" in Ueno Okachimachi, Tokyo; - "Ameyoko" street area, Tokyo; and - Electronic products shops quarter, Akihabara, Tokyo
	Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 16 (Tuesday)	
06:00-07:30	Visit to Tokyo Metropolitan Government Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of wholesale marketing of fish and fishery products - Video presentation on the Central Wholesale Market - Explanations on the structure and business of the Central Wholesale Market
10:00-10:30	Opening Ceremony Venue: Meeting Room Number 5, 6 th Floor, Co-op. Bldg., 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome speech by Mr. Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director, JF-ZENGYOREN for Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman of ICFO Speech by Mr Masahiko Suneya, Director of International Cooperation Division, MAFF Group Photo Orientation by Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary of ICFO
10:30-11:00	Lectures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Phase One Report of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam – 2008 by Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava Director Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization, Chennai, India
11:00-12:00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Coastal Fisheries Resources Management and Issues in Japan by Professor Junichiro Okamoto, Marine Bio-Resources Management Strategy, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Japan
12:00-13:00	- Lunch
13:00-14:00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Fishery Mutual Insurance in Japan by Mr Izumi Ishizaka, Managing Director, GYOSAIREN (National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations) Tokyo, Japan

Date/ Month	Itinerary
14:30-16:30	Visit to MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), Government of Japan Venue: Meeting Room of MAFF, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo
14:30-15:00	4) Administration policies and measures concerning agriculture, forestry and fisheries of the Government of Japan by Mr Toshiya Yamaguchi, Section Chief, International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, MAFF, Government of Japan
15:00-16:30	5) Fisheries Resource Management in Japan by Mr Hidemi Tanaka Specialist on Management of Fisheries Resources, Resource Management Promotion Office, Fishery Agency, Government of Japan Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 17 (Wednesday)	
10:00-10:15	Courtesy Visit to the Chairman of ICFO, Mr Ikuhiro Hattori Venue: Board of Directors Meeting Room, 7 th Floor, Co-op. Bldg., 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
12:30	Leave Tokyo (Haneda Airport) by ANA 535
13:45	Arrive at Takamatsu Airport
15:30-17:00	Visit to Kagawa Prefectural Government Venue: Fishery Section, Department of Agricultural Policy and Fishery, Kagawa Prefectural Government
15:30-17:00	6) Present State of Fisheries in Kagawa Prefecture and Implementation of Fisheries Resource Management by Mr Toshimitsu Masui, Engineer, Fisheries Division, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government Hotel: Okura Hotel, Takamatsu
September 18 (Thursday)	
06:00-07:30	Visit to Fishery Products Section of the Takamatsu City Wholesale Fish Market
09:30-11:00	Visit to JF Kagawa-Ken Gyoren (Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations)
09:30-11:00	7) Organization and Activities of JF Kagawa-Ken Gyoren, with special reference to Promotion of Community-based Fisheries Resource Management by FCA initiatives by Mr Katsuhiro Yoshida, Assistant Chief, Guidance Section, JF Kagawa-Ken Gyoren
15:00-17:00	Visit to Fisheries Research Institute of Kagawa Prefecture
15:00-17:00	8) Structure and Activities of Fisheries Research Institute of Kagawa Prefecture in implementation of CFRM (Community-based Fisheries Resource Management) by Mr Koji Urayama, Director, and Mr Katsuhiro Miki, Chief Fisheries Scientist Hotel: Okura Hotel, Takamatsu
September 19 (Friday)	
06:00-10:30	Visit to of JF Aji Fisheries Cooperative Association 9) Organizational Structure and Activities of JF Aji FCA, with special reference to CFRM implemented by JF Aji FCA by Mr Sadamistu Uchikoshi, Senior Managing Director, JF Aji FCA
14:00-16:30	Visit to JF Hiketa Fisheries Cooperative Association (JF Hiketa FCA)
14:00-16:30	10) Organizational Structure and Activities of JF Hiketa FCA by Mr Kaname Sugiura, Senior Managing Director, JF Hiketa FCA Visit to 'Mare Ricco Taiken Gakushukan (the Museum of Learning from Bounties of the Sea) Visit to Fish Farm of the JF Hiketa FCA Hotel: Okura Hotel, Takamatsu

Date/ Month	Itinerary
September 20 (Saturday) AM & PM	Visit to fisheries facilities of nearby fishing communities and sightseeing Hotel: Kotohira Riverside Hotel, Kotohira
September 21 (Sunday) AM & PM	Return from Kagawa Prefecture to Tokyo Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 22 (Monday) 10:00-12:00 10:00-12:00 14:00-17:00	Visit to National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (NRIFS), Yokohama 11) Organizational Structure and Research Subjects of NRIFS, with special reference to Roles of NRIFS in Community-based Fisheries Resource Management (CFRM) and examples by Mr Koichi Konishi, Business Promotion Section, NRIFS Preparation of Phase Two Report and Planning for Phase Three Venue: Meeting Room No. 5, 6 th Floor, Co-op. Bldg., 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 23 (Tuesday) 11:00 14:30	Leave Narita International Airport by VN 955 Arrive at Hanoi

Hotels

Place	Hotel
Narita	ANA Crowne Plaza 68, Horinouchi, Naritashi Chiba Ken, Japan Phone: + 81 476 33 1311 Fax: + 81 476 33 0244 http://www.anacrowneplaza-narita.jp
Tokyo	Kanda City Hotel 3-24-5 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo Japan - 101 0047 Phone: + 81 3 5296 2200 Fax: + 81 3 5296 2525 http://kandacityhotel.jp
Takamatsu	Okura Hotel Takamatsu 1-9-5 Jo-Tou-Cho, Takamatsu Shi, Kagawa Ken Japan - 760 0036 Tel: + 81 87 821 2222 Fax: + 81 87 821 2384 http://www.okurahotel-takamatsu.co.jp
Kotohira	Kotohira Riverside Hotel 246-1, Kotohira-cho, Nakatado-Gun Kotohira, Kagawa Japan - 766 0002 Tel: + 81 87 775 1880 Fax: + 81 87 773 5533



Annexure 3

The Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo

There are 11 wholesale markets in Tokyo of which three deal with fish and fishery products. The wholesale market at Tsukiji is the largest wholesale fish market among the three. The other two wholesale markets dealing with fish and fish products in Tokyo are Adachi and Ota. Incidentally, Tsukiji is also the world's fish largest market in terms of both quantity and value dealt with. Currently, the wholesale market at Tsukiji is planning to adopt the Private Finance Initiative system in order to make it a strong and vigorous wholesale market, which can serve the needs of the people.

The wholesale market at Tsukiji deals with fishery products, vegetables and fruits. The Market deals with approximately 480 kinds of fishery products at the fishery products division and about 360 kinds of vegetables and fruits at the vegetables and fruits division, including eggs and pickles. Its supply area covers not only the metropolitan city of Tokyo but also the neighboring prefectures of Tokyo in the Kanto region. The prices of fish and fishery products set at Tsukiji are quoted or referred to at the other wholesale markets in Japan.

The Tokyo Central Metropolitan Wholesale Market at Tsukiji was established in 1935 and started its business from 11 February, 1935. The market has a history of 73 years and has survived the World War Two. According to the Seventh Tokyo Metropolitan Government Wholesale Markets Development Plan prepared in 2001, the facilities at Tsukiji will be moved to Toyosu area by the fiscal year 2012, when the new facilities are likely to be completed. The facilities in the proposed new wholesale market in Toyosu are expected to be approximately 1.5 times bigger than those in Tsukiji.

As of the 1st of April, 2007, the wholesale market at Tsukiji has three sections which a total staff strength of 105 staff and 2 directors (Management Section - 55 staff; Facilities Section - 31 staff; Fishery & Agriculture Products Section - 19 staff). The total floor area of the buildings in the market is 288 567 sq. mt (excluding facilities of private companies). The market also has separate facilities for the welfare of the people who use the market. These facilities covering an area of 3 124 sq. mt were constructed in 1976 and include facilities such as sleeping rooms, meeting rooms, gymnasium, dining room, rest rooms, etc.

The market has parking facilities for 4 120 vehicles (3 510 vehicles can be parked within the market premise and 640 vehicles outside the market premise). Results of a 2002 November study show that approximately 19 000 vehicles frequent Tsukiji every 24 hours. About 42 000 people also visit the market every day. The cold storage facilities available for fish and fish products at Tsukiji amount to 26 400 metric tonnes (fish hold capacity). In 2006 the average daily transactions of fishery products at Tsukiji was estimated at 2 090 tonne amounting to 1 790 million Yen/ day. Tables 1-3 provide details on the size of the facilities, parking spaces and the cold storage facilities at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji.

The time of starting bargaining and/or auction at the wholesale market division of Tsukiji is fixed, though it can change if need arises (Table 4). Four types of operators function in the market - (i) wholesalers, (ii) intermediate wholesalers, (iii) allied buyers and (iv) other allied traders.





Facing page and above: Early morning activities at the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo.



- (1) Wholesalers: The wholesalers are those companies, who have permission from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan to operate wholesale business within the premise of the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market. They sell goods (fishes, vegetables and fruits) consigned from shippers (such as cooperatives) or goods that they buy from shippers to intermediate wholesalers or authorized buyers by auction or bargaining, etc. There are seven wholesalers in the fishery products division of the Market (the vegetables and fruits division has three wholesalers). They are as follows:

- (1) Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd.
- (2) Daito Gyorui Co. Ltd.
- (3) Touto Suisan Co. Ltd.
- (4) Tsukiji Uoichiba Co. Ltd. (Commonly known as “Touichi”)
- (5) Dai-Ichi Suisan Co. Ltd.
- (6) Marusen Chiyoda Suisan Co. Ltd.
- (7) Sougou Shokuhin Co. Ltd.

One of the qualifications of the wholesalers is that each of them has to have an amount of more than 3 days transactions worth of asset. The wholesalers sell the goods by auction that the producers have consigned to them. Their commission is fixed by municipal ordinance at 5.5 percent of the wholesale price for fishery products. In order to prevent any inconveniences such as default of payment, etc the wholesale companies are required to pay certain amount of guarantee money to Tokyo Metropolitan Government in accordance with the annual sales amount of respective companies (see Table 5 for details). The total amount of annual transactions (value and quantity) of each of the 7 wholesale companies at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji in 2006 is shown in Table 6. The other details on the wholesale transactions at the Tsukiji Market are provided in Tables 7-9.

- (2) Intermediate Wholesalers: The intermediate wholesalers are those companies, who have permission from the Governor of Tokyo. Their small shops are located in the intermediate wholesalers shop area, which is within the premises of the

Payment Procedures

Assuming Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. (wholesaler) has sold 100 kg of mackerel consigned by Sato Fisheries Cooperative Association (Sato FCA) to an intermediate wholesaler Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 09 September, 2008 at the price of 1 000 Yen/ kg. The total amount of sales becomes 100 000 Yen (= 100 kg x 1 000 Yen/Kg).

In this case, Sato FCA sends an invoice of 100 000 Yen to Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. within one day of the transaction. Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. pays 100 000 Yen to Sato FCA within 3 days of the transaction. The bank charge for remittance is borne by Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. Thereafter, Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. sends an invoice of 105 500 Yen (5 500 Yen being the commission) to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. within one day of the transaction. It may sometimes take two days before Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd., receives the invoice. Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd., pays Chuo Gyorui 105 500 Yen within 1 month (30 days) after the transaction. The bank charge for remittance is borne by Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd.

It should be noted that there is an early payment incentive rebate system where if the buyer, *i.e.* Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. pays the money to Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. within 5 days or earlier, 0.5 % of the total amount of 100 000 Yen *i.e.* 500 Yen is returned to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. as “payment incentive rebate money”. Similarly, if Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. pays within 16 days after the transaction, 2.5 percent of the total amount of transaction is returned to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. Generally, at Tsukiji, payment by intermediate wholesalers is done within 30 days after the transaction.

wholesale market. After purchase from the wholesalers, the intermediate wholesalers display the products at their shops and sell them to retailers, including restaurants, etc. In Fishery Products Division, there are 796 intermediate wholesalers at Tsukiji.

One unit area of the intermediate wholesaler's shop is approximately 7 sq. mt. Some intermediate wholesalers have multiple units of shops. The total area of the intermediate wholesalers within the premises of the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is able to accommodate 1 650 such shops. However, since there are some companies which own two or three such units, the total number of intermediate wholesalers in the Tsukiji premises as of September, 2007 is 795.

- (3) Authorized buyers: The authorized buyers include retailers, processors, and supermarkets, etc who buy products in large quantity and are specially approved by the Governor of Tokyo to conduct business at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji. They can buy goods both from the intermediate wholesalers and also the wholesalers. In fishery products division, there are 339 authorized buyers.
- (4) Other allied traders: Other allied traders (companies) include those who are engaged in the businesses that are necessary for ensuring smooth conduct of work at the Wholesale Market. These include businesses such as shops selling fresh foods, goods of daily necessities, restaurants, banks, barber shops, etc. The details of such establishments are given in Table 10 and additional information on the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is provided in Table 11.

Table 1: Size of facilities (as of 1 April, 2007)

Market space for wholesalers	Total Floor Area (36 160 sq.m)
Of which 1) fishes (fishery products)	25 013 sq. m, of which 8 886 sq.m are the market space kept in cold temperature 13 147 sq.m, of which 8 887 sq.m are the market space kept in cold temperature
2) vegetables and fruits	
Market space for intermediate wholesalers	15 201 sq.m
Of which 1) fishes (fishery products)	11 913 sq.m
2) vegetables and fruits	3 288 sq.m
Operation offices of related companies	3 801 sq.m
Storage for purchased products keeping	6 276 sq.m
Office	32 955 sq.m
Other	126 471 sq.m

Table 2: Major parking spaces and number of vehicles that can be parked

Parking Area	No. of vehicles that can be parked
The Parking Area of Kachidoki Gate	about 860
The Front Gate Temporary Parking Area	about 450
The Roof Top Parking Area of Vegetables & Fruits Division	about 750
The Fishery Products Division's Three Dimensional Parking Area	about 830
Three Roof Top Parking Area of Fishery Products Division	about 620

Table 3: Breakup of the cold storage facilities within the premises of the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji

Name of company which owns cold storage within the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji	Holding capacity in metric tonne
Fishery Products Cold Storage	About 2 600
Salted and Dried Fishery Products Cold Storage	About 1 000
Vegetables and Fruits Cold Storage	About 1 100
Cold Storage of Asahi Reizo Kogyo Co. Ltd.	About 4 000
Cold Storage of Maruha Buturyu Net Co. Ltd.	About 2 300
Cold Storage of Touto Sui san Co. Ltd.	About 4 400
Freezing Storage of Chuo Reito Co. Ltd.	About 4 700
Cold Storage of Tsukiji Uoichiba Co. Ltd.	About 4 400
Cold Storage of Tokyo Uoichiba Croshi Cooperative	About 3 000
Total	About 27 500

Table 4: Starting time of auction and/ or bargaining of fish and fish products at Tsukiji

Fish / Fish Product Groups	Time to begin	
	Auction	Bargaining
Oomono = big fishes such as tunas, marlins, etc	05:30 hours	-
Fresh fishes	04:40 hours	01 :00 hour
Live fishes	05:20 hours	00:00 hour
Shrimps and prawns	05:20 hours	00:00 hour
Sea urchins	05:00 hours	02:30 hours
Enkan = dried and/or salted fishes, such as salted salmon, tarako (salted Alaska Pollock roe), kazunoko (salted herring roe), etc	05:40 hours	00:00 hour
Aimono = half dried butterflies	-	03:00 hours

Table 5: Amount of Guarantee required to be paid by the wholesalers to the Government

Annual amount of sales per year	Amount of guarantee required to pay
Less than 5 billion Yen	30 million Yen
5 billion Yen - 10 billion Yen	66 million Yen
10 billion Yen - 20 billion Yen	150 million Yen
20 billion Yen – 30 billion Yen	270 million Yen
30 billion Yen - 40 billion Yen	360 million Yen
40 billion Yen – 50 billion Yen	450 million Yen
50 billion Yen - 70 billion Yen	600 million Yen
70 billion Yen - 100 billion Yen	750 million Yen
More than 100 billion Yen	1 200 million Yen

Table 6: Annual transactions of fishery products by the seven wholesale companies at the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji in 2006

Name of Wholesale Company	Value in Yen	Quantity in Kg
Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd.	111 113 205 953	111 814 873
Daito Gyorui Co. Ltd.	106 326 712 414	121 795 870
Touto Suisan Co. Ltd	101 318 098 385	101 021 179
Tsukiji Uoichiba Co. Ltd. (Commonly known as "Touichi")	75 821 772 257	96 866 018
Dai-Ichi Suisan Co. Ltd	44 279 055 357	55 416 813
Marusen Chiyoda Suisan Co. Ltd	43 886 070 039	79 048 452
Sougou Shokuhin Co. Ltd	7 097 036 005	6 654 026
Total	489 841 950 410	572 617 231
Number of days the Market was open	274	274
Average transaction per day at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji	1 788 million Yen	2 090 ton



**Table 7: Wholesale Transactions of Fish and Fishery Products
at Tsukiji Wholesale Market in 2006
(January 1 - December 31, 2006)**

Fishery products

Operated on 274 days in 2006

Categories	Quantity	%	Value (mil. Yen)	%	Transaction	
					Quantity (t)	Value (mil.Yen)
Total	572 617	100.0	489 842	100.0	2 090	1 788
Fresh fishes	161 079	28.1	142 774	29.1	588	521
Live fishes	12 551	2.2	18 261	3.7	46	67
Shellfishes	36 885	6.4	36 734	7.5	135	134
Frozen fishes	143 474	25.1	142 639	29.1	524	521
Fresh water fishes	1 860	0.3	2 516	0.5	7	9
Seaweed	8 673	1.5	3 317	0.7	32	12
Processed fish products	208 095	36.3	143 601	29.3	760	524

Transaction by major commodities

Fresh Fishes				Frozen Fishes			
Commodities	Ranking	Quantity (t)	Value (mil.Yen)	Commodities	Ranking	Quantity (t)	Value (mil.Yen)
Yellowtails	1	21 798	16 664	Tunas	1	45 615	61 325
Jack mackerels	2	18 867	9 310	Salmon and trout	2	32 011	19 698
Squid	3	12 877	7 653	Shrimps & prawns	3	14 636	19 705
Tunas	4	12 841	22 764	Squid	4	9 611	5 806
Bonitos	5	11 230	5 467	Flatfishes	5	6 836	4 660
Snappers	6	11 200	12 128	Crabs	6	2 927	4 904
Cod and cod-like species	7	5 187	3 673	Marlins	7	1 951	1 959
Salmon and trout	8	4 728	4 104	Snappers	8	139	133

Processed fish products

Commodities	Ranking	Quantity (t)	Value (mil.Yen)	Commodities	Ranking	Quantity (t)	Value (mil.Yen)
Salted salmon	1	12 731	9 466	Fish pickles	1	6 171	3 669
Fried fishes	2	11 642	4 886	Butterflied Atka mackerel	2	4 766	2 212
Butterflied jack mackerels	3	8 613	4 399	Kabayaki eels	3	4 019	8 398
Dried shirasu	4	7 474	9 633	Kamaboko	4	3 275	2 694
Tsukudani	5	6 655	4 469	Butterflied saury	5	3 060	1 051

Table 8: Total quantity of transaction by year (January to December) at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji during the past 5 years (2002 to 2006)

Fishery Products Division

Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
No. of days operated	272		274		279		274		274	
Total quantity dealt with by 11 Wholesale Market in Tokyo (A)	719 745	-	692 263	-	675 976	-	653 385	-	632 087	-
Of which quantity dealt with at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji (b)	637 499	100%	615 409	100%	604 646	100%	586 313	100%	572 617	100%
Fresh fishes	155 960	24.5%	161 560	26.3%	160 202	26.5%	164 990	28.1%	161 079	28.1%
Live fishes	14 724	2.3%	14 327	2.3%	13 936	2.3%	14 071	2.4%	12 551	2.2%
Shellfishes	43 260	6.8%	42 667	6.9%	42 196	7.0%	38 082	6.5%	36 885	6.4%
Frozen fishes	184 029	28.9	164 327	26.7%	156 184	25.8%	144 673	24.7%	143 474	25.1%
Fresh water fishes	2 206	0.3%	2 142	0.3%	2 108	0.3%	2 015	0.3%	1 860	0.3%
Seaweed	8 168	1.3%	8 929	1.5%	9 104	1.5%	9 232	1.6%	8 673	1.5%
Processed fish products	229 152	35.9%	221 457	36.0%	220 917	36.5%	213 250	36.4%	208 095	36.3%
Average quantity of transaction per day	2 344	-	2 246	-	2 167	-	2 140	-	2 090	-
(B)(A) x 100 = %	88.6%	-	88.9%	-	89.4%	-	89.7%	-	90.6%	-
Comparative % as against the year 02	100.0%	-	96.5%	-	94.8%	-	92.0%	-	89.8%	-



Table 9: Total value of transactions by year (January to December) at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji during the past 5 years (2002 to 2006)

Fishery Products Division

Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
No. of days operated	272		274		279		274		274	
Total quantity dealt with by 11 Wholesale Market in Tokyo (A)	601 755	-	556 923	-	549 461	-	534 076	-	539 856	-
Of which quantity dealt with at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji (b)	536 034	100%	498 137	100%	439 398	100%	480 423	100%	489 842	100%
Fresh fishes	144 851	27.0%	137 653	27.6%	138 960	28.2%	137 542	28.6%	142 774	29.1%
Live fishes	19 528	3.6%	18 845	3.8%	17 849	3.6%	17 853	3.7%	18 261	2.7%
Shellfishes	38 656	7.2%	36 519	7.3%	37 001	7.5%	36 590	7.6%	36 734	7.5%
Frozen fishes	164 322	30.7%	150 837	30.3%	144 768	29.3%	136 874	28.5%	142 639	29.1%
Fresh water fishes	2 669	0.5%	2 616	0.5%	2 576	0.5%	2 541	0.5%	2 516	0.5%
Seaweed	3 096	0.6%	3 422	0.7%	3 592	0.7%	3 511	0.7%	3 317	0.7%
Processed fish products	162 911	30.4%	148 245	29.8%	148 652	30.1%	145 512	30.3%	143 601	29.3%
Average quantity of transaction per day	1 971	-	1 818	-	1 768	-	1 753	-	1 788	-
(B)(A) x 100 = %	89.1%	-	89.4%	-	89.8%	-	%	-	90.7%	-
Comparative % as against the year 02	100.0%	-	92.9%	-	92.0%	-	%	-	91.4%	-

Table10: Details of the other businesses conducted at the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji

Category		Types of Business	Number of companies
Distribution support	Storing of products bought	Storing of products bought	3
	Transportation	Transportation	15
	Cold storing	Cold storing	3
Selling of foods and other goods	Selling of various necessities	Selling of wrapping materials, cloths, kitchenware, petroleum, ice, ships chandler, various apparatus, collection of boxes	36
	Selling of other foods	Selling of other foods	44
	Selling of other foods	Selling of cigarettes and candies & sweets	5
	Restaurants	Restaurants	38
Processing and service	First processing	Fish slicing (such as for sashimi)	11
	Other services	Banks, barbers, transport carts repairing, bicycle parking, maintaining and managing buildings and machines in the premise	12
Total	9 types of businesses	20 kinds of businesses	167



Table11: Additional information concerning the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji

No.	Item	Contents	
1	Average amount of transactions per day in the year of 2005	(1) Fishery products 1) Quantity 2) Value (2) Vegetable and Fruits 1) Quantity 2) Value	2 090 ton 1 790 million Yen 1 183 ton 320 million Yen
2	Number of persons entering the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji per day (= result of survey implemented during 28-29 November, 2002)	41 964 persons per day Of which - Employees working within the central wholesale market - Stock purchasers etc	14 089 27 875
3	Number of vehicles entering the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji per day (= result of survey implemented during 28-29 November, 2002)	18 565 vehicles per day Of which 1) Large trucks (larger than 5 ton in carrying capacity) 2) Medium size trucks (2 to 5 ton in carrying capacity) 3) Small trucks (less than 2 ton in carrying capacity) 4) Light vans and passenger cars 5) Light vehicles 6) Bus 7) Taxi 8) Motor bicycle In addition to the above, there are 1,970 bicycles, 6,152 turret trucks, [A turret truck is a motor cart (three wheeler) with a round wheel on top of its engine. It can be turned round to any direction. The engine is covered by a turret shaped cover. It is driven by one man, carrying fishes etc on the cart behind which is approximately 60 - 70 cm in width by 2 m in length.] and 660 small non-powered cart (two wheeler). However, these are not counted in the total number of vehicles here.	984 5 073 1 847 1 970 1 970 123 236 3 334
4	Waste materials discharged per day (in the year of 2006)	(1) Fishery Products Division total Of which - Combustibles - Non-combustibles - Polystyrene (2) Vegetables & Fruits Division total of Which - Combustibles - Non-combustibles Note: The weight of polystyrene means the weight of the product produced after it has been melted.	63 ton/day 37 ton/day 15 ton/day 11 ton/day 9 ton/day 8 ton/day 1 ton/day

No.	Item	Contents	
5	Quantity of water used per day in 2006	<p>Approximately 8,100 cubic meters per day</p> <p>Of which - Tap water</p> <p>- Filtered sea water</p> <p>Note: The Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji has a sea water fast-filtering/sterilizing/settling facility with 4,800 cubic meters per day of cleaned sea water production ability. By using the cleaned sea water, the floor of the wholesale market is cleaned everyday.</p>	<p>5 000 cubic m./day</p> <p>3 100 cubic m./day</p>
6	Electric power used per day in 2006	About 128,150 Kilo-Watt-Hour per day	
7	Pier	<p>Length</p> <p>Width</p> <p>Since the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is located at the estuary of Sumida River, fishing vessels of 50 to 300 gross ton size can berth and unload their catch.</p> <p>In 2006, a total of 475 vessels used the pier, and the quantity dealt with by these vessels was equivalent to about 0.02 % of the total.</p>	<p>426 m</p> <p>18 m</p>
8	Ice-making facility	<p>Ice-making ability</p> <p>Of which - Crushed ice (by automatic crushed ice making machine)</p> <p>- Block ice</p> <p>Note: There are 3 automatic crushed ice making machines at the Central Wholesale market at Tsukiji. Block ice is produced by 3 cold storage facilities of private companies within the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji.</p>	<p>290 ton/day</p> <p>120 ton/day</p> <p>170 ton/day</p>
9	Electric power facilities	<p>- Electric power permitted to be used by contract</p> <p>Of which - A: Special electric power of high voltage by season</p> <p>- B: Special electric power of high voltage by season (= used for cold storages etc)</p> <p>- Electric transformer facilities</p>	<p>11 100 Kw</p> <p>9 884 Kw</p> <p>1 216 Kw</p> <p>41</p>
10	Telephones	<p>- Operating room</p> <p>With extension of</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1 103 lines</p>
11	Water supply/discharge facilities and sanitary facilities	<p>- Length of supply water pipe (of more than 75 mm in diameter)</p> <p>- Pumps</p> <p>- Length of discharge water pipe (of more than 150 mm in diameter)</p> <p>- Discharge water (drainage) pumps</p> <p>- Toilet</p> <p>Note: Waste water is temporarily stored in 2 tanks (one with 3,000 cubic meters in capacity and the other 800 cubic meters) within the</p>	<p>8 500 m</p> <p>46</p> <p>23 400 m</p> <p>71</p> <p>266 places</p>

No.	Item	Contents	
		<p>premise. After waste materials etc are removed, the water is discharged out to public sewage system.</p>	
12	Elevators (owned by Tokyo Metropolitan government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elevators for workers and visitors - Elevators for cargos 	<p>7 22</p>
13	Number of visitors in the year of 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of visitors formally registered by Tokyo Metropolitan government <p>Of which - foreigners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizen - Elementary school children 	<p>10 941 persons</p> <p>1 144</p> <p>8 365</p> <p>1 432</p>
14	Incidents recorded in the year of 2006	<p>A: Things found and reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods - Cash <p>B: Damages etc suffered and reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods - Cash <p>C: Things lost and reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods - Cash <p>D: Traffic accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-human - Human (which has caused casualties) 	<p>525 cases</p> <p>91 cases</p> <p>(total: 2 594 000 Yen)</p> <p>53 cases</p> <p>Damages suffered: 9 200 000 Yen in total</p> <p>6 cases</p> <p>194 cases</p> <p>51 cases</p> <p>(total: 3 013 000 Yen)</p> <p>171 cases</p> <p>181 cases</p>
15	Income in the year of 2006	<p>A: Income from Use of Facilities</p> <p>B: Income from commission charged in proportion to amount of sales</p> <p>Of which from wholesaler of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery products - Vegetables and Fruits <p>from intermediate wholesalers of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery products - Vegetables and Fruits <p>from allied traders</p>	<p>2 512 385 000 Yen</p> <p>1 515 905.000 Yen</p> <p>1 229 779 000 Yen</p> <p>210 302 000 Yen</p> <p>44 087 000 Yen</p> <p>26 106 000 Yen</p> <p>5 631 000 Yen</p>





Annexure 4

Speech of Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director, JF-ZENGYOREN

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen!

I am Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director of JF-ZENGYOREN. At the outset, I would like to warmly welcome all of you to ZENGYOREN. Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman of ICFO and President of ZENGYOREN, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations is now in Kagawa Prefecture, his native place, and he has asked to speak on his behalf at the Opening Ceremony of this Phase Two of the Training Project.



Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara

I hope that the Training Project has so far been implemented smoothly with your active participation.

We, in the fishery cooperative sector of Japan, have promoted community-based fisheries resource management from the late 1980s. This was a reaction from both the government and the fisheries cooperatives soon after the establishment of the Territorial Waters and Exclusive Economic Zones in accordance with the United Nations Law of the Sea and related domestic laws of Japan. Some of the laws were later revised to respond to the needs of the then newly established 200 mile zone regime. In view of the necessity to manage coastal as well as offshore fisheries resources on sustainable basis, we are continuing such efforts.

The fisheries resource management is crucial since they are important for the well-being of the global population. In this regard, I hope that the ICFO Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers would be able to contribute to the ongoing efforts on fisheries resources management in Vietnam.

As you know, this Training Project is funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan. Therefore, on behalf of Mr Hattori, I would like to take this opportunity to express ICFO's thanks to the MAFF for their financial contributions.

On this occasion, I would also like to express our thanks to Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director of the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation and Ms Tran Thu Hang, Vice-Director of the Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA). Their cooperation during implementation of the Phase One activities in Vietnam last month was very helpful. The result of this cooperation – the Phase One Report – is before you.

Now, let me briefly introduce JF-ZENGYOREN, which is also known as the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations. We represent the interest of Japanese fishers and we are engaged in many activities including lobbying for the benefit of our fishers. One of the results of lobbying is the special budgetary appropriation by the Government to the FCA sector, which is suffering from the recent hike in fuel cost. The special budgetary appropriation specifically approved by the Government as emergency support measure, amounts to as much as 75 billion Yen (about 700 million US Dollar).

The VCA and ZENGYOREN are member organizations of ICA and ICFO. We share the cooperative spirit.

I do hope that through the Phase Two activities, you will be able to learn and experience a lot in Japan. On return to Vietnam, please make use of the experiences and knowledge gained for further development of fisheries sector in your beautiful country.

This is the autumn season in Japan and is also one of the best seasons of the year. I would suggest that do not spend your entire time in studies. Whenever time is available, please enjoy the Japanese culture and also the Japanese cuisine.

May I wish you all success in this Phase Two Study Visit Programme.

Thank you very much!



Annexure 5

Speech of Mr Masahiko Suneya, Director, MAFF

On the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale fishers in Vietnam, I would like to speak on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan.



Mr Masahiko Suneya

Let me, first of all, extend my warmest welcome to Dr Nguyen Tien Quan, President of Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA); participants from VCA, fisheries cooperatives, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of Vietnam, as well as advisers to this Project - Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization, and Professor Jun-ichiro Okamoto, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University.

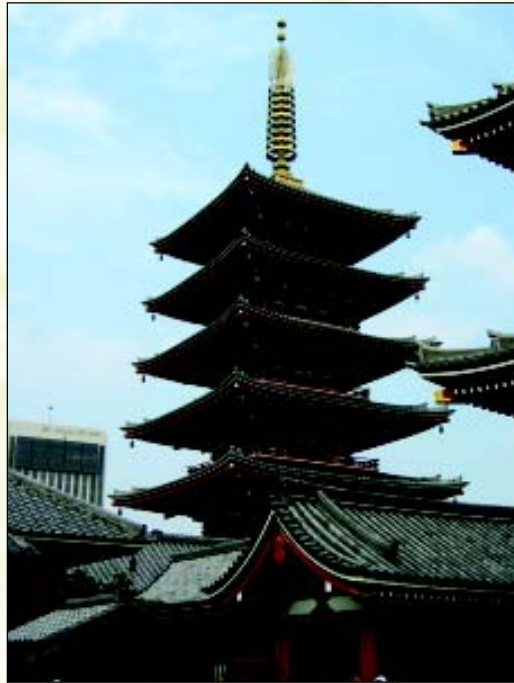
The MAFF of the Government of Japan has continued to contribute funds to the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) from Japanese fiscal year of 1987, to help promote fisheries resources management and empower fisher organizations in Asian countries, through organization of seminars, workshops, etc.

As we are well aware, the continuing decline in commercially important fish stocks in recent years has become a serious issue in many parts of the world. Fish stocks are influenced by a variety of factors, both natural and man-made, such as pollution, environmental degradation and over fishing. In this regard, we must pay our attention to the fact that over fishing has been the most serious cause of this decline in recent years. The increasing world demand for fish and fishery products has also contributed to the deployment of excess effort by many nations across the globe.

Under the circumstances, it is essential, that we make sincere efforts to recover the depleted fisheries resources and maintain their population at sustainable levels. This is one of the important reasons for MAFF to contribute funds to ICA from 2006 onwards for supporting a project on fisheries resource management. MAFF plans to financially support this project for a period of 5 years.

Starting from 2006, this Training Project selects one country from Southeast Asia to promote community-based fishery resource management by coastal small-scale fishers. To support such initiative, the Project is implemented through three phases – in the first phase experts are sent to the selected country, in the second phase key representatives of the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies/ Cooperatives are invited to Japan for a visit to study community-based fishery resource management, and in the third phase a seminar is convened to present the outcome of the two phases and also engage a larger group of concerned stakeholders in arriving at a set of recommendations to carry forward the objectives of the Training Project.

I am quite sure that fisheries cooperatives, which work on the twin principles of self-help and cooperation among members, have played an important role and will continue to do so for development of fisheries. I sincerely hope that the results of this Training Project will be translated into action and support relevant activities of fisheries cooperatives in your country for effective management and sustainable development of the fisheries sector.



Kindly allow me to also share my memories of Vietnam. I have once visited your beautiful country and fondly remember the delicious food and the diligent and hardworking nature of the people.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank the secretariat staff of JF-ZENGYOREN who have contributed to the successful implementation of this Training Project.

Before I conclude, let me pray for the successful completion of the Phase Two Study Visit in Japan, and further prosperity and development of cooperatives in Vietnam. I also pray for the health and happiness of all the participants and advisers.

Thank you very much!





Annexure 6

Fishery Mutual Insurance in Japan¹

1.0 Introduction

Insurance is a form of risk management primarily used to hedge against the risk of a contingent loss. Insurance is defined as the equitable transfer of the risk of a loss, from one entity to another, in exchange for a premium. Japan, with unique climatic and oceanographic conditions, is essentially vulnerable to damages from natural and/or unpreventable incidents. Japan's fisheries are mostly small-scale and owner-operated and have limited financial resources, and thus are likely to suffer from difficulties in recovering from incidents that often result in economic damages. To overcome these difficulties, the Fishery Mutual Insurance Scheme (FMIS) was established on the basis of request from fishers. It is designed to provide a stable basis for fishery development by cushioning small-scale fishers from economic losses resulting from fishing/ aquaculture activities and incidents. The basic principles of this scheme are to provide compensation that covers production costs, and thus ensure fishers to continue their business into the next fishing/ aquaculture season.

2.0 Working of FMIS

The FMIS is available for both capture and culture fisheries and also for gear and aquaculture facilities. In broad term it can be categorized as follows:

- **Harvest Insurance** to compensate for loss of income due to poor catches in harvest of marine alga and sedentary invertebrates and capture fisheries and set net fisheries.
- **Aquaculture Insurance** to insure fish farmers for loss (death or escapement) of aquaculture product and/ or facilities such as fish pens, or aquaculture equipment lost or damaged.
- **Special Aquaculture Insurance** to insure loss of and/ or damages to gear (based on the standard of Aquaculture Insurance) and escapement, that is aquaculture products escaped and/ or lost (based on the standard of Harvest Insurance); and
- **Fishing Gear and Aquaculture Facilities Insurance** to insure loss of and/ or damages to fishing gear in capture fisheries or in aquaculture facilities.

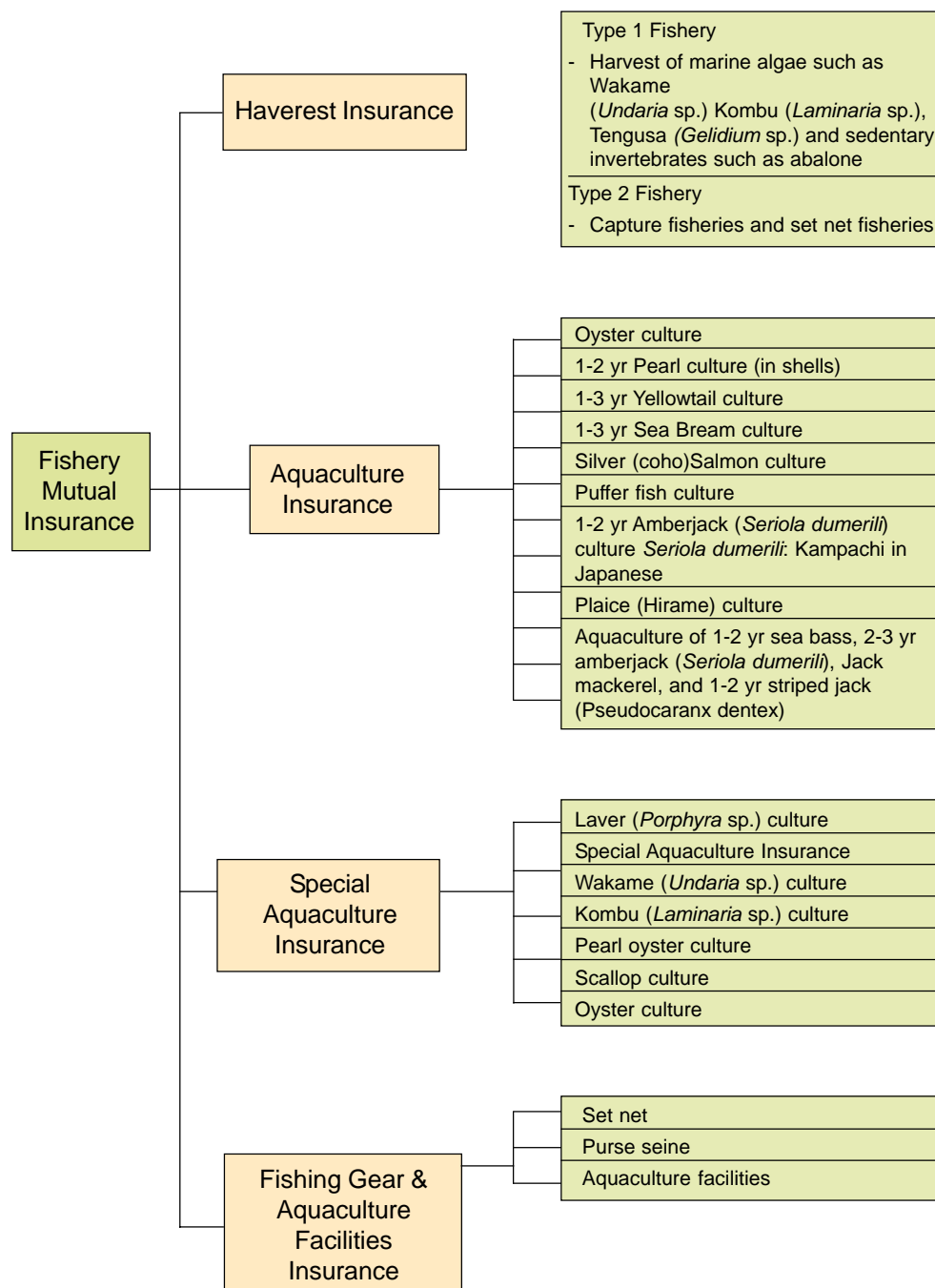
The different categories of Fisheries Mutual Insurance in Japan are described in Figure 1.

For harvest insurance under the FMIS, the ceiling amount of indemnification is calculated on the basis of the difference between average annual income of normal three years of past five years and income from fisheries of the year to be reimbursed. This normalized average income is then multiplied by cost rate, which is fixed before hand by the Government, for the types of fisheries covered under the FMIS. The cost rate indicates the percentage of the cost of fisheries required for fisheries production by type of fisheries.

The amount of insurance premium to be paid is calculated on the basis of indemnification level, contract rate that is to what extent an insurance policy holder wants to be covered by the insurance, and premium rate which again differs by method of indemnification, type of fisheries, scale of business and by the subscriber's residential area. The premium rate is calculated every 10 years based on the insurance contract record and is reviewed every three years.

¹ This Summary prepared by Mr Rajdeep Mukherjee, Research Associate, BOBP-IGO is from the full article presented by Mr Izumi Ishizaka, Managing Director, Gyosairen (National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations), Tokyo, Japan during Phase Two of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam.

Figure 1: Categories of Fishery Mutual Insurance in Japan



Under the FMIS, a fisher can choose between varieties of options to decide on the contract rate. He may like to cover 100 percent of the damage, or a certain percentage of the damage (10, 20 or 30 %). There is another option under which the fisher may forgo low level of damage (below 5%) and insure only for damage involving a higher percentage. *The 'damage' is calculated as – Difference between indemnification level (= Ceiling amount of indemnification as criterion) – Income from the fishery in question.* There are three types in the contract procedures available for fishers, namely: by individuals; by FCA on behalf of its member fishers; and by group and the premium varies accordingly.

For aquaculture insurance, the indemnification level is calculated by considering contract amount per unit and quantity of aquaculture by using the formula: *Indemnification level = Contract amount per unit × Quantity of aquaculture.* The contract amount per unit is to indemnify the cost required for aquaculture such as the cost of seedling (juveniles for aquaculture), personnel cost, cost of aquaculture feed, etc during the aquaculture period.

All types of insurance premiums under FMIS are subsidized by the Government. However, the rate of subsidy varies as per type of insurance and type of fishery.

There is also an option for fishers to enter into a long-term (4 years) harvest insurance contract. Under this type of contract, after the second year, the policy renews automatically. In order to encourage subscription to the harvest insurance for long-term, the government subsidizes up to certain percentage of the premium provided that if he/ she subscribes to the harvest insurance for a continued period of 4 years. There is also an incentive of preferential treatment by the government for long-term contracts. Under the incentive-driven scheme, (referred to as 'Gimu-Kanyu' in Japanese), if 2/3rd or more than 2/3rd of the total fishers engaged in same type of fishery enter into a long-term contract then the government subsidizes the premium two times more to the 4-year subscriber than to those who do not follow this incentive measure. However, those fisheries engaged in fishing by using fishing vessels of more than 100 gross tonne in size are not eligible for the benefit of government subsidy to the premium.

3.0 Institutional structure

Since insurance business is itself a risky business, the FMIS is implemented through a multi-layered structure to distribute the risk. Further, since the business is heavily affected by moral hazards and screening problems, there is a need to ensure effective reporting and screening for the purpose. Towards this, at the ground level, there are Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations (FMIAs) established by Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs) in each Prefecture of Japan. In the second layer, to overcome the difficulties of risk distribution, the National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations, or known as 'Gyosairen' in Japanese, are engaged in receiving re-insurance of the policies of FMIAs. In the final layer, the Government reinsures the cases which are recognized as difficult for 'Gyosairen' to cover. In cases of large-scale and unexpected sudden disasters, like 'Red Tide', the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Foundation (AFFCF) provides funds with low interest to such organizations.

The Prefectural FMIAs and the 'Gyosairen' were established in 1964 on the basis of Fisheries Damage Insurance Law (Law Number 158 of 8 July, 1964). Initially there were 39 FMIAs established in 39 Prefectures. However, as of September 2007, there are 33 FMIAs at Prefectural level. The decrease in number of FMIAs from 39 to 33 is due to amalgamation of FCAs. With the amalgamation of FCAs in Akita, Yamagata, Kyoto, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi and Ooita Prefectures, there are now seven one-prefecture-one FCAs. These seven one-prefecture-one FCAs have also established their joint office in Tokyo.



Role of FCAs

Apart from payment of share capital to FMIA as its member, the FCAs also play important role in implementation and operation of fishery mutual insurance business. The Fishery Cooperative Association Law (FCA Law) specifically provides for 'acting as a medium for fishery mutual insurance business conducted by FMIA' as one of FCA's activities. Based on this provision, FCAs also promote subscription to fishery mutual insurance policies, and provide necessary consultation and guidance for the purpose. Further, FCAs are also involved in collection of data on member fishers' income from fisheries and/ or aquaculture, receiving of notice on insurance claims, and reporting thereupon and attending at the window for subscribers, such as for receiving of premium and paying of insurance money, as agent of FMIA. Since FCAs account for business of their members and also closely monitor their activities, this involvement in the scheme helps in its successful implementation.

Banking services associated with sales of member fishers' harvest, such as, receiving of premium and/ or payment of insurance money are done by FCA's credit business division. In Japan, approximately one-fourth of the FCAs are only engaged in credit business. For the other FCAs, credit business services are provided by FMIA, or by the head office or a branch office of Ken-Shingyoren (Prefectural Federation of FCAs), or a branch office of Norinchuokinko Bank (Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). This ensures smooth operation of fishery insurance business.

Role of the Government

Since Fishery insurance scheme has an important position in the Government's disaster relief programmes, the scheme enjoys considerable support from the Government in the form of:

- (1) Providing of subsidies for the premiums,
- (2) Financial support by payment of 'Back-up Insurance',
- (3) Shouldering of part of the insurance,
- (4) Providing of subsidies to cover part of office work cost,
- (5) Providing of subsidies to premiums of 'Special Red Tide' Insurance, and
- (6) Funding part of the share capital of AFFCF.

The Government (Fishery Agency) provides subsidies for fisheries insurance premium to fishers who are engaged in fisheries by using fishing vessels of less than 100 gross tonnes and to those who are engaged in aquaculture. Further, in extreme cases in which the amount of damage exceeds the payment capacity of fishery mutual insurance organizations, the Government intervenes and provides back-up insurance. When insurance payment of 'Gyosairen' exceeds certain level, 90 percent of the difference is covered by the Government. On the whole the average subsidy of the Government on FMIS was > 40 percent during the period 1996 to 2006.

4.0 Lessons, trends and concerns

During the past four decades (1965 to 2005), the number of fishers in Japan has decreased by 36 percent *i.e.* 6 14 380 in 1965 to 3 94 001 in 2005 (see Table 1 on next page). This has an important bearing on the future of fisheries industry in Japan and particularly FCAs.

In terms of insurance business, the data shows that in capture fisheries, after 1991, the amount of insurance paid has continued to exceed the total amount of premium collected, except for the years 2004 and 2005. This may be due to the poor harvest in purse seine, boat seine, bottom trawl, large-scale set net fisheries, depletion of Alaska Pollock resources, and decline in the prices of fin and shell fishes such as of Pacific



Table 1: Fisher population in Japan during the period 1965 to 2005

Year	Number of fishers (members of FCAs)		
	Regular member	Associate member	Total
1965	482 858	131 522	614 380
1985	383 777	171 896	555 673
2005	234 542	159 459	394 001

Data: from the FCA statistics of MAFF

saury, crabs, etc and low homing return rate of salmon and trout. In case of aquaculture, there were losses (claim paid > premium collected) in 1991, 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2004 due to typhoon, viral infection and red tide. However, overall there is a decrease in risk in aquaculture since health management is now widely practiced.

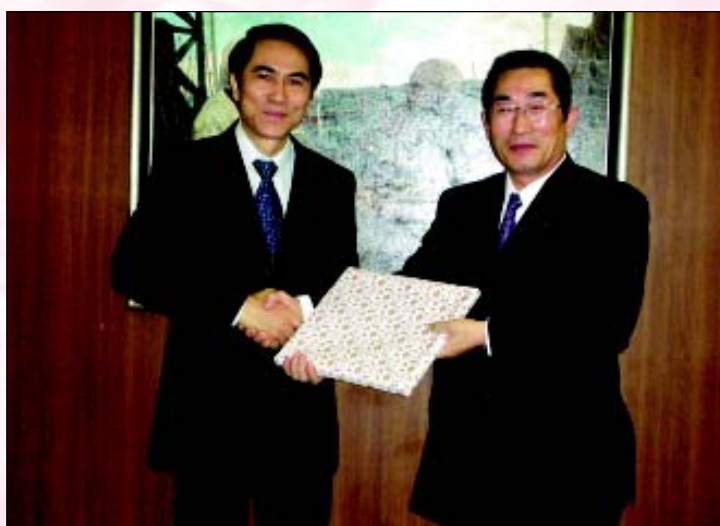
The following table (Table 2) shows the results of Fishery Mutual Insurance Business during the past 10 years- 1996 to 2005.

Table 2: Status of FMIS during 1996 to 2005

Year	No. of contracts	Contract amount	Premium Collected	No. of Insurance claims paid	Amount of insurance paid	Rate of insurance incident C/A x 100	Business Loss Ratio in % =D/B x100
	A		B	C	D		
1996	24 701	373 524	16 157	8 339	14 004	33.8	86.7
1997	24 637	378 344	15 947	9 974	14 309	40.5	89.7
1998	24 707	371 957	15 548	11 481	18 260	46.5	117.4
1999	24 983	368 163	14 872	11 230	18 671	45.0	125.6
2000	25 085	363 469	15 341	9 172	15 896	36.6	103.6
2001	25 145	375 661	16 698	9 529	14 052	37.9	84.2
2002	42 511	362 104	15 620	13 375	18 492	31.5	118.4
2003	56 650	371 272	15 602	12 010	17 249	21.2	110.6
2004	60 647	378 238	16 134	12 645	14 620	20.9	90.6
2005	63 795	379 645	15 964	1 678	5 624	2.6	35.2

However, as per a survey on the use of FMIS money by the beneficiaries, it was seen that the insurance money was effectively used for rehabilitating the business and for continuing the activities. In other words, the purpose of Fishery Insurance, which is to insure the cost of fisheries operations, was effectively met. Further, according to the survey, the insurance money was used not only for the payment of the operational cost of fishing (such as equipment and fishing materials, etc) but also for repayment of loans to FCAs. Thus, it is clear that the fishery insurance plays a supporting role to enable the fishers as well as their organization (*i.e.* FCAs) to continue their business.

Summing up, the FMIS has played an effective role as support system to fishers during troubled periods. However, it has two main problems. First, the number of subscribers has not increased much over time. At the end of December, 2007, the subscription rate remained at 57 percent, which is not enough. Secondly, in terms of payment of insurance money, the cumulative deficit of fishery mutual insurance was 38 billion Yen at the end of FY 2006. Of this, 81 percent (30.8 billion Yen) has been paid by the Government. Over a period of time this heavy dependence on the Government needs to be reduced.



Annexure 7



Speech of Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman, ICFO and President JF-ZENGYOREN

Good morning everybody. I am Hattori, Chairman of ICFO, and President of JF-ZENGYOREN. I would like to warmly welcome all of you to Japan and to JF-ZENGYOREN!

As you are aware, this Training Project is funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Government of Japan within the framework of Official Development Assistance. I hope that through this Training Project, you will be able to learn and experience a lot.



Mr Ikuhiro Hattori

I could not attend the Opening Ceremony of this Training Project yesterday due to other pressing commitments in my Prefecture. Therefore, I requested Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director of JF-ZENGYOREN to welcome you all on my behalf. I sincerely apologize for this absence.

The Phase Two Study Visit would be implemented in Tokyo and in Kagawa Prefecture. Incidentally, Kagawa is also my Prefecture and in advance I would like to extend you all a hearty welcome to Kagawa.

I do hope that this Study Visit will expose you all to many new experiences and knowledge, which you may be able to use for the development of fisheries resource management in Vietnam.

Lastly, I would like to request you to take care of your health during your stay in Japan, and safely return to Vietnam with fruitful results and happy memories.

Thank you very much!



Annexure 8

Speech of Mr Kotaro Yamaji, Deputy Director General, Department of Agricultural Administration and Fisheries, Kagawa Prefectural Government

Good afternoon!

I thank you very much for coming to Kagawa Prefecture. I would like to extend my hearty welcome to all of you. I was informed that you are visiting our Prefecture as invited participants in the Phase Two of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam, which is organized by the International Cooperative Fisheries Organization of the International Cooperative Alliance.



Mr Kotaro Yamaji

In Japan, we are currently implementing or preparing plans to implement 71 resource recovery plans, comprising 51 species-specific plans and 20 multi-species comprehensive resource management plans. In other words, almost all the major coastal fish species in Japan are covered by voluntary resource recovery plans by fishers.

As you are well aware, the demand for fish has increased worldwide in recent years and this demand has undoubtedly put greater emphasis on fisheries resource management. In the lectures following my speech, you will be informed that the coastal areas of Kagawa Prefecture face the Seto Inland Sea, which is recognized as one of the highly productive seas in the world. This Inland sea harbours a variety of species, which are available in abundant quantity for harvest.

In Kagawa Prefecture, we in the administration have promoted community-based fishery resources management for the last 20 years ago, in close cooperation with fishers. The current Japanese Spanish Mackerel stock recovery plan, which is being implemented jointly by 12 Prefectures facing the Seto Inland Sea, and the anchovy resource management plan, which is being implemented by three Prefectures, are some of the excellent examples of such development.

Today, through the lectures, we would like to introduce the roles and functions of Prefectural Fisheries Administration concerning fishery resources management *vis-à-vis* those of fishers. As an example, we would also illustrate our promotion and implementation of resource management practices for Japanese Spanish Mackerel.

I am not sure whether the methods of our community-based fishery resource management practices would be applicable to your country or not. However, if any information that we would be providing could be of use in developing better fishery resources management in Vietnam, I would be more than happy.

Lastly, let me pray for your health and wish you all success in your pursuit for sustainable development of Vietnam's fishing industry.

Thank you very much!



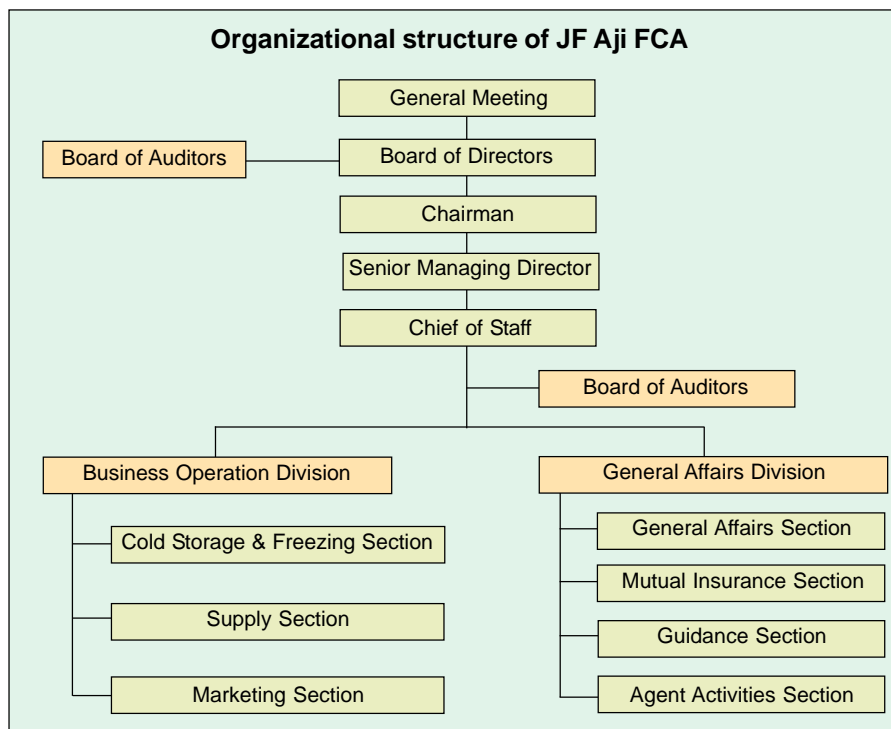
Annexure 9

Salient Features of JF Aji Fisheries Cooperative Association

The JF Aji Fisheries Cooperative Association or JF Aji FCA is located at 6377-1, Aji-Cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture (Tel: (087) 871-4131; Fax: (087) 871-4749). At the end of March 2007, the FCA had 176 regular members and 117 associate members (Table 1). The organizational structure of the FCA is presented in Figure 1. The FCA has one full-time and 12 part-time directors. The FCA also has 23 employees (at the end of March 2007) to look after the administrative functions of the Cooperative.

The JF Aji FCA is engaged in many activities, which include marketing, supply, mutual insurance, cold storage and freezing business, common use facilities business, guidance, etc. The women members of the FCA are involved in the business related to daily necessities. However, this activity is getting reduced because the supermarkets sell at more competitive prices. The FCA also has a Radio Station, which works 24 hrs. The radio broadcasts information related to fisheries and urgent information on aspects, such as bad weather, etc. Details of the activities conducted by the JF Aji FCA and the amount of transaction conducted during the period 2003 - 2006 are given in Tables 2-3. A statement of profit/ loss of the FCA during the financial year 2006 is given in Table 4.

Presently, the JF Aji Cooperative has 100 fishing vessels, which are mainly engaged in trawling. The other fishing methods deployed by the FCA members include a trawl-type set net (locally known as *Ko-ma-shi* set nets), octopus traps and drift nets to catch Japanese Spanish Mackerel. About 22 trawlers are engaged in *Ko-ma-shi* set net fishing. Bottom set gill nets are also used by some FCA members. In winters, bottom scallops are caught using scuba gear. The Fishing Harbour at the FCA is owned by the city of Takamatsu. Table 5 provided details on the auxillary groups set up by the FCA for different activities.



The FCA also has a fish farm raising yellow tail (*Seriola quinqueradiata* or locally known as Japanese amberjack) and presently 16 farmers are engaged in yellowtail farming. The other species used in aquaculture include sea bream, sea bass, tiger puffer fish and flat fish. Sea farming of yellow tail is done using pens and the depth of each pen is 4.0 meters. About 3 000 fishes are reared in each pen. The harvestable size is about 3.5 kg. The larval stages of one species of yellow tail are imported from China and Southern Japan. The stocking is done in May and within six months the fish reaches a weight of about 3.5kg. Seaweed farming is done by 11 farmers and each farmer uses 24 seaweed frames. The total value of the fish catch is around 1.0 – 1.2 billion Yen (¥) and that from the farmed fish is around 1.0 billion ¥. The total value of seaweed is around 100 million ¥. In recent years, the seaweed production has not been good.

About 60 percent of the landed fish is sent to Takamatsu wholesale market and 30 percent is sent to Osaka. Only 10 percent is only sold locally. Of the aquaculture fish, 90 percent is marketed outside the Prefecture; only 10 percent is sent to the wholesale market at Takamatsu. About 95 percent seaweed is sold outside through wholesalers.

The FCA also undertakes resource management activities and these were initiated due to many reasons. During the Japanese economic boom phase of 1955- 65, many industrial units directly discharged their effluents into the sea. The pollution arising from the untreated effluents frequently caused red tides. During the same period, increased construction activities also led to removal of pebbles from the coastal waters, which affected the nutrient supplies to the organisms and resulted in decline of fish stocks. This situation necessitated the FCA's to undertake resource management programmes. To replenish depleted stocks, stock enhancement was also initiated, which gave positive results. The details of the stock enhancement activities undertaken by the FCA are given in Table 6.

What triggered adoption of closed periods for fishing?

In 1974, an oil spill in Okayama (known as Mitsubishi oil leakage) forced the fishers to abstain from fishing for 6 months. Once fishing resumed, the stock levels were very high. This prompted the fishers to start practicing closed period. This practice of closed period spread to other parts of Japan. In 1980, the Aji FCA also set up a society to look into the future of Kagawa Prefecture. Based on the deliberations of the society, the Seto Inland Sea area was divided into 5 areas. These initiatives have made the FCA very popular and visitors from different parts of Japan come to see the activities of the FCA. The Fishery Agency also cooperates actively with the JF Aji FCA.



The members of JF Aji FCA contribute one percent of their income from the catch for stock enhancement activities. For octopus, the FCA buys gravid animals and releases them back to the sea. The impact of this activity has been very successful. In the case of Bustard halibut (*Hirame*), despite good experience in stock enhancement, the release of juveniles is continuing. The halibut seed (7-10 cm) is purchased from the Prefectural Government Farms and also from private seed producers and is released during July. By December, the fishes attain a length of about 25cm, which is also the marketable size. All individuals below 25cm size are returned to the sea. The *Kuruma* prawn seed is released in July (10.0 cm in length). In September, when it is caught, it attains a length of about 15.0 cm and weighs about 30g.

Table 1: Number of members at the end of fiscal year 2006 (= March, 2007)

		Number
Regular member	(= Fully qualified members with voting right)	176
of which	- Fisheries	150
	- Persons engaged in fisheries other than fishers	26
Associate member	(= Members who are not fully qualified and not having voting right)	117
of which	- Fishers residing within the administration area of the FCA	34
	- Family members of regular members	4
	- Persons who use facilities of the FCA	70
	- Fish processors - - - - - Individuals	3
	- - - - - juridical persons (= companies)	5
	- Person who runs the business of guide for recreational fishers on his vessel	1
Total		293

Table 2: Details of the major activities of JF Aji FCA

Sl.No	Activities	Kinds of work
1	Mutual insurance	Life insurance and property insurance
2	Supply Business	Supply of fuel, fishing material, etc
3	Marketing Business	Marketing, processing and marketing of members' catch and other fishery products
4	Cold Storage and Freezing Business	Cold storage and freezing of members' catch and supply marketing thereof
5	Common use facilities	Providing services through common use facilities for Business members needs for their business and living
6	Radio Business	Providing radio services for fisheries
7	Guidance Activities	Guidance for improvement of management and improvement of technologies related to fisheries. Clerical assistance on fisheries insurance as well as fishing vessel insurance procedures. Releasing/ stocking of juveniles (seedlings)
8	Agent activities	Work as agent of Kagawa Prefecture Credit Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, mainly receiving deposits of members savings and extending loans

Source: Excerpts from the 59th Business Year: 1 April, 2006 - 31 March, 2007

Table 3: Business conducted by JF Aji FCA in the past 4 years

Unit 1 000 Yen

Business	2003	2004	2005	2006
Long-term life & property insurance	6 916 850	69 957 200	6 870 200	670 300
Supply business	343 379	382 887	405 451	376 885
Marketing business	1 364 143	1 034 396	1 268 102	1 155 476
Marketing of aquaculture feed	265 272	341 372	200 349	256 125

**Table 4: Statement of Profit and Loss of JF Aji FCA during FY 2006
(April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007)**

	Yen
1. Business	
(1) Mutual Insurance Business	
Total amount of income	8 691 161
Total amount of expenses	1 227 748
Profit	7 463 577
(2) Supply Business	
Total amount of income	379 532 726
Total amount of expenses	354 797 737
Profit	24 734 989
(3) Marketing Business	
Total amount of income	84 787 485
Total amount of expenses	10 461 560
Profit	74 325 925
(4) Cold Storage and Freezing Business	
Total amount of income	288 695 082
Total amount of expenses	257 321 693
Profit	31 373 389
(5) Common Use Facilities Business	
Total amount of income	15 817 517
Total amount of expenses	7 529 817
Profit	8 287 700
(6) Guidance Activities	
Total amount of income	9 518 123
Total amount of expenses	8 677 708
Profit	3 840 515
(7) Radio Business	
Total amount of income	534 811
Total amount of expenses	534 811
Profit	0
(8) Work as agent	
Total amount of income	9 530 166
Total amount of expenses	0
Profit	9 530 166
Total amount of Profit from Businesses	156 556 161
2. Business Management Expenses	
Personnel expenses	126 438 096
Travel & transport expenses	864 550
Operations expenses	2 568 304
Miscellaneous taxes	15 613 006
Facilities expense	7 064 710
Depreciation	18 214 303
Sundry (= Miscellaneous) expenses	553 78
Total amount of business management expenses	171 316 752
Loss from Businesses	14 760 591
3. Income from non-businesses (= interest received, etc)	19 802 560

	Yen
4. Expenses for non-businesses (= interest paid, etc)	34 555 099
Ordinary loss	29 513 130
5. Special profit	0
6. Special loss	184 835
Current term profit before tax	29 697 965
Corporate tax, residential tax, and business tax	290 000
Adjustment for corporate tax, etc	0
Current term surplus	29 987 965
Loss carried over from previous term	142 807 204
Loss unsettled as at the end of current term	172 795 169

Table 5: Auxiliary groups established by members of JF Aji FCA

Name of association	Name of representative	Number of members
Small Danish trawl fishery group	Mr Takashi Tanaka	103
Sand lance "Komashi-ami" fishery group	Mr Koji Okada	22
"Tate-ami (barrier set net)" fishery group	Mr Eiji Ikeda	12
"Hamachi (Yellowtail)" farming group	Mr Katsuji Shimano	16
Nori culture study group	Mr Shun-saku Yabu	11
Women's group	Ms Kazuko Okada	143





Table 6: Stock enhancement activities undertaken by JF Aji FCA

Species	Number of Juveniles stocked-released	Size of the Juveniles when stocked/released	Date of stocking/releasing
"Hirame" Scientific name: <i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i> English name: Bastard halibut	75 000 18 900	50 mm 50 mm	9 May, 2006 10 May 2006
"Kuruma ebi" Scientific name: <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> English name: Kuruma Prawn	150 000 100 000 28 300 135 000 46 400 103 600 137 400	50 mm 60 mm 70 mm 70 mm 70 mm 50 mm 50 mm	24 June 2006 1 July 2006 19 July 2006 19-24 July 2006 24-26 July 2006 1-2 August 2006 2-10 August 2006
"Takenoko mebaru" Scientific name: <i>Sebastes oblongus</i> English name: Oblong rockfish	2 500	50 mm	28 June 2006
"Madako" Scientific name: <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> English name: Japanese common octopus		130 Kg 120 Kg	12 July 2006 22 July 2006
"Akou" Scientific name: <i>Sebastes matsubarae</i> English name: Matsubara's red rockfish	2 500	50 mm	12 September 2006
"Okoze" Scientific name: <i>Nautichthys pribilovius</i> English name: Sailfin scuplin	1 110	50 mm	6 October 2006



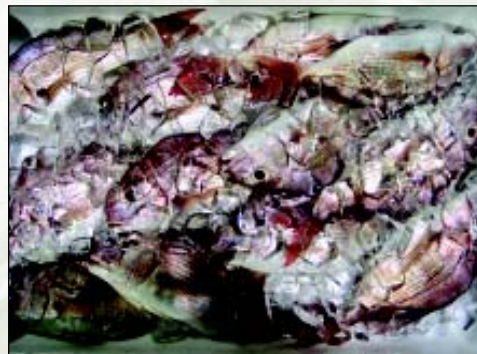
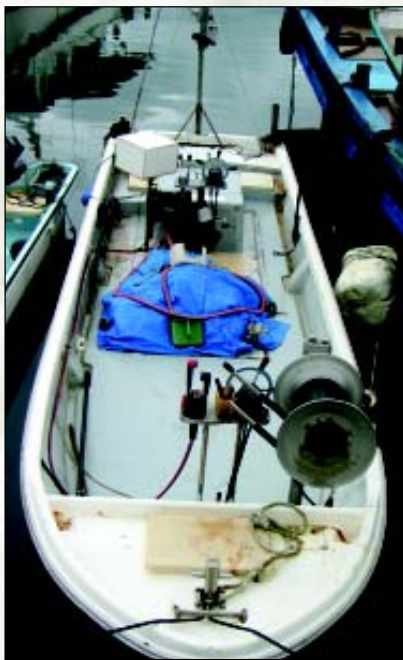
Annexure 10

Programme of the Seminar on 'Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Vietnam' in Nha Trang, Vietnam, 11-13 February 2009.

Programme

Dates 11-13 February 2009	Venue: Nha Trang Beach Hotel 4, Tran Quang Khai Street, Nha Trang, Vietnam Tel: + 84 (58) 352-4469 Fax: + 84 (58) 352-1159 Home page: http://www.nhatranghotel-lonk.com/Nha_Trang_Beach_Hotel
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Date & Time	Programme
February 10 (Tuesday) AM & PM 08:00-15:30 13:00-17:00 16:00-17:00	Arrival of Participants Meetings with officials and leaders of Khanh Hoa Provincial Alliance Registration desk open Meeting of ICFO Secretariat, VCA, Vietnamese and Foreign Lecturers
February 11 (Wednesday) 09:00-10:00	Opening Ceremony 1) Welcome address by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Nguyen Tien Cuu Quoc, Vice-President of VCA - Madame Nguyen Thu Hang, Vice-Chairwomen of People's Committee of Khanh Hoa 2) Speeches by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director of JF-ZENGYOREN, Japan on behalf of Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman of ICFO - Mr Fuminori Miyatake, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan - Representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) 3) Group Photo
10:00-10:15	Tea/Coffee Break
10:15-11:00	Lecture No. 1 Results of Scoping Study for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers In Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization, Chennai, India
11:00-12:00	Lecture No 2 Coastal Fisheries Management System and Efforts for Resource Recovery in Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Masaaki Sato Secretary of ICFO, Japan
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:00	Lecture No 3 Applicability of Japan's Fisheries Resource Management system to Vietnam - Issues that have to be overcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Bui Duc Quy Vice-Director, Department of Aquaculture, MARD
14:00-14:30	Lecture No 4 Possibilities of introducing Community-based Fisheries Resource Management in the Philippines – Lessons from the First Year Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr Sandra Victoria R Arcamo Chief Aquaculturist, Fisheries Resources Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture, Philippines



Date & Time	Programme
14:30-15:00	Lecture No 5 Possibilities of introducing Community-based Fisheries Resource Management in Thailand – Lessons from the Second Year Project - Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo President, Federation of Shrimp-Farmer Cooperatives of Thailand
15:00-15:15	Tea/Coffee Break
15:15-16:00	Lecture No 6 How fishermen's organizations should be strengthened to help promote fisheries resource management efforts in Vietnam - Mr Pham Trong Yen Vice-Director, Department of Resource Development and Protection, MARD
16:00-16:30	Summing up/ Directions for next day/ Formation of Groups for Discussions
18:00	Welcome Dinner
Feb. 12 (Thursday)	
09:00-10:15	Group Discussion
10:15-10:30	Tea/ Coffee Break
10:30-12:00	Group Discussion Continued
1230-1400	Lunch
14:00-14:30	Finalization of Report by Group A and presentation on the results of Discussion
14:30-15:00	Finalization of Report by Group B and presentation on the results of Discussion
15:00-15:30	Tea/ Coffee Break
15:30-16:00	Finalization of Report by Group C and presentation on the results of Discussion
16:00-16:30	Finalization of Report by Group D and presentation on the results of Discussion
16:30-17:00	Summing up by chair
18:00	Dinner
Feb. 13 (Friday)	
08:30-09:30	Preparation of draft recommendations by each Group
09:30-10:30	1) Recommendations - Presentation of recommendations (40 min) by a representative of each Group - Correction of recommendations as (20 min)
10:30-11:00	Tea/ Coffee Break
11:00-11:15	Summing up Remarks: Dr Yugraj Yadava, Director of BOBP IGO
11:15-11:25	Closing remarks: Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara for Mr Ikuhiro Hattori, Chairman of ICFO
11:25-11:45	Distribution of Certificate of Attendance: Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara
11:45-12:00	Closing remarks and Vote of Thanks: Representative of VCA
12:00-13:00	Lunch
14:00-17:00	- Field study tour for all participants to a fishery cooperative near Nha Trang
18:00	Dinner
February 14 (Saturday)	
	Participants leave for Home
09:30	Special program for foreign invitees - Meeting with Khan Hoa Cooperative Alliance
PM	Departure of foreign invitees for Home

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