

# JAPAN COAST GUARD

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## Coast Guard School

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## Coast Guard School Miyagi Branch

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## 4th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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## 8th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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TEL 099-250-9800  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/10kanku/>



## Coast Guard Academy

〒737-8512 5-1, Wakaba-cho, Kure City, Hiroshima  
TEL 0823-21-4961  
<https://www.jcga.ac.jp/>



## Coast Guard School Moji Branch

〒801-0802 3-3-1, Shiranoe, Moji-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka  
TEL 093-341-8131  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/school/moji/index.html>



## 1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

〒047-8560 5-2, Minato-machi, Otaru City, Hokkaido  
TEL 0134-27-0118  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/01kanku/>



## 3rd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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TEL 045-211-1118  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/03kanku/>



## 5th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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TEL 078-391-6551  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/05kanku/>



## 7th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

〒801-8507 1-3-10, Nishikaigan, Moji-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka  
TEL 093-321-2931  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/07kanku/>



## 9th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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TEL 025-285-0118  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/09kanku/>



## 11th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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TEL 098-867-0118  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/11kanku/>



## JAPAN COAST GUARD Twitter

[https://twitter.com/JCG\\_koho](https://twitter.com/JCG_koho)



## JAPAN COAST GUARD YouTube

<https://youtube.com/channel/UC3yxhEkCZKaDa-SdzaWECaQ>



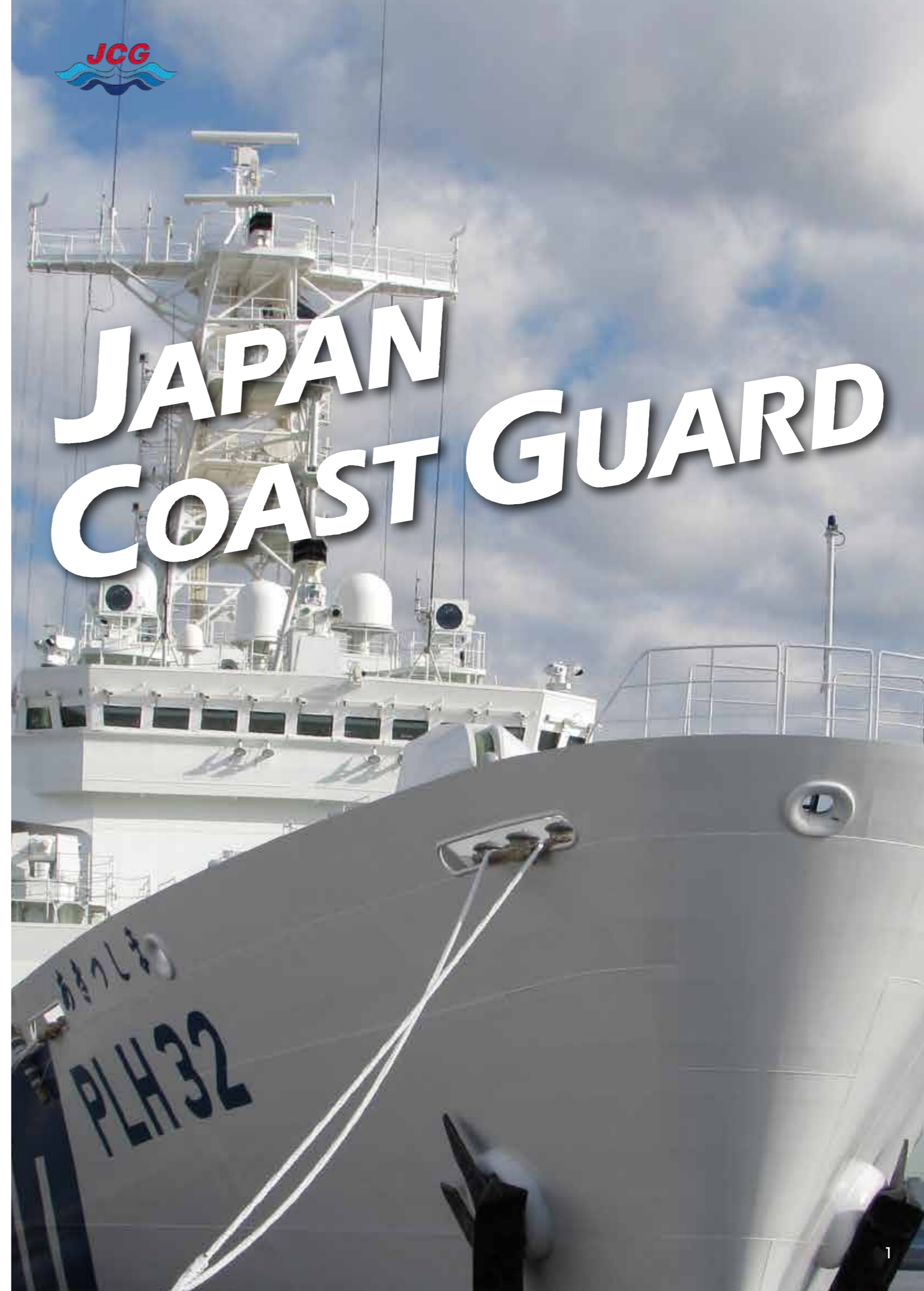
## Japan Coast Guard Journal

A PR journal which the JCG publishes four times a year. They are available from offices of the JCG all over Japan. You can obtain a copy of the journal in the past from the URL below:  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/doc/hakkou/top.html>



## Coast Guard Reports

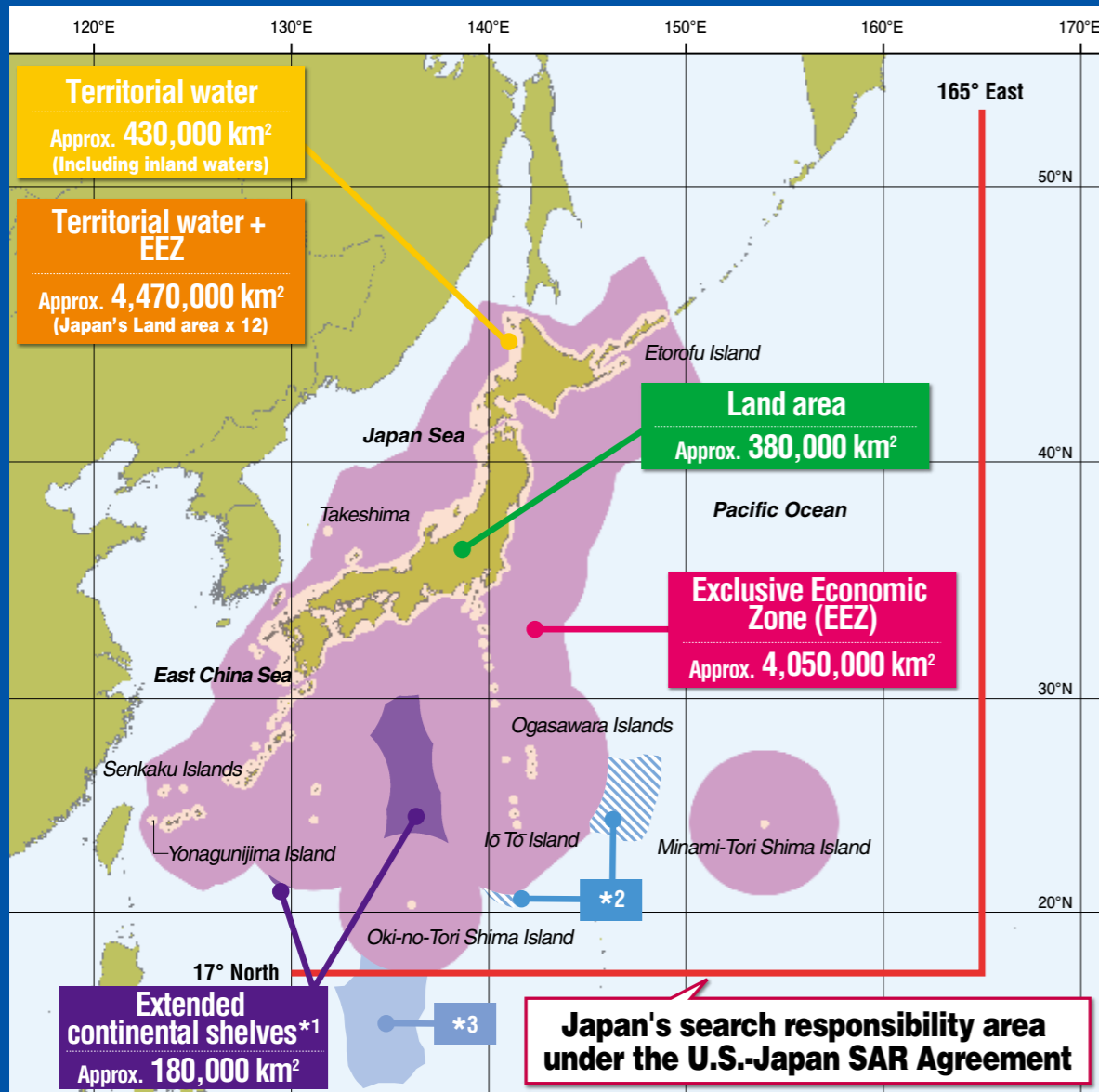
The annual report concerning operations of the JCG is published in May every year. You can obtain a copy of the report in the past from the URL below:  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/doc/hakkou/report/top.html>





# JCG-Keeping the oceans safe and enjoyable for future generations!

\*For illustration purposes, this map also shows geographical intermediate lines in waters in which borders with neighboring countries have yet to be demarcated.



\*1 Areas of the sea as defined in Article 2(2) of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act.  
\*2 Areas where coordination with other countries involved is required.  
\*3 Areas where a decision was postponed.

Surrounded on all sides by wide expanses of ocean, Japan is a maritime nation that enjoys the benefits of the sea in the forms of maritime trade and fishing. However, these waters are also plagued by various problems, including maritime accidents, marine crime such as smuggling and illegal migration, and international disputes over the sovereignty of territorial possessions and maritime resources.

Since its establishment in May 1948, the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) has been engaged night and day in a variety of activities, including criminal investigations, maritime security operations, search and rescue work, marine environment preservation, disaster mitigation, oceanographic research, and maritime safety operations, and also working to strengthen collaboration and cooperation with other countries, all so that the people of Japan can use and enjoy the various blessings of the ocean environment.



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# Vessels and Aircraft

## Vessels and Craft (As of April 1, 2020) 473

<b>Patrol Vessels</b> 141	<b>Hydrographic Survey Vessels</b> 14
PLH-type (Patrol vessel Large with Helicopter) 17	HL-type (Hydrographic survey vessel Large) 6
PL-type (Patrol vessel Large) 49	HS-type (Hydrographic survey vessel Small) 8
PM-type (Patrol vessel Medium) 38	<b>Lighthouse Tenders</b> 6
PS-type (Patrol vessel Small) 36	LM-type (Lighthouse service vessel Medium) 3
FL-type (Fire fighting boat Large) 1	LS-type (Lighthouse service vessel Small) 3
<b>Patrol Craft</b> 238	<b>Training Boats</b> 3
PC-type (Patrol Craft) 69	
CL-type (Craft Large) 169	
<b>Special Guard and Rescue Craft</b> 71	
Radioactivity-Monitoring Boats 3	
Guard Craft 2	
Surveillance Service Boats 66	

\*Please Check our website for other Vessels  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/soubi-yosan/sentei/ship.html>



# Overcoming any rough waves

**Reimei, PLH-type vessel (helicopters carrying capacity)**  
 Length overall : 150.0meters  
 Maximum breadth : 17.0meters  
 Gross tonnage : 6,500tons

**Oki, PL-type vessel (1,000tons)**  
 Length overall : 96.0meters  
 Maximum breadth : 11.5meters  
 Gross tonnage : 1,500tons

**Sorachi, PM-type vessel (500tons)**  
 Length overall : 72.0meters  
 Maximum breadth : 10.0meters  
 Gross tonnage : 650tons

**Shinzan, PS-type vessel (180tons)**  
 Length overall: 46.0meters  
 Maximum breadth : 7.5meters  
 Gross tonnage : 195tons

**Suganami, PC-type craft (23meters)**  
 Length overall: 27.0meters  
 Maximum breadth : 5.6meters  
 Gross tonnage : 64tons

**Satsukaze, CL-type craft (20meters)**  
 Length overall : 20.0meters  
 Maximum breadth : 4.5meters  
 Gross tonnage : 26tons



# Vessels and Aircraft Not only on the sea,

## Aircraft (As of April 1, 2020)

85

Airplanes	33	Helicopters	52
Gulfstream V	2	Super Puma225	9
Falcon2000	4	Super Puma332	2
Bombardier300	9	Agusta139	18
Saab340	4	Sikorsky76C	3
Beechcraft350	9	Sikorsky76D	11
Cessna172	5	Bell412	5
		Bell505	4



\*Please Check our website for other Aircraft  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/soubi-yosan/koukuuki/air.html>

but also from **the sky**,  
 leveraging our mobility!



LAJ Gulfstream V  
 Length overall : 29.39meters  
 Full width : 28.49meters  
 Height : 7.89meters

Sikorsky76D helicopter  
 Length overall : 15.97meters  
 Height : 4.41meters



MAJ Falcon2000  
 Length overall : 20.23meters  
 Full width : 21.38meters  
 Height : 7.18meters



Super Puma225 helicopter  
 Length overall : 19.50meters  
 Height : 4.97meters



# Maintaining Maritime Order

The ocean is the route of marine transportation for Japan that is surrounded by it on all sides. It is not only the activity center of the fishery industry that produces aquatic resources but also known familiarly as the leisure resort of marine sports for those who do not live on the ocean.

On the other hand, the ocean is a border where various criminal offences could take place, including illegal importation, migration and fishery that may threaten the security of our country.

The JCG endeavors to prevent such criminal offences and enforce the laws for such criminal acts for realization of safety and security of the seas around Japan.

## Various Measures and Response to Criminal Acts

### Crack down on Maritime Crimes

The JCG crack down on the following issues: violation of maritime laws including operation of ships without license and non-inspected vessels; violation of fishery laws such as poaching; and other maritime crimes such as thefts or injury cases at sea.

### Countermeasures Against Smuggling And Illegal Immigration

We also watch and control ship-to-ship transfer of cargos, illegal importation involving illegal goods hidden in cargos in marine transportation containers and illegal migration hidden in cargo ships or small ships.

### Terrorism Countermeasures

The JCG uses patrol vessels and aircraft to keep close watch on important infrastructures in Japan including nuclear power plants and petrochemical complexes. In addition, The JCG exercises vigilance against terrorism targeting soft targets in passenger terminals and ferry.

### Piracy Countermeasures

We have dispatched the JCG officers onboard the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Forces destroyers deployed to off shore Somali and the Gulf of Aden for anti-piracy operations. We have also sent patrol vessels and aircraft to the waters of Southeast Asia for conducting joint exercise and exchanging views on anti-piracy with coast guard agencies.

### Responses to Suspicious Vessels/Spy Ships

The JCG maintains patrol and surveillance in the sea surrounding Japan against suspicious vessels/spy ships by patrol vessels and aircraft. The JCG conducts exercises concerned with main purpose of coping with suspicious ships and spy ships and joint exercises together with the Maritime Self-Defense Force.

### Responses to drifting/drifted Ashore wooden boats

The JCG is stepping up vigilance and surveillance activities with patrol vessels and aircraft and sharing information with local governments and relevant organizations, and ensuring immediate communication with them. The JCG is encouraging reports of suspicious events from fishermen and local residents.

### Security enforcement

When international conferences or sports events are held at coastal areas, foreign ships visit our country or nuclear materials are transported on the sea, The JCG performed maritime security operations mainly by patrol vessels for enhancing security implementation.

# Realizing a safe

# and secure sea in Japan



On-board inspection for ships

Stimulants smuggling



Divers to collect samples of coating from the ship that is suspected to collide.

Training against terrorism



Countermeasures Against Illegal Operations by Foreign Fishing Vessels



Pirates Transportation exercise

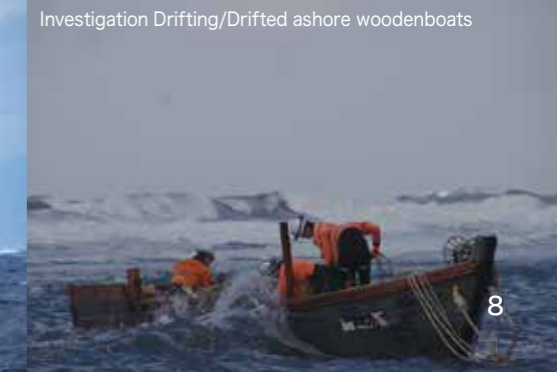


Joint exercises together with the Maritime Self-Defense Force



Investigation Drifting/Drifted ashore woodenboats

## Shots of JCG officers



# Guarding Territorial Waters and the EEZ

In accordance with international law and domestic law, the JCG conducts day-and-night surveillance of official vessels, oceanographic research vessels as well as illegal fishing by foreign fishing boats.

## Response in Territorial Waters and the EEZ

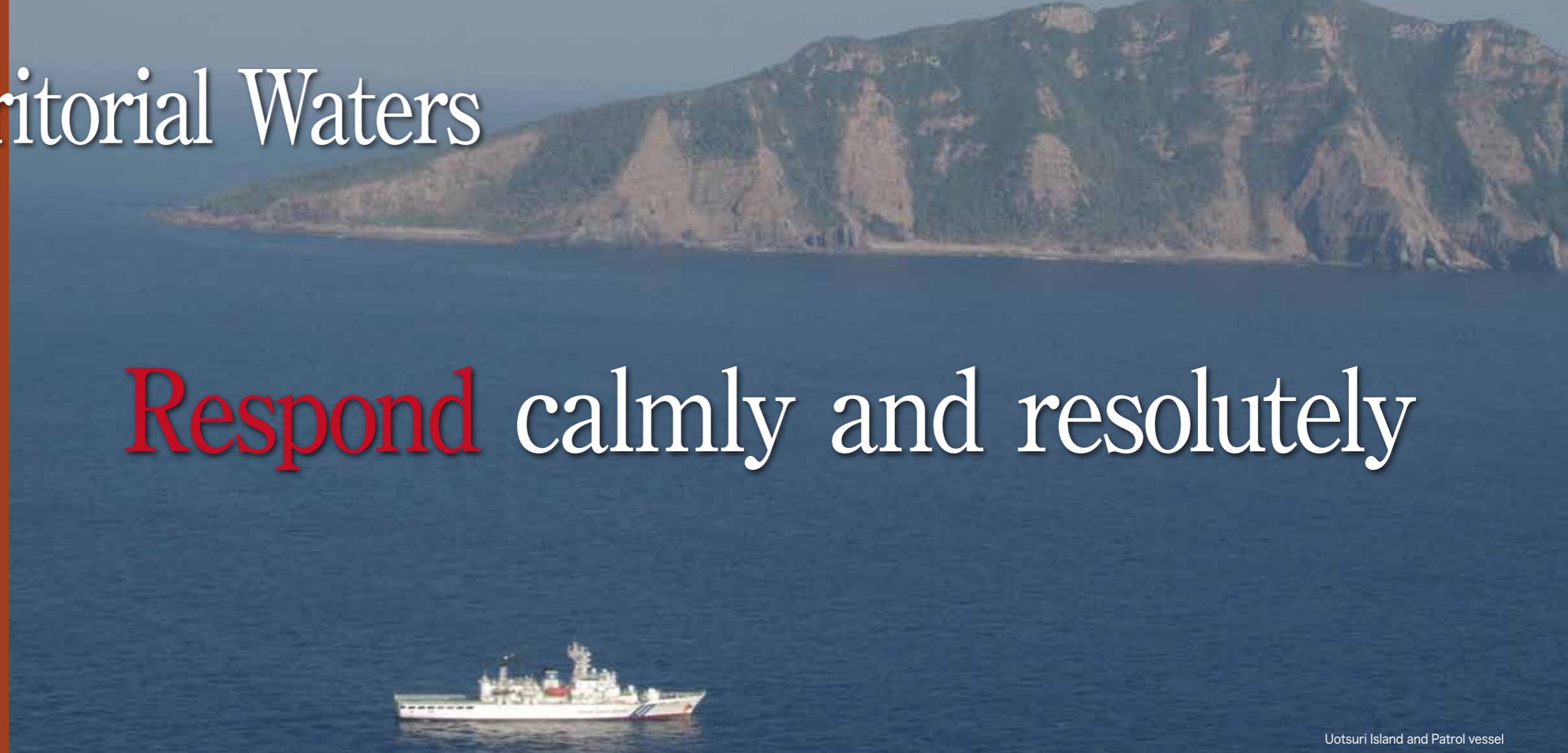
In addition to activities by Chinese official vessels around Senkaku Islands, there are many activities which show no sign of decline, for example research activities by foreign oceanographic research vessels without prior consent of agreement of Japan and illegal fishing near Yamatotai by foreign fishing boats. In such circumstances, the JCG is dealing with issues in a calm and resolute manner under the policy of standing firm in defense of Japan's land and sea.



In the contiguous zone around Senkaku Islands, we recognize activities of Chinese official vessels almost every day and intruded into Japanese territorial waters. As official vessels from China are confirmed to have become larger, armed, and reinforced, the situation concerning Senkaku Islands has become increasingly serious.



Cross the waves Patrol Vessel



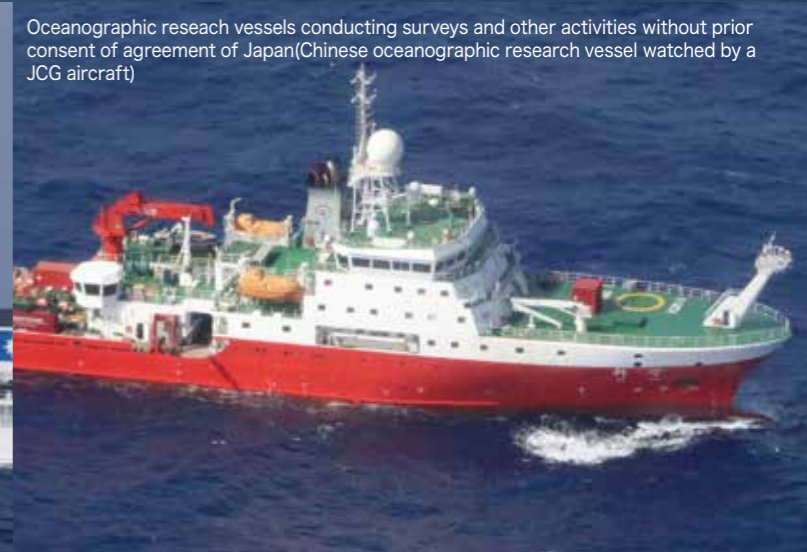
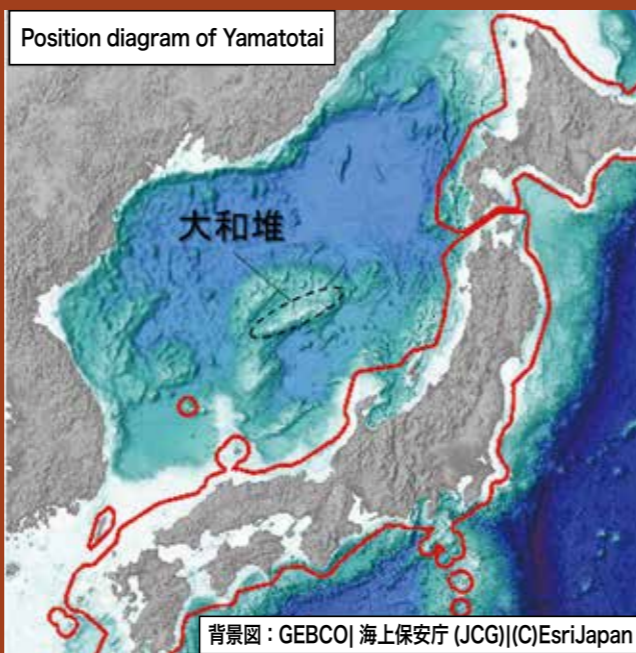
# Respond calmly and resolutely

Uotsuri Island and Patrol vessel

A patrol vessel (foreground) conducting surveillance of a Chinese official vessel (background)

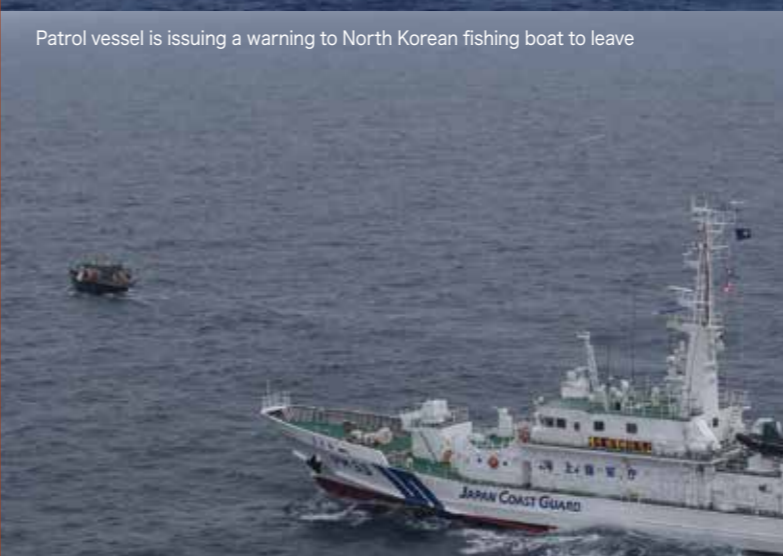
Oceanographic research vessels conducting surveys and other activities without prior consent of agreement of Japan (Chinese oceanographic research vessel watched by a JCG aircraft)

In the waters around Yamatotai, there are constantly illegal fishing by foreign fishing boats. With issuing a warning or using water canon, we remove these approaching boat from Japanese EEZ.



Patrol vessel is issuing a warning to North Korean fishing boat to leave

Patrol vessel is spraying the water at North Korean fishing boats



# Saving Lives

The ocean is a familiar place to us. We make use of the ocean for marine transportation, fishery and leisure sports. However, it could turn to a very dangerous place where maritime and coastal accidents occur such as collision or capsizing of ships.

JCG informs the public of dangerous aspects of the ocean and necessity of self-rescue measures and develops enlighten activities to prevent maritime accidents. If accidents happen, we endeavor to engage in rescue and first-aid activities for precious lives with a strong sense of mission.



## Information gathering system on Maritime Accidents

JCG operates the emergency call "118" and "NET118" for maritime incidents and accidents. And also we operate the "Emergency Caller Location Information System" that can receive voice and position information simultaneously, when a emergency call "118" from a mobile phone with GPS function swithed on. We work 24 hours to receive maritime accident information, based on the "GMDSS ( Global Maritime Distress and Safety System)"

### Ex)Flow from rescue request to rescue



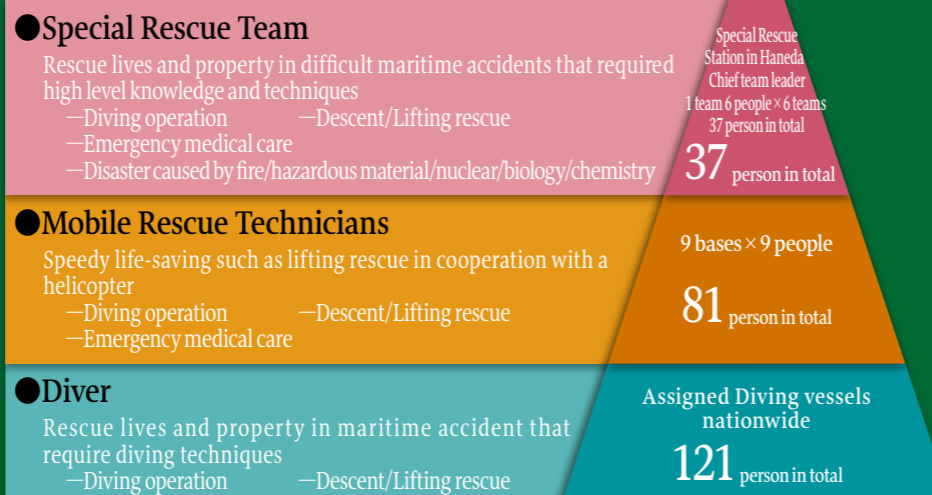
### NET118

We operate the emergency information service by using Internet for people with difficulty of hearing and speaking.

You need to register before you can use this service. Please read the 2D bar code shown to the right or input the address "entry@net118.jp" directly and send a blank mail. And then, please proceed to register according to the instruction.



## Maritime Search and Rescue System



## Marine emergency medical care

This system consists of the emergency dispatch of a doctor into a Japan Coast Guard patrol vessel or helicopter in case a person aboard a ship at sea is sick or wounded and needs an emergency medical treatment performed by a doctor. The patient is transported to a hospital on land, while a doctor is providing him medical care aboard. The Marine Rescue Japan engages a procedure in dispatching doctors and nurses.

## Emergency Medical Technicians system

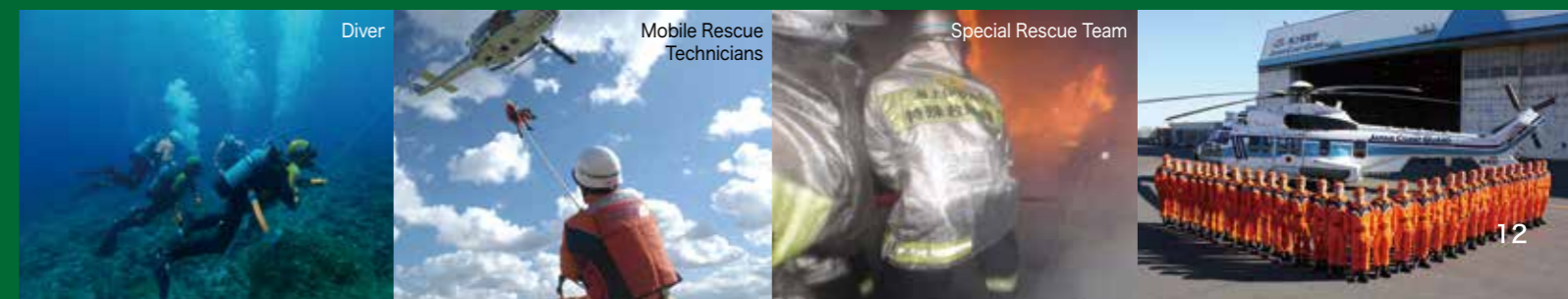
This is a system to assign a JCG officer who completed designated educational courses as "Emergency Medical Technicians" and deliver emergency medical care by supporting paramedics, to further improving the emergency system for maritime casualties.



## Promotion of Self-Rescue

JCG endeavors to inform and enlighten the public of "Three Basic Measures for Self-Rescue"

- 1 Always wear a life jacket
- 2 Bring a mobile phone (use a waterproof bag)
- 3 Emergency call 118/NET118



# Protecting the Marine Environment

We are undertaking the task of surveying contamination of seawater, controlling the cases that violate marine environmental laws, and giving guidance and enlightenment on conservation of marine environments, under the slogan of "Preserving the Blue Sea for the Future" to maintain the beautiful ocean, which is our common asset.

## Marine Environment Preservation Programs

We are committed to comprehensive sustainability of marine environments, including surveillance, control of violation of marine environmental laws, surveying marine environments, giving guidance and enlightenment activities to the public.

### Countermeasures against Marine Environmental Crime

From vessels and craft, aircraft and on the ground, we keep eyes on illegal disposal of oil or wastes from ships and disabled ships.



Sampling of floating oil



Sea turtle entangled in the fishing net



Ship abandoned illegally

### Marine Pollution Surveys

We investigate various constituents in the waters and seabed sediments to conserve marine environments and grasp the radioactivity level.



Marine environment survey

### Guidance/Enlightenment

Under the slogan of "Preserving the Blue Sea for the Future", we are committed to our guidance and enlightenment activities for conservation of marine environments in cooperation with local public organizations and voluntary organizations.



Boarding a boat for instructional visit



Marine environment conservation seminar



Beach cleaning

## Preserving the Blue Sea for the Future-JCG Drawing Competition

The JCG is intended to raise awareness for the ocean of children who forge the future and foster the mindset to conserve marine environments in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard Foundation



Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Akaba



Winner of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Award in the 20th Preserving the Blue Sea for the Future-JCG Drawing Competition

To pass  
on the beautiful sea  
to the next generation



## Coast Guard Research Center

We analyze evidences of maritime crimes such as spilled oil from suspected ships and navigational instruments of overturning ships. The samples are sent from any Coast Guard Offices in Japan. We also do research on vessels, aids to navigation and operational equipment and materials.



Extractive process of spilled oil sample



Located in the Tachikawa Regional Disaster Management Base (Tachikawa City, Tokyo), the Center can serve as the JCG's anti-disaster headquarter while the JCG's Central Government building has been hit by a disaster.



Extraction of trucking data from capsizing navigational instruments



Forensic analysis of spilled oil

# Preparing for Disasters

Maritime disasters consists of disasters by accident and natural disasters, in addition to fire, collision, stranding, capsizing and wreck of ships. Disasters by accident include discharge of oil and hazardous substances in connection with accidents, while natural disasters include earthquake, tsunami, typhoon and volcanic eruption.

The JCG is well prepared to take speedy and appropriate measures for such disasters by putting appropriate equipment and materials in place and through training. In addition, we also endeavor to prevent disasters by accident from happening and organize and provide information on natural disasters.



## Speedy saving of **lives** and assets threatened by disaster.

### Accident/Disaster Countermeasures

Fire, collision and wreck of ships and discharge of oil or hazardous substances in connection with the accidents could have vast harmful effects on natural environments and people living near by. We develop preventative measures for disasters by accident, deploy fire preventative equipment and materials all over Japan and are prepared to go into action at any time. We conduct training with relevant parties both inside and outside Japan, deliver lectures to increase partnership and cooperation with them and make efforts to strengthen our fire preventative system on the ocean.

Gas detection work on fire ships



Recovering of spilled oil



Inspection of ships leaking harmful substances



### Natural Disaster Countermeasures

In case of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunami, typhoons and volcanic eruptions, we are committed to preparing systems and strengthening cooperation with relevant parties, in order to conduct emergency operations for disasters in a speedy and accurate manner including rescuing victims, emergency transportation of people and relief supplies and investigation of disaster situations. We also conduct bathymetric survey in the sea areas where earthquakes are expected to happen and observe seafloor crustal movements to find out the mechanism of megathrust earthquakes.



Water supply support



### Coastal Environmental Information Service web site

JCG gathers information that can be used, in case of oil spill, to grasp and assess an impact on the environment and minimize the damage as the "Coastal Environmental Information Service". This information is provided through the CeisNet as one of the contents of "MSIL" (MDA Situational Indication Linkages) in order to assist the organizations concerned in counter-measurement against oil spill accident including local municipalities and private entities.

<https://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/JODC/ceisnet/>



### National Strike Team

A group of marine disaster prevention specialists, the National Strike Team provides guidance and advice on how to recover oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances that have spilled into the sea, as well as how to extinguish and prevent the spread of fires at sea. It also coordinates with the parties concerned and carries out its own Cleanup measures as the situation demands.



# Exploring the Ocean

Japan is a seafaring country surrounded by the sea and Japanese people have lived on the vast sea. The sea gives us abundant gifts and is an route to connect Japan with the rest of the world. It is an important existence for lives of Japanese people.

Recently practical use of marine resource development has been greatly expected, in addition to securing maritime interests, safety of marine transportation, conservation of marine environments and disaster prevention. It is indispensable for the JCG to properly manage and provide the information obtained through detailed ocean survey. The JCG will continue to play a role of securing maritime interests and navigation safety by conducting detailed ocean survey for a vast area, and properly manage and provide the information obtained through the survey.

# Dedicate ourselves to exploring the vast ocean

# and serve the future

GEBCO | 海上保安庁 (JCG) | (C)EsriJapan



Autonomous Underwater Vehicle(AUV)



Heiyo,HL-type hydrographic survey vessel

## Ocean survey

Exploring Seafloor Topography

Exploring the movement of the seafloor

Exploring Crustal Structure under the Seafloor

Exploring the Ocean Currents

Exploring marine pollution

### ■ Surveying with laser beam

To emit a laser beam from an aircraft and find out the sea depths using the time it takes for a reflected light from the seafloor to return to the aircraft.

### ■ Surveying with acoustic waves

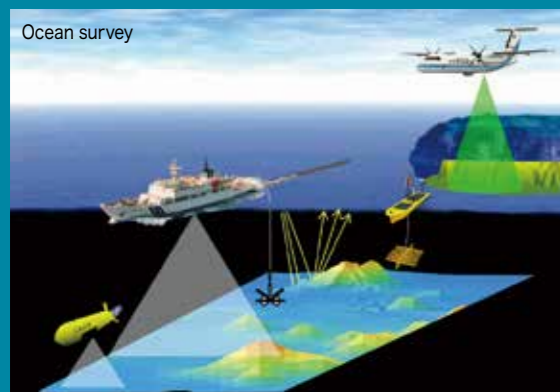
To emit acoustic waves from a survey vessel or AUV to find out the seafloor topography by measuring the time it takes to reach the seafloor and back to the vessel and to observe the crustal movement of the seafloor and current of the sea.

### ■ Surveying with Autonomous Ocean Vehicle(AOV)

Autonomous Ocean Vehicles (AOV) can collect maritime information including tidal current, wind, wave height and water temperature using wave forces as propelling power and only solar light for a prolonged time, unattended.

### ■ Sampling water/mud

We make sampling of sea water, sand and mud that are accumulated on the seabed, conduct accurate chemical analysis and find out substances contained in them.



Ocean survey



Autonomous Ocean Vehicle(AOV)



Sampling water

## Provision of information

Information for safe navigation

Ocean Information

Information for disaster prevention

### ■ Nautical charts/Publications

Based on surveys of coastlines, sounding, tidal currents, and tides, the JCG compiles and Provides nautical charts and publications.

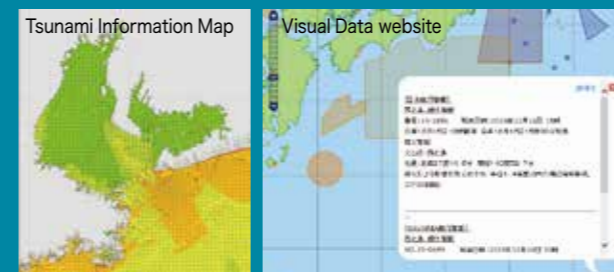
### ■ Notices to Mariners/Navigational Warnings

The JCG publishes safety information as Notices to Mariners to keep their nautical charts and other nautical publications updated, and also broadcasts urgent safety-related messages concerning to such as the existence of drifting hazards as Navigational Warnings.

The JCG also provides visual information of MSI (Maritime Safety Information) with mariners on the web.

### ■ Ocean information Web service

We offer maritime information via the Internet service called "MDA Situational Indication Linkages (MSIL)", aimed at organizing and sharing maritime information. Depending on purposes such as navigation management of vessels, fishery, disaster prevention or marine development, we select various maritime information that relevant governmental authorities and agencies have at hand and overlay them on the chart.



Visual Data website  
<https://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/TUHO/vpage/visualpage.html>



MSIL(MDA Situational Indication Linkages)  
<https://www.msil.go.jp/>



# Securing the safety of maritime traffic

Approximately 2,000 vessel accidents occur every year on the sea surrounding Japan. Once an accident occurs, priceless lives or assets may be lost, or economic activities and marine environments of our country may be largely affected.

The JCG is committed to taking various measures to continue to ensure the safety of maritime traffic.

## Safety measures for various sea areas

### Congestion waters

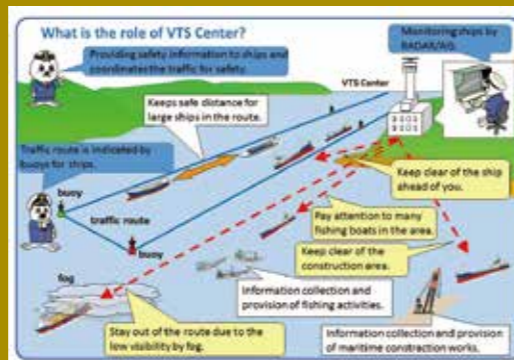
In Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay, Seto Inland Sea and inside ports where ships are congested, we set up special traffic rules and offer information required for safe navigation of vessels through Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) Centers.

### In the port

We designated 87 ports all over Japan as "Specified Port" based on the Act On Port Regulations. We observe the situations of vessels entering into and departing from the port, give permissions for handling of hazardous substances and designate their anchorage to secure safety of the harbor.

### Coast

Operating the navigation aid system using the Automatic Identification System (AIS), we provide information or warning to vessels that could lead to grounding or dragging anchor along the coast of Japan.



Vessel Traffic Service Center



Osesaki Lighthouse

# Aiming for ZERO marine accidents

## Safety measures such as Water Activities

### Activities for preventing marine accidents

To conduct enlightenment activities concerning safety, including visit to ships to give guidance and offer training sessions to prevent marine accidents as well as marine safety classes for the youth.



Boarding a boat for instructional visit



Marine accidents prevention training session



Maritime safety school

### Provision of information

#### Water Safety Guide

We published a comprehensive safety information website, "WSG" for enjoying safely and preventing any accidents in the sea. Please visit the website before going to the sea to enjoy marine leisure time.



[https://www6.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/info/marinesafety/00\\_totsalsafety.html](https://www6.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/info/marinesafety/00_totsalsafety.html)



#### Marine Safety Information (Maritime Information and Communication System)

This is the system that you can easily obtain weather and oceanographic phenomenon information via your PC or smartphone.

## Aids to Navigation

Aids to Navigation include various stations such as VTS centers, AIS signal stations and tidal current signal stations which provide information on vessel traffic, in addition to lighthouses and light buoys.



## Development of New Technologies

Promotion of optimum Aids to Navigation design, development of equipment and information systems

### Development of technologies for predicting vessel movement by using AIS information



### Development of technologies for identifying vessel information by analyzing camera image



# Connecting the Seas

For Japan, the world's leading maritime nation surrounded by the sea on all sides, it is very important to collaborate and cooperate with other countries connected by the sea in order to smoothly solve various problems occurring at the sea.

Through cooperation and collaboration with foreign coast guard agencies in multilateral and bilateral frameworks and the efforts against various issues, including pirates, suspicious ships, smuggling, illegal migrants, and maritime disasters, JCG keeps to maintain and enhance the free and open maritime order based on the rule of law, and keeps to support capacity building at the countries along the sea lane. We also carry out various initiatives in cooperation with international organizations.

## Multilateral Cooperation

### Coast Guard Global Summit (CGGS)

With the Nippon Foundation, the JCG co-hosts the Coast Guard Global Summit (CGGS) with coast guard agencies around the world to share basic value sets such as maintaining the maritime order based on the rule of law and tackle global issues by integrating all powers beyond regional boundaries.

### North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF)

Coast guard agencies from six countries in the North Pacific Ocean region (Japan, Canada, China, Korea, Russia and the United States) have joined the summit since 2000 in response to the proposal of the JCG, aimed at marine safety, ensuring security and conservation of marine environments of the North Pacific Ocean.

### Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting (HACGAM)

The HACGAM has been held since 2004 in response to the proposal of the JCG, aimed at strengthening regional cooperation of maritime security activities in Asia.



\*Source of Photo: Prime Minister's Office website  
[https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/98\\_abe/actions/201911/21cggs.html](https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/98_abe/actions/201911/21cggs.html)

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe attended the farewell reception for the 2nd CGGS and in his address, he said that he "hope(s) that you will pioneer a new era where the cooperation among the Coast Guard is solidified and leads to a beautiful and bountiful sea".

A bilateral partnership based on memorandums and agreements has been established in order to provide prompt and accurate cooperation and collaboration with geopolitically important related countries when responding to incidents.

## Bilateral Cooperation

### Korea

The JCG has held the "Japan-Korea Coast Guard High-Level Meeting" since 1999.



### Russia

The JCG conducts the Japan-Russia joint exercise in addition to an annual High-Level Meeting.



### India

The JCG has conducted periodic High-Level Meeting meetings and joint exercise sessions since 2000.



### USA

Japan-USA Coast Guard High-Level Meeting was held in Tokyo for the first time in this 5 years in 2019.



### Vietnam

In 2019 a patrol ship of the Vietnam Coast Guard visited a Japanese port for the first time and the Working-Level Meeting was held.



### Indonesia

JCG and BAKAMLA signed "Memorandum of Cooperation on maritime security and safety" in 2019.



### Australia

JCG and ABF signed "Statement of Intent in support of cooperation regarding civil maritime security" in 2018.



In addition, JCG strengthen cooperation and collaboration in maritime safety and security with Phillipine, China, and so on.

# Toward cooperation and collaboration with global coast guard agencies to secure maritime safety.



JCG 2nd Coast Guard Global Summit 20-21 November 2019 Tokyo, Japan



84 coast guard agencies and related organizations, from 75 countries, participated.

## Support for strengthening the maritime security capability of other countries

The JCG aims at handing over knowledge and skills that the JCG has to countries surrounding Japan including those in South-eastern Asia and helping each country strengthen maritime safety and security capability.



Drifter rescue training by MCT (Palau)



Suppression training by MCT (Djibouti)



Oil control technical support by MCT (Sri Lanka)



The JCG supports ASEAN countries in development of Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) operators.

"JCG Mobile Cooperation Team (MCT)": the dedicated team that supports foreign coast guard agencies in improving their capabilities

## Cooperation with International Organizations

JCG participates in activities of international agencies in various fields, leveraging our knowledge and skills obtained through every day operations.

### International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships.

### International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA)

An international organization established, aimed at contributing to safe, economical and efficient operation of vessels by improving and integrating aids of navigation.

### International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

An international organization established to contribute to safety of navigation through setting of international standards for such as nautical charts and hydrographic services, and international cooperation in hydrography.

### Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia-Information Sharing Center (ReCAAP-ISC)

An agreement to promote regional collaboration for effectively taking measures against pirates and armed robbery issues. The ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre was established in Singapore under this agreement.

## Maritime Safety and Security Policy Program

In order to cooperate and share recognition with each country towards ensuring the safety and security of the ocean through fostering mutual understanding and promoting communication among coast guard agencies of Asian countries, "Maritime Safety and Security Policy Program" (MSP) was newly established in 2015. Japan Coast Guard has been supporting capacity building of Asian coast guard officers through MSP.



A commemoration photograph of MSP students and graduates with Prime Minister Abe

Become a JCG Officer!

Coast Guard Academy

# Training for cadets

# Coast Guard Academy

Japan Coast Guard Academy

Kure, Hiroshima

The Japan Coast Guard Academy conducts education and training. To train noble character, cultivate the leadership, acquire high level educational and cultural accomplishments and perceptiveness, and to foster mental and physical strength.



### Application Qualifications

Those for whom two years have not elapsed since the following date of graduation from Senior high school or Junior high school as of April 1, 2020, or those who are expected to graduate before April 2021

### Recruitment numbers

About 60 people

### Application period

Internet: August 27, 2020~September 7, 2020  
Mail/Bring: August 27, 2020~ August 28, 2020

### Exam schedule

First-stage exam: October 31, 2020, November 1, 2020  
Second-stage exam: December 18, 2020

### Salary

About 150,000 yen per month(2019)

### Bonus

Twice a year(June,December)

### Food, clothing, and accomdation

Those who enrolled the academy are required to live in dormitory. No enrollment fee, tuition fee, and accommodation fee required. Meals will be offered and uniforms and bedding will be either provided or lent.

### Treatment

The students will receive welfare of a member of the mutual aid association of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and tourism as an employee of the Ministry.

The new course "Officer candidate after graduation from college" was established in 2020 for the purpose of training cadets who are going to become senior officers.

For more details, refer to "Information on the Entrance Examination of the Japan Coast Guard Academy and the Japan Coast Guard School" on page 28.

## Curriculum

The students must select one from three major fields( navigation, marine engineering, and information and communications) at the latter half of the second year to determine their career after graduation.

Main course (4 years)				Postgraduate course (6 months) + International operations (3months)
1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	4th grade	
<b>General subjects</b> Acquire a broad culture <b>Common subjects</b> Philosophy, Literature, Law, Exercises in Law, Constitutional Law, Economics, Math, Statistical information processing, Physics, Experiments in physics, Chemistry, Experiments in chemistry, English, English conversation, Health and physical education etc <b>Elective subjects</b> Either of Russian, Chinese, or Korean				
<b>Specialized basic subjects</b> To take specialized education, learn the necessary basic skills <b>Common subjects</b> International politics, Policy science, Computer science, Meteorology, Oceanography, Practical English, Leadership theory, International law, Criminal law, Criminal Procedure Law, Administration law, Civil and commercial law etc <b>Subjects by group</b> Cluster 1 (Navigation) ,Cluster 2 (Marine Engineering) ,or Cluster 3 (Information and communications) <b>Cluster 1</b> Navigation, Nautical Instruments, Ship Maneuvering, Maritime Law, Naval Architecture, etc. <b>Cluster 2</b> Strength of Materials, Mechanical Dynamics, Industrial Thermodynamics, Electric Machinery, Marine Engineering, etc. <b>Cluster 3</b> Information theory, Electronic circuit, Communications system, Electromagnetic wave engineering, Experiments in communication engineering, etc.				
<b>Specialized subjects</b> To acquire advanced professional abilities necessary for responding to a complicated international maritime security operations. <b>Common subjects</b> Coast Guard's Theory, Maritime Criminal Investigation, Search and rescue, Marine Traffic Policy, Maritime police Law Enforcement, International Conflict, International Law of the Sea, Maritime safety studies, Sea Rescue engineering, Special Research, Organizational behavior theory, Exercise in Coast Guard Duties, Maritime police policy etc				<b>Other</b> Practical English International operations On-site Practice Maritime criminal law Maritime safety engineering Theory
<b>Training subjects</b> To acquire special skills such as technique for arresting and emergency aid procedures. Technique for Arrest, Handgun, Weapon, Cutter and Signal, Scuba Diving, Swimming, command and Leadership(basic drill practice, Command management), First Aid, etc.				
<b>Practices subjects</b> To learn techniques of steering of boat, radio communication, etc. Small boat, Communication skills, International communication practice, etc.				
<b>Onboard Training</b> To acquire operation performance abilities by practicing the knowledge and skills through onboard training.				
Domestic Navigation Training		Domestic Navigation Training		Ocean Navigation Training

## Annual events

April	Entrance ceremony
May	Departure ceremony of Ocean Navigation Training
June	Student festival
July	Long-distance swimming training Open campus International cadets conference
August	Arrival ceremony of Ocean Navigation Training Sailing cutter boat training cruise
November	Special Research presentation
January	Cold resistance training
March	Graduation ceremony

## Daily flow

06 : 30	Getting up (Roll-call/Physical exercise/Cleaning)
07 : 10	Breakfast
08 : 20	Morning assembly
08 : 45	Classwork
12 : 00	Lunch
13 : 00	Classwork
17 : 15	Physical education activities after class Dinner/Bathing
19 : 00	Self study time
22 : 15	Curfew(Return to school)
22 : 30	Inspection/Lights out

\*Students are permitted to go out after 17:15 every day as a rule. Students can stay at other places besides the dormitory on the day before holidays.  
\*Curfew at 22:15 (23:00 when the following day is a holiday)  
\*No school on Saturday, Sunday and national holidays. Students have a long vacation during summer and the year-end and New Year holidays.



Become a JCG Officer!

Coast Guard School

# Training for professional staff in each field

# Coast Guard School

Japan Coast Guard School

Maizuru, Kyoto

The school is located in an tranquil and beautiful environment surrounded by Maizuru Bay on three sides. The school is an educational institute that was established to foster professional staffs who can respond quickly in practice. It offers knowledge and other skills required for coast guard operations and train both mind and body. Graduates will be assigned as a crew member of a patrol vessel/craft, and a career path is open to engage in a special mission as specialist depending on capability and aptitude.



### Application Qualifications

#### Application requirements as of October 2020

Those for whom thirteen years have not elapsed since the following day of graduation from Senior high school or Junior high school as of April 1, 2020 and those who are expected to graduate from Senior high school or Junior high school before September 2020.

#### Application requirements as of April 2021

Those for whom twelve years have not elapsed since the following day of graduation from Senior high school or Junior high school as of April 1, 2020 and those who are expected to graduate from Senior high school or Junior high school before April 2021.

### Recruitment numbers

Pending

### Application

#### Recruitment October,2020

Internet March 27,2020~ April 3,2020  
Mail/Bring March 27,2020~ March 30,2020

#### Recruitment April,2021

Internet July 21,2020~ July 30,2020  
Mail/Bring July 21,2020~ July 22,2020

### Exam schedule

#### Recruitment October,2020

First-stage exam May 10,2020  
Second-stage exam June 3,2020~June 17,2020

#### Recruitment April,2021

First-stage exam September 27,2020  
Second-stage exam October 20,2020~ October 29,2020  
Third-stage exam(Only Aviation Program) December 5,2020~December 13,2020

### Salary

About 150,000 yen per month(2019)

### Bonus

Twice a year(June,December)

### Food,clothing and accomdation

Those who enrolled the academy are required to live in dormitory. No enrollment fee, tuition fee and accommodation fee required. Meals will be offered and uniforms and bedding will be either provided or lent.

### Treatment

The students will receive welfare of a member of the mutual aid association of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and tourism as an employee of the Ministry.

For more details, refer to "Information on the Entrance Examination of the Japan Coast Guard Academy and the Japan Coast Guard School" on page 28.

## Curriculum

Applicants must select one from five courses when applying for recruitment examination.

Programs Course	Navigational Systems Program (1year)			Information Systems Program (2year)	VTS Operator Program (2year)	Aviation Program (1year)	Ocean Science Program (1year)
	Navigation course	Marine Engineering course	Accounting course				
Programs Course	Courses where students can learn knowledge and skills required for operation of the patrol vessels and crafts and knowledge required for maritime criminal investigation as JCG officer.			Program where students can learn knowledge and skills required for operation and management of communication equipment and knowledge required for maritime criminal investigation as JCG officer.	Program where students can learn knowledge and skill concerning operation of the vessel traffic control.	Program where students can learn basic education to be a pilot of a JCG airplane and knowledge required for maritime criminal investigation.	Program where students can foster JCG officers who collect, analyze and provide various marine data required for ensuring navigational safety. Students will learn knowledge and skills required for collecting and analyzing scientific materials relating to the ocean.
Education content (Common subjects)	<b>Basic education</b> English, Information processing, Physical education/Basic drill practice, Basic action, Small boat maneuvering, Onboard training, Comprehensive training, Training						
	Criminal law, Criminal Procedure Law, Maritime police, Rescue disaster prevention, Maritime environment						
Education content (By Program/Course)	Navigation Operation Maritime law Weather/Maritime Meteorology etc	Marine Engineering Electrical equipment Maritime law etc	Accountant General affairs Finance and supply Ship health supervisor Cooking etc	Mathematics Physics Practical skills for communication Information communications Navigation safety Electrical equipment Basic electronics Navigation Aid system equipment etc	Information communications Navigation safety Traffic control equipment Maritime Affairs Simulator Operation English etc	Mathematics Physics Weather/Maritime meteorology Aviation communication operation Maritime aviation operation Outline of ships operation etc	Mathematics Basic science Maritime safety operations Weather/Maritime Meteorology Marine information operation management Surveying Edition of hydrographic chart etc
Career after graduation	Transfer within Region			National transfer	Headquarters/Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Maritime Information Operations etc)		
	patrol vessels and crafts etc (Guard and Rescue Duties etc)					Coast Guard Office etc (Vessel Traffic Duties etc)	Vessel Traffic Service Center patrol vessels and crafts /Coast Guard Office etc

## Annual events

April	Entrance ceremony
May	Long distance team walk in Spring
June	Basic drill competition
July	Student festival Long-distance swimming training Open campus
September	Graduation ceremony
October	Entrance ceremony
November	Basic drill competition
December	Early morning training
March	Graduation ceremony

## Daily flow

06 : 30	Getting up (Alignment/Calisthenics/Cleaning)
07 : 25	Breakfast
08 : 20	Morning assembly
08 : 30	Classwork
12 : 05	Lunch
12 : 50	Classwork
17 : 30	Dinner/Bathing
20 : 00	Self study time
22 : 15	Curfew(Return to school)
22 : 30	Inspection/Lights out

\*Students are permitted to go out every day as a rule. Students can sleep over outside dormitory on the day before holidays

\*Curfew at 22:15 Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 20:00 (23:00 if the following day is a holiday)

\*Usually free on Saturday, Sunday and national holidays. Students can take a long vacation during summer and the year-end and New Year holidays.



# Become a JCG Officer!

## Japan Coast Guard Moji Branch Kitakyushu, Fukuoka

The school offers induction training for six months to those who are qualified persons for ship, aircraft, and radio communication and adopted as a JCG officer after passing the recruitment examination.



## Japan Coast Guard Miyagi Branch Iwanuma, Miyagi

This school is an educational facility to foster aviation personnel. It offers necessary trainings for not only the graduates of Japan Coast Guard School's aviation course but also aviation personnel already working in the field to obtain new certificates and improve their skills.

## Expanded Recruitment Opportunities



### Coast Guard Academy

The new course "Officer candidate after graduation from college" was established in 2020 for the purpose of training the cadets who are going to become senior officers. In this course, the cadets will study either navigation or marine engineering for two years.

- Qualified applicants** Those who are younger than thirty years old as of April 1 of the year they take the examination and also
  - ① University graduates
  - ② Those who are expected to graduate from university in April of the year they take the examination
- Examination subject**
  - First-stage exam: General education Test, Essay-type Test
  - Second-stage exam: Interview Test, Physical check/Physical measurement/Physical fitness Test
- Recruitment numbers** About 30 people

### Coast Guard School

Application qualifications of the recruitment examination of the Japan Coast Guard School will be expanded from October 2020.

- Application qualifications** (In case to enter April) Those for whom twelve years have not elapsed since the following day when they graduated from Senior high school or Junior high school.
- Examination subject**
  - First-stage exam: General education Test, Subject(Math, English, physics/chemistry) Test, Composition Test
  - Second-stage exam: Interview Test(excluding Aviation Program), Physical check/Physical measurement/Physical fitness Test
  - Third-stage exam(Only Aviation Program): Interview Test, Aptitude Test, Physical check
- Recruitment numbers**
  - Recruitment April: About 340 people
  - Recruitment October: About 260 people

### Contact Information

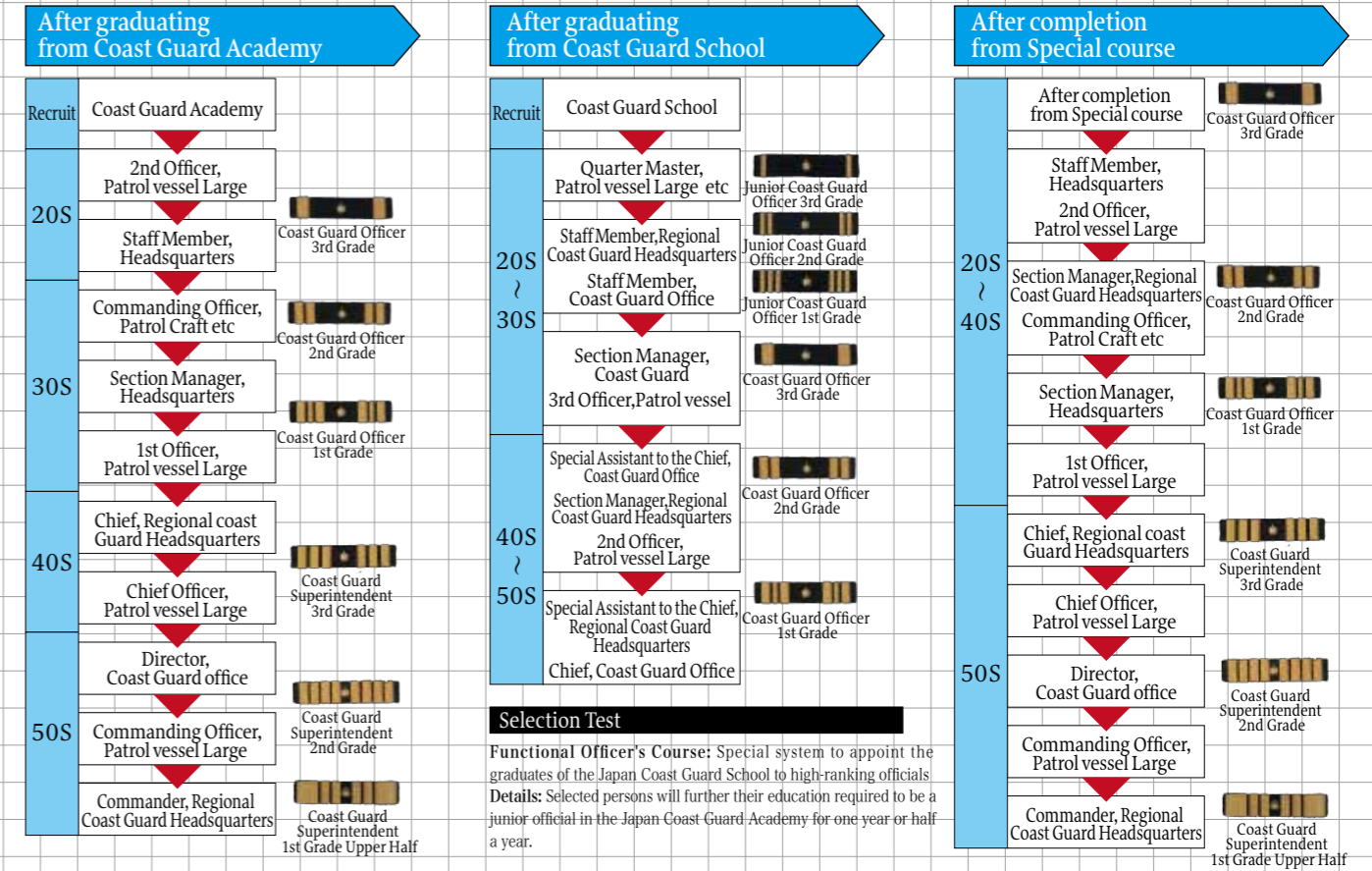
Education and Training Division TEL 03-3580-0936

For more information, refer to "Recruitment Information."  
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/ope/saiyou/top.html>



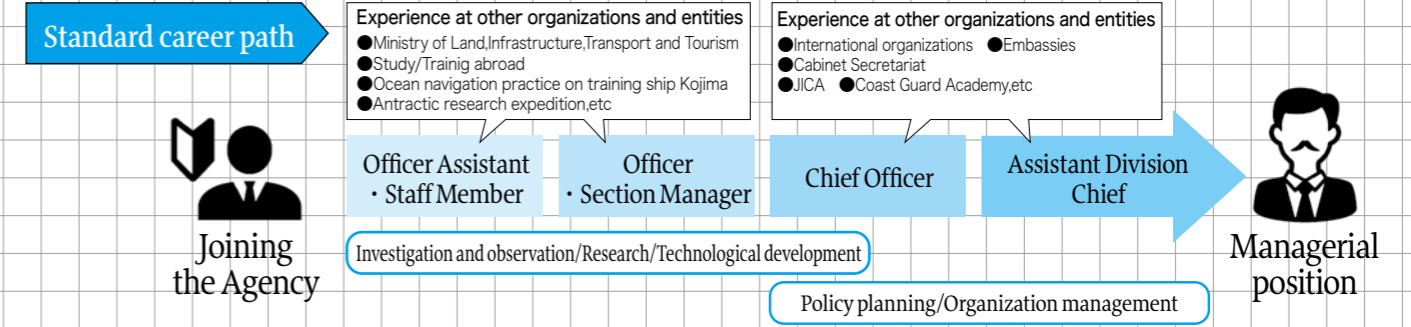
## Career Advancement model

Note: Model cases differ, depending on individual capability and competence.



## National Public Servant Main Career Track Recruitment (Technical Staff)

The JCG Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department and Maritime Traffic Department recruit technical staff members for the national public servant main career track. Technical staff member on the main career track are expected to gain experience in policy planning, technological development and research, and other areas, to become involved in coast guard administration as executive members in the future.



### Recruitment information on the JCGA and JCGS

<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/ope/siken.html>

### Recruitment information on the JCG Officer (qualified person)

<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/ope/saiyou/mojisaiyou-index.html>

### Recruitment information on the JCG National Public Servant Main Career Track Recruitment

<https://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/saiyou/index.html>



Become  
a JCG Officer!



International Investigators



ID Officers

# Women's empowerment in JCG

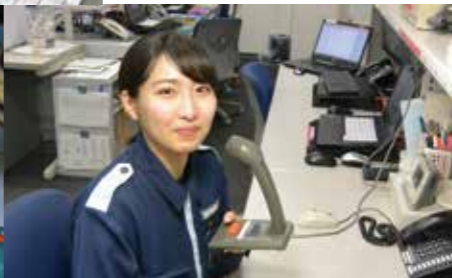
One of the attractive points of the JCG is that anybody can be an active player regardless of gender.

## Diverse Career Advancement Paths

JCG officers can step up their career depending on their competence and desires while increasing their experiences. A career path is provided for them to play an active role as a specialist in all fields.



Operators



## Active Player as a Specialist in All Fields



Pilots

## Promotion of Work-Life Balance

The JCG operates 24 hours, 365 days, carefully considering the work-life balance of each officer while maintaining the operational structure.



Emergency Medical Technicians



Aircraft Mechanics



## Rank Insignia



## Staff Badge



## Eaves Chapter



## Emblem



## Award Commemorative Emblem



## Interaction with the people

We hold various events and concerts by the JCG band all over Japan to deepen people's understanding of the JCG.



## Museum

### Coast Guard Museum

The Japan Coast Guard Museum exhibits approximately 1,000 exhibits including photographs of retired patrol ships, airplanes and helicopters, various models and panels showing the JCG operations. In addition we exhibit the front part of the bridge of the patrol ship "Amami" that was shot by the unidentified vessel in the South-western waters of Kyushu.



**Location** Coast Guard Academy, 5-1, Wakaba-cho, Kure City  
**Hours** 09:00~16:00 (Advance reservation required)  
**Closed** Saturdays and Sundays, National holidays, and New Year holiday period  
**Admission** Free  
**Contact point** General Affairs, Secretariat, Coast Guard Academy TEL:0823-21-4961

### Coast Guard Museum, Yokohama (Spy Ship Display)

It also exhibits the covert operation vessel and the salvaged materials used in the unidentified vessel case in the South-western waters of Kyushu on December 22, 2001.



**Location** Yokohama Maritime Disaster Prevention Base (Next to Yokohama Red Brick Park)  
**Hours** 10:00~17:00 (Last admission at 16:30)  
**Closed** Mondays (Following business day if Monday is a holiday), New Year holiday period  
**Admission** Free  
**Contact point** General Affairs Division, 3rd Regional Coast Guard HQ TEL:045-211-1118  
 Japan Coast Guard Museum, Yokohama TEL:045-662-1185

### Hydrographic and Oceanographic Museum

The museum exhibits historically important materials including real instruments, first marine chart made in Japan, antique maps from other countries.



**Location** 2-5-18, Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo Aomi Government Building  
**Hours** 10:00~17:00  
**Closed** Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New Year holidays period  
**Admission** Free  
**Contact point** Hydrographic and Oceanographic Museum TEL:03-5500-7155

## Friends of the JCG

Those who love the ocean and ships participate in. The association was founded, aimed at promoting understanding of the JCG and promote exchange among members and with JCG officers.

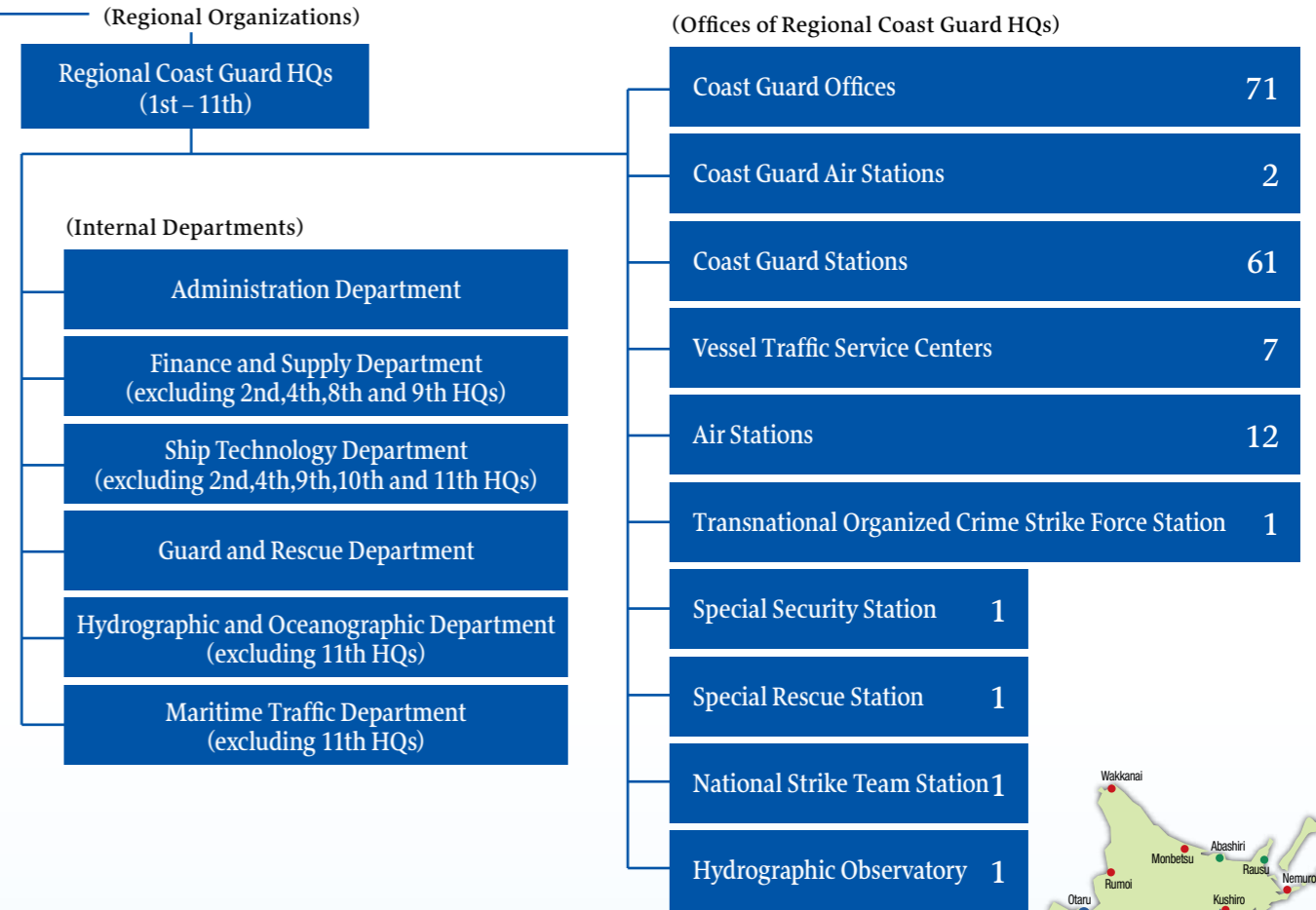
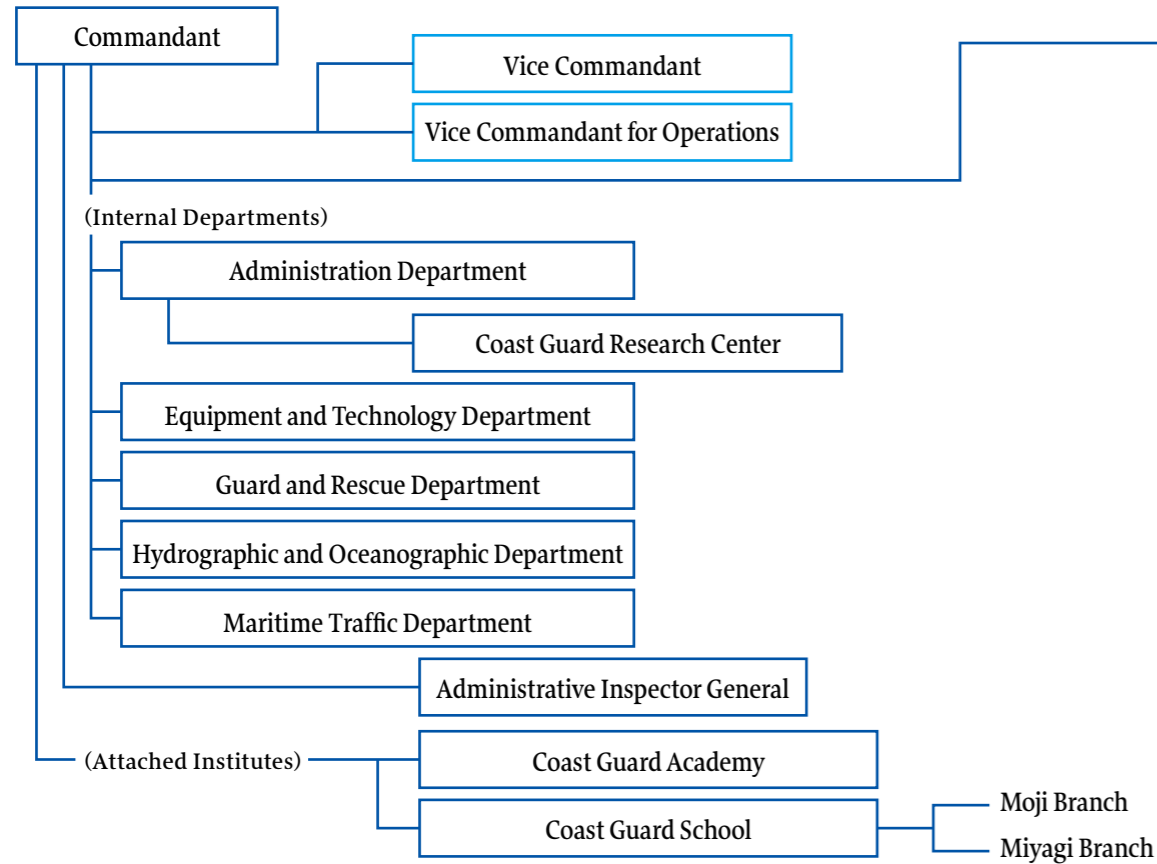
## Blue feather donation

The fund is used as funding for activities of volunteer lifeguards all over Japan. The JCG cooperates with the "Blue Feather Fund Raising" that supports volunteer lifeguards.

Contact: The Marine Rescue Japan

# Organizational Structure

## Organization (As of April 1, 2020)



## Fleet Strength (As of April 1, 2020)

Vessels And Craft <b>473</b>	Patrol vessels	141
	Patrol Craft	238
	Special guard and rescue craft	71
	Hydrographic survey vessels	14
	Lighthouse service vessels	6
Aircraft <b>85</b>	Training Boats	3
	Airplanes	33
Aids to Navigation <b>5,163</b>	Helicopters	52
	Visual aids to navigation	5,094
	Radio aids to navigation	35
	Other aids to navigation	34

## Budget and Personnel

Budget (Fiscal year 2020)	<b>225.4 billion yen</b>
Personnel (The end of the fiscal year 2020)	<b>14,328 persons</b>

## The Strengthening of the Coast Guard System

- ① Strengthening of the security system of the territorial sea around the Senkaku Islands and the improvement of systems to respond to simultaneous occurrences of large-scale incidents (cases)
- ② Strengthening of the maritime monitoring systems capable of monitoring the vast sea area around Japan
- ③ Strengthening of the response system for important cases such as countermeasures against terrorism and security of the territorial sea in the remote islands and in areas of ocean far from the land
- ④ Strengthening of the marine research system to protect our marine interests
- ⑤ Improvement of the infrastructure such as training human resources to support the above systems



Ministerial Council on the Strengthening of the Coast Guard System

## Location Map (As of April 1, 2020)

