

Session 2: Establishing and strengthening maritime law enforcement agencies

# Introduction of Japan Coast Guard

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Its establishment, development, and international cooperation

Yasutaka KATAGIRI

Deputy Director International Affairs Section,  
International Affairs & Crisis Management Division,  
Administration Department,  
Japan Coast Guard

# Japan Coast Guard: its establishment

## Activities at sea



## Unlawful activities

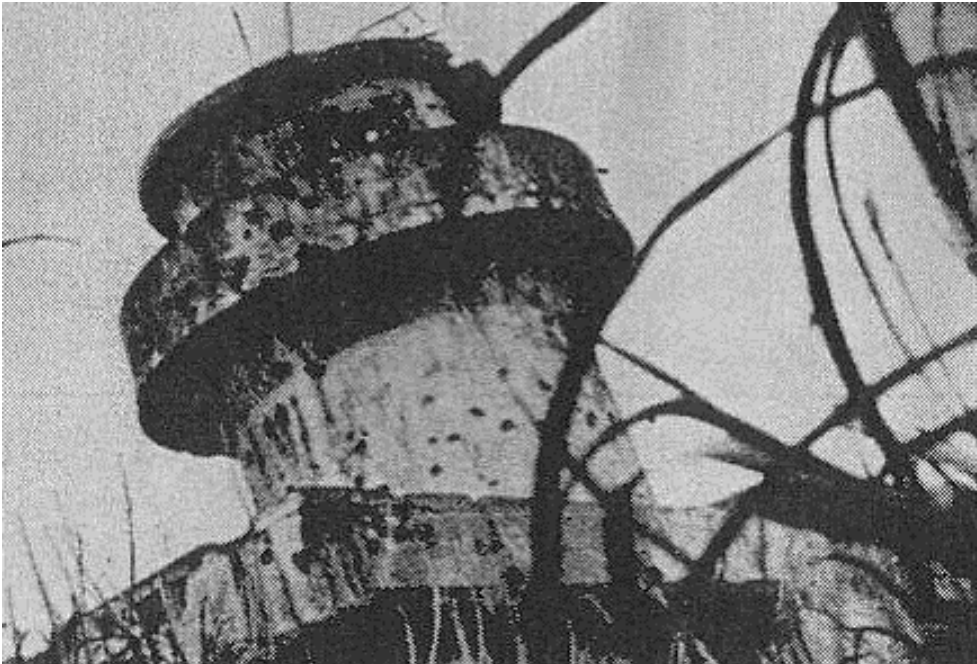


## Maritime accidents





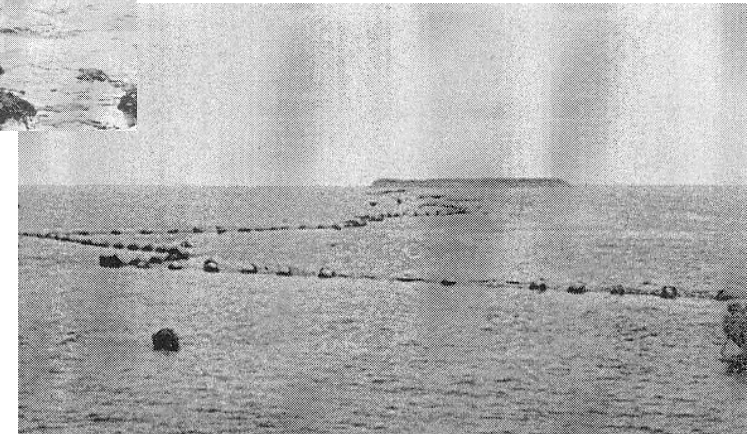
After the WWII “Dark Sea” around Japan due to its poor safety and security condition.



Broken light houses



Abandoned mines



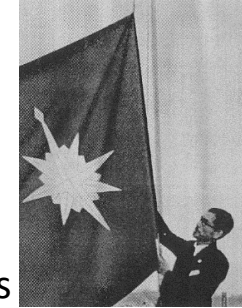
Abandoned submarine net

~1948

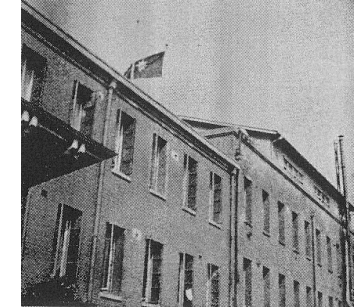
Multiple agencies were engaging in maritime safety and security operation. Establishing the sole responsible agency with comprehensive authority was advised by Capt. Meals from USCG.

# Japan Coast Guard: Its establishment

1948~ Japan Coast Guard Law was enacted  
JCG was established as non-military agency  
under the ministry of transport.



JCG's flag and HQs



## JCG's Missions

**Maintaining  
Maritime  
Order**



**Saving Lives  
at Sea**



**Preparing  
for Disasters,  
Accidents**



**Protecting  
Marine  
Environment**



**Ensuring  
Maritime  
Traffic Safety**



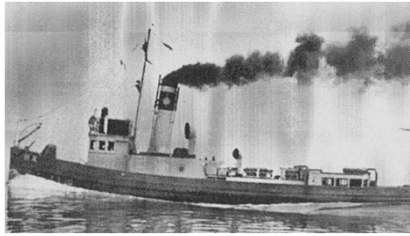
**Exploring  
Ocean**





# Japan Coast Guard: its assets, workforces

1948



Patrol ships: 204  
Aircraft: 0  
Workforces: 8,156

2014

Patrol ships: 449

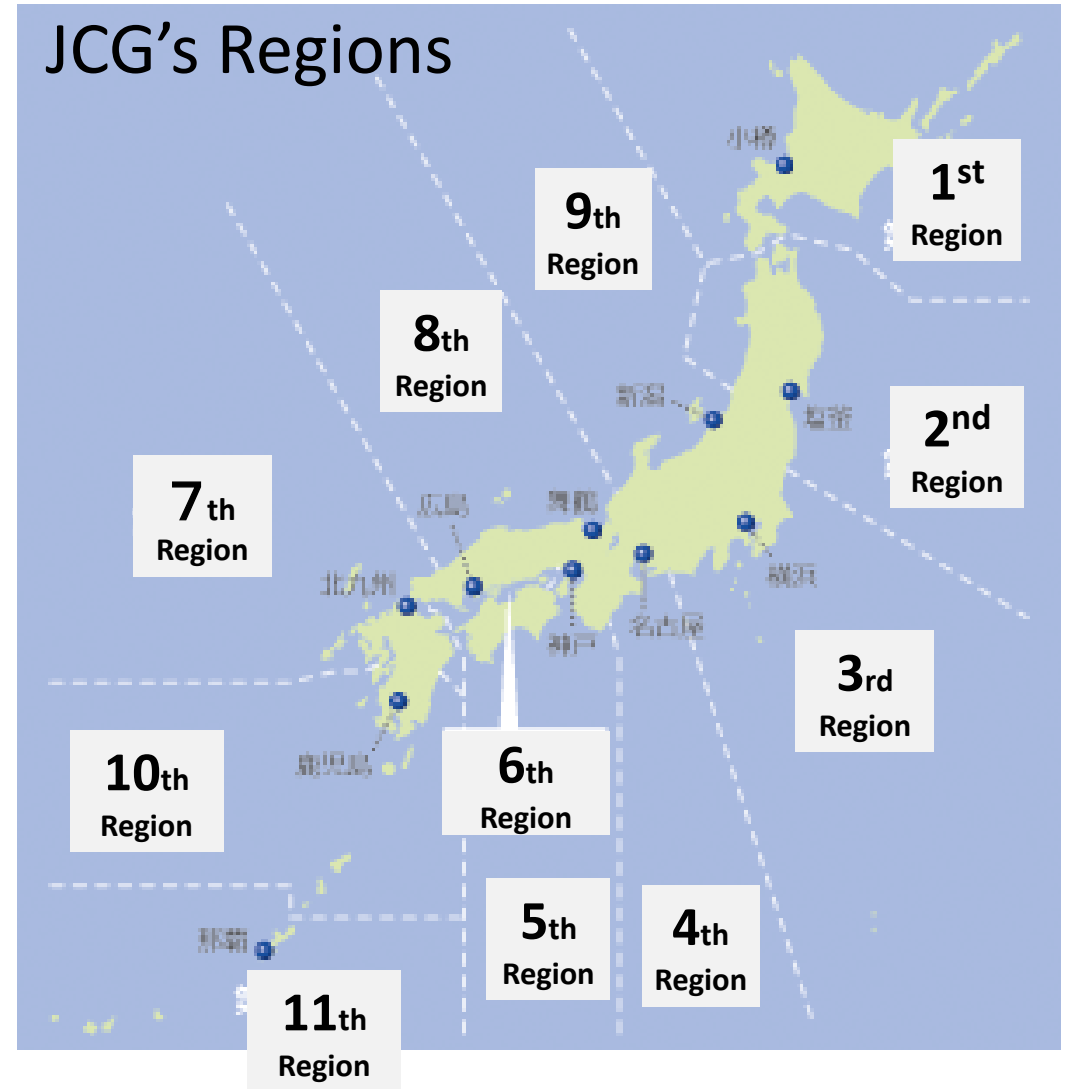


Aircraft: 73



Workforces: 13,208

## JCG's Regions



# Japan Coast Guard: its evolution

Japan-US SAR agreement in 1987



Falcon900 as the first jet for JCG

SAR ability enhancement



Special Rescue Team in 1975

Response to OPRC convention, 1990



National Strike Team in 1995

Disaster response ability enhancement after the great earth quake in 1995



Disaster response, rescue enforced patrol vessel IZU, in 1997

Response to upsurging piracy off Somalia



Established a specialized office for counter piracy measures

Response to transnational incidents



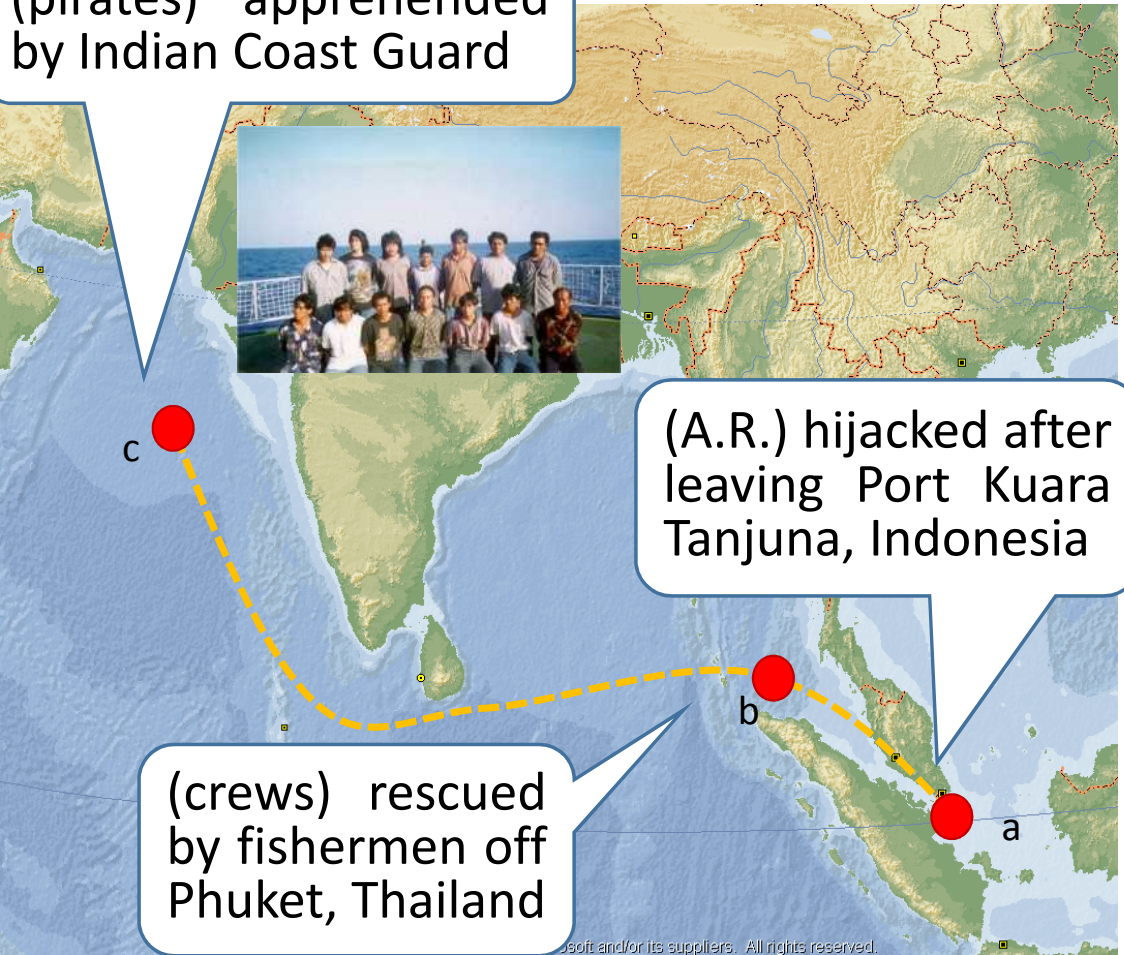
Building strong partnership with Asia/Pacific CGs



# Cooperation among coast guards

## 1. Trans boundary crime

(pirates) apprehended by Indian Coast Guard



(A.R.) hijacked after leaving Port Kuara Tanjuna, Indonesia

(crews) rescued by fishermen off Phuket, Thailand

## Alondra Rainbow incident (1999)



Cited from the Nippon Foundation Library HP

Powerful syndicate was believed to plot the incident

Illegitimate activities are easy to cross maritime boundaries



Law enforcement is limited within their areas of jurisdiction

# Cooperation among coast guards

## 2. Trans boundary accident



Cited from ReCAAP presentation at UN meeting



Cited from Petroleum Association of Japan HP

Hard to predict accidents and spilled substance will cross maritime boundaries.



### Nature of trans boundary maritime incidents



Law enforcement is difficult beyond its jurisdictional areas  
Intended / unintended incidents easily cross maritime boundaries

### CGs' engagement in networking, capacity building, confidence building



Networking for information sharing, Capacity building of CGs' ability to prepare and response to incidents at their areas of jurisdiction, and confidence building which grounds and promote CGs' cooperation

### Establishment of regional forum:

HACGAM in 2004, NPCGF in 2000

# HACGAM: Heads of Asian Coast Guards Meeting

## Background:

- AAPC2000 adopted by “Regional Conference on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships” in Tokyo, 2000.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> HACGAM was held in Tokyo 2004, and AMARSECTIVE2004 was adopted.

AAPC2000: “Asia Anti-Piracy Challenges 2000”, AMARSECTICE2004: Asia Maritime Security Initiative 2004

## Member:

CGs from 18 countries and 1 region

ASEAN, Japan, China, Korea, Hong Kong, India, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka



## Meetings: bi-annual

High Level Meeting for the heads and Working Level Meeting for the experts



# HACGAM: Heads of Asian Coast Guards Meeting

Activities: “from the desktop to the sea”

- PILLAR I: Search and Rescue,
- PILLAR II: Environmental Protection,
- PILLAR III: Preparedness to Address Natural Disasters,
- PILLAR IV: Preventing and Controlling Unlawful Act at Sea,
- PILLAR V: Capacity Building



Seminars on “Preventing and Controlling Unlawful acts at Seas”, July 2014, Tokyo



Exhibition of ICG-JCG joint exercise, in October 2014, Tokyo

- Japan established JCG in 1948, and have strengthened its ability to adopt changing maritime environment.
- To tackle trans boundary incidents, engagement with CGs is necessary.
- To this end, JCG established HACGAM.
- Further positive participation from CGs in the region is encourage for the safety and security at Asian seas, which grounds Asian countries' economic prosperity.



Thank you for your attention!

