

1. National MPA policies and management plans (including the percentage and/or number of MPAs)

Japan's Marine Conservation Areas

13.3% (594,000 km²)

① Protection of Natural Landscapes etc.

• Natural Parks (Natural Parks Law) **0.43%** (70 locations: 19,115 km²)

To protect exceptionally beautiful natural landscapes & promote their utilization

② Protection of Natural Environments & Habitats of Wildlife/living Organisms etc.

• Protected Natural Zones (Nature Conservation Act) **Under 0.01%** (1 location: 1 km²)

To conserve exceptional natural environments that require particular preservation efforts

• Offshore Seabed Natural Conservation Zones (Nature Conservation Act) **5.07%** (4 locations: 226,834 km²)

To conserve exceptional natural environments that require particular preservation efforts

• Wildlife Protection Zones (Wildlife Protection & Hunting Law) **Under 0.01%** (21 locations: 661 km²)

To protect wildlife

• Habitat Protection Zone (Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora Act)

No designations in marine areas

To preserve rare domestic wild plant & animal species

③ Conservation, Cultivation, etc. of Aquatic Plants & Animals

• Protected Water Surfaces (Protection of Fisheries Resources Act) **Under 0.01%** (52 locations: 28 km²)

To conserve & cultivate aquatic plants and animals

• Coastal Fishery Resources Development Zones & Designated Marine Zone

(Promotion of Marine & Fishery Resources Development Act) **7.46%** (31 locations: 333,616 km²)

To promote the rationalization of marine fishery resources development & utilization through measures aimed at planned promotion of the propagation & aquaculture of marine plants & life

• Shared Fishing Rights Zones (Fisheries Act) **1.95%** (Numerous: 87,200 km²)

Development of fishery productivity (conservation & cultivation of aquatic life, ensuring sustainable use) etc.

2. Interaction and cross-fertilization between climate and MPA sectors

Japan's Goal

- **Nation Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2023-2030**

Designate 30% of the marine areas under Japan's jurisdiction as protected areas (marine protected areas + OECM areas) by 2030

- **4th Basic Act on Ocean Policy**

To adequately protect & manage 30% of Japan's jurisdictional waters 2030



Japan's Definition of Marine Protected Areas

- ◆ A clearly defined area that is managed through legal or other effective means, taking into account the form of utilization, with the purpose of conserving biodiversity supporting the healthy structure and functioning of marine ecosystems and the sustainable use of ecosystem services.

Areas that Constitute Japan's Maritime Conservation Areas

- Total area: 594,000 km²(excluding overlapping regions), accounting for apprx. 13.3% of jurisdictional waters (territorial waters & EEZ) (includes 248,000 km² (apprx. 5.5%) under MoE, 364,000 km² (apprx. 8.1%) under Ministry of Fisheries)

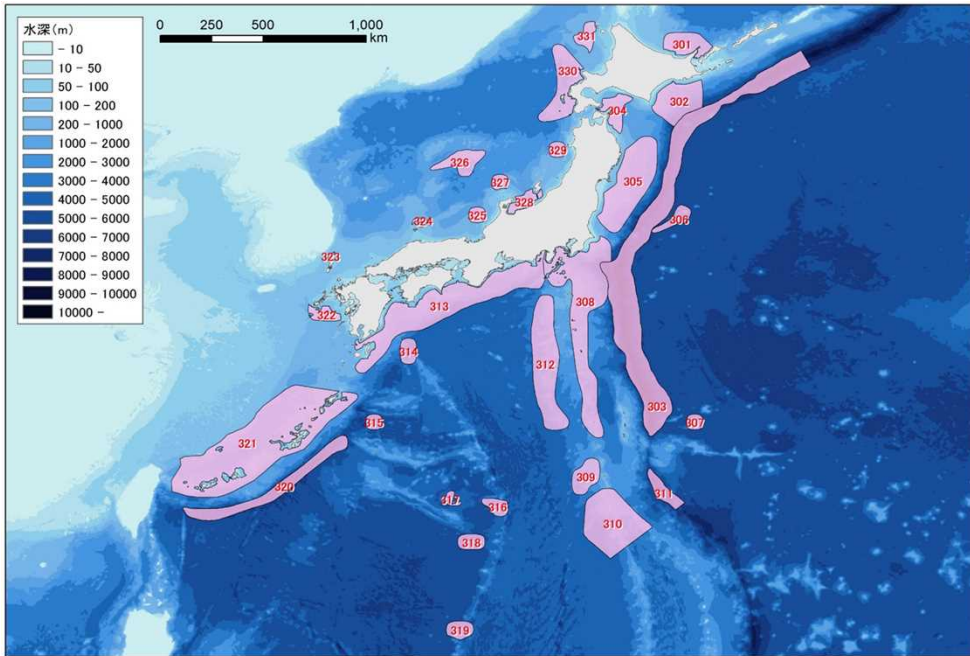
3.Impact of national policies on local MPA management plans

The following is the personal opinion of the person in charge.

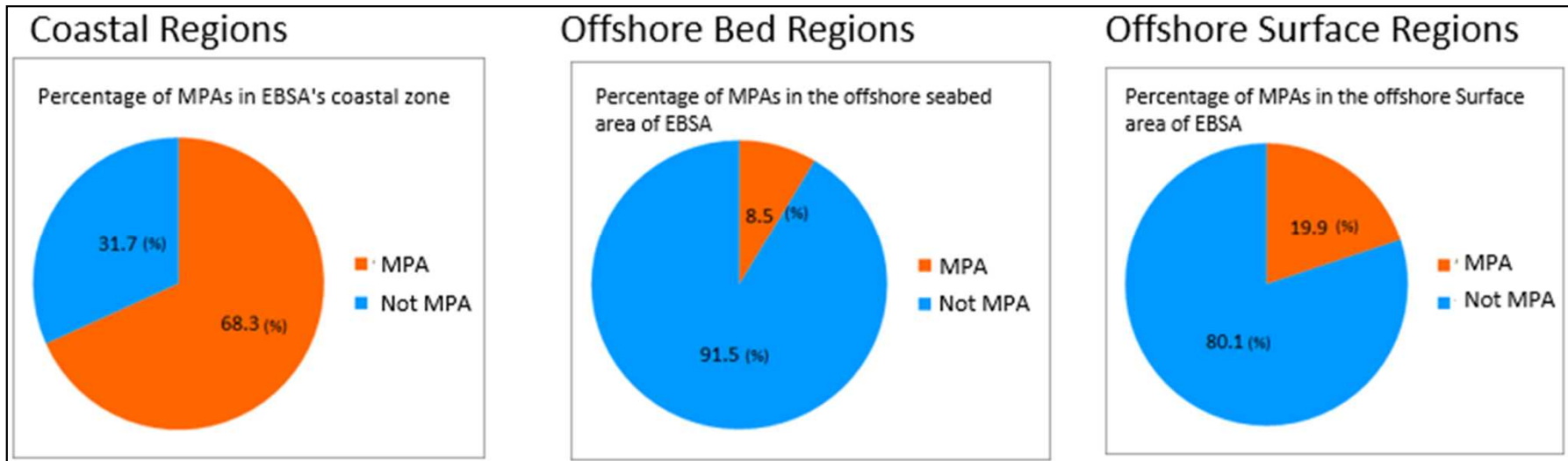
Japan's marine protected areas consist of multiple systems, and the departments that manage these systems are separate, so national policies have little impact on local MPA management plans.

However, Shiretoko National Park, which is registered in NEAMPAN, has developed a strategy for how to respond to climate change.

4. Challenges to meet 30x30 targets



Ecologically or Biologically Significant marine Areas identified by Japan
 【Offshore seabed region】
 ✕ Marine areas excluding territorial waters & coastal zones



2018data

The above analysis shows that offshore protected areas are particularly inadequate. 4

5. Suggestions for policy improvement

- To achieve the 30by30 target, Japan must designate approximately 17% of its ocean areas as marine protected areas and OECMs.
- The direction has been decided to focus mainly on offshore areas rather than coastal areas, but further consideration is needed.
- Therefore, we would appreciate other countries sharing their efforts and considerations toward 30by30.
- In addition, as Japan's marine protected areas consist of multiple systems and there are no unified regulations, we would appreciate it if other countries could share any unified regulations or public awareness-raising efforts regarding marine protected areas.