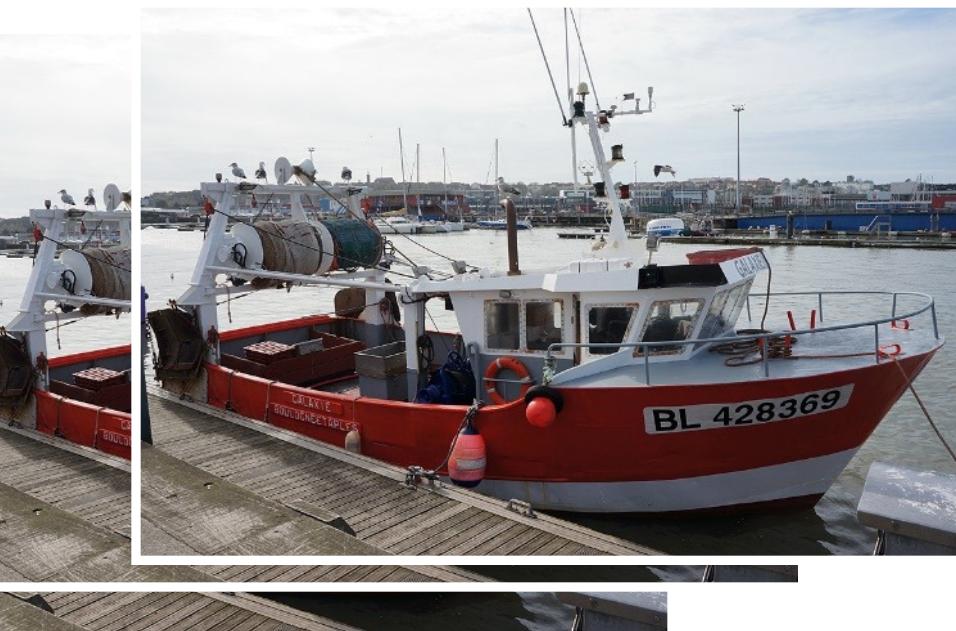


Comparative study of the work environments of fishermen between France and Japan

- comparisons of statistics and some fishing boat images -



**Hideyuki
TAKAHASHI¹**

Yvon LE ROY²

¹ Fisheries Research and Education Agency

² Institut Maritime Prévention (formerly)

Background

Research projects concerning fishermen's work place improvements in FRA*

Detailed subject in the 3rd mid-term project (FY2011-2015)

"Development of laborsaving techniques for trawl and other fisheries"

Detailed subject in the 4th mid-term project (FY2016-2020)

"Research for improvement of the fisheries work environment"

to quantify the characteristics of work situation and propose improvement plans for coastal fisheries and aquacultures

25th Joint Session of the Ocean Development sub-Committee France-Japan (MEXT, June 2014)**

Proposal of new project

"Comparative study about work environments between French and Japanese fisheries"

* Fisheries Research and Education Agency (Japan)

** Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Japan)

Purpose and Procedure

Purpose

- Mutual understanding about fisheries in both countries
- Relative comparisons to
 - elucidate characteristics fishermen's work situations
 - find clues to improve them

Procedure

Step 1 : comparison of statistic information

Step 2 : comparison of scientific papers public project reports

Step 3 : observations of the sites of fishermen's work
(directly watch fishing boats, ports ,and work)

- find similarities and differences of both countries

French Partner (Co-author)

Mr Yvon LE ROY

Engineer ergonomist

SECOTERG* (private company)

Past affiliation

Institut Maritime Prévention (IMP)

FY1993-2015

improvement of safety and health at work

South Brittany University

FY1983-1993

laboratory called "safety and working conditions in maritime fisheries"



* quoted from Google

*SECOTERG (SE = SEcurité), CO T = COnditions de Travail (working conditions), ERG = ERGonomie (ergonomics))

Acknowledgement

Professor Teruhisa KOMATSU

Dr Yves HENOCQUE

Data Source

Fishermen population

France

SPP Pêche et Cultures Marines (2015)

“Observatoire prospectif des métiers et des qualifications de la Pêche”



Japan

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) (2006-2016)

“Survey of the trend of employment in fishery” (MAFF website)

Definition (regulation) of fishing boat

France

Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE) (2016)

“Pêche (types)” (INSEE website)

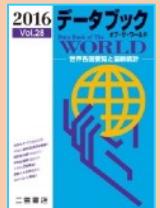
Wikipedia

Zengyoren (National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations) website

Overview information

Ninomiya Shoten (2016)

“Data Book of the World 2016”



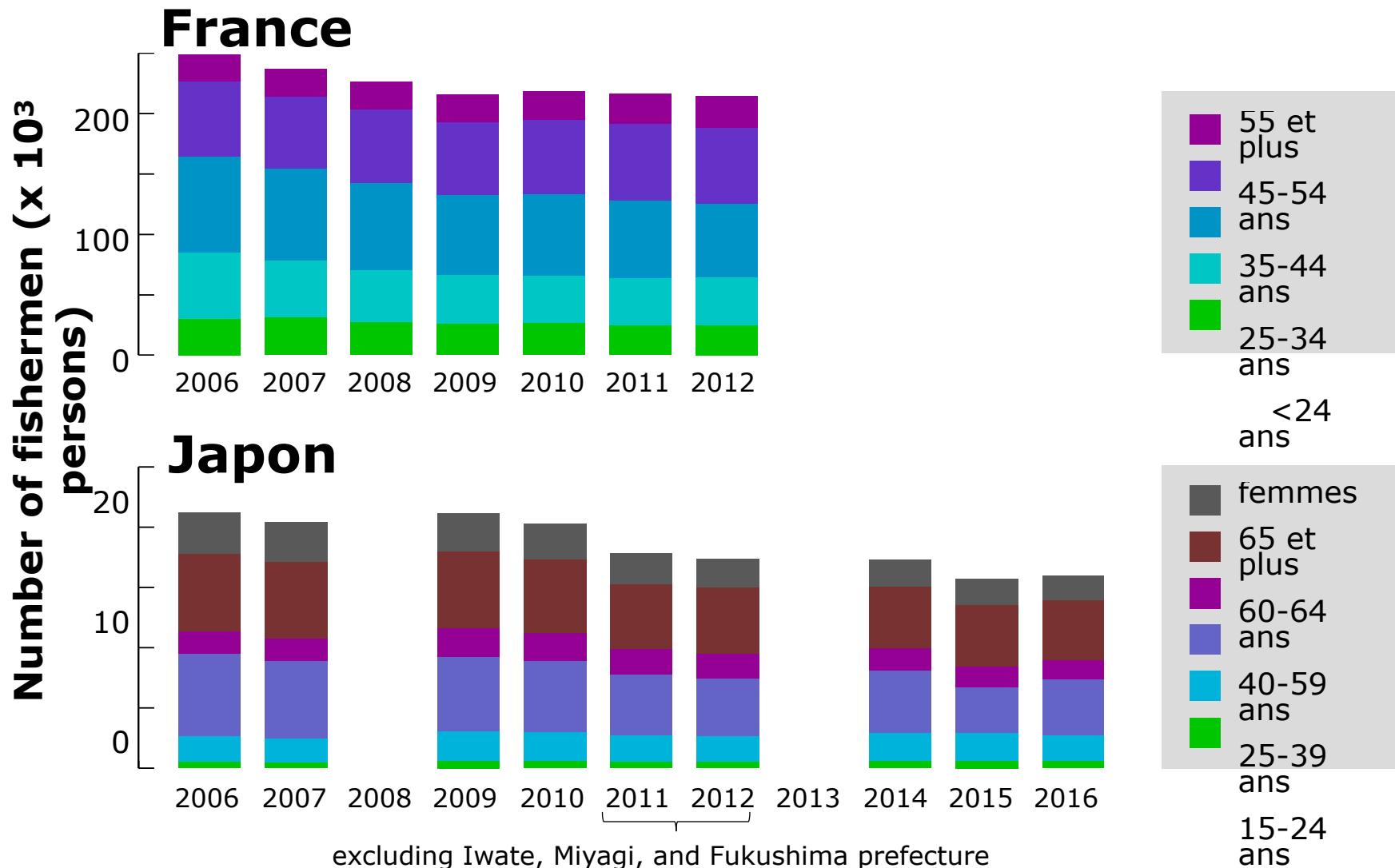
Overview

Population, Aging and fishery

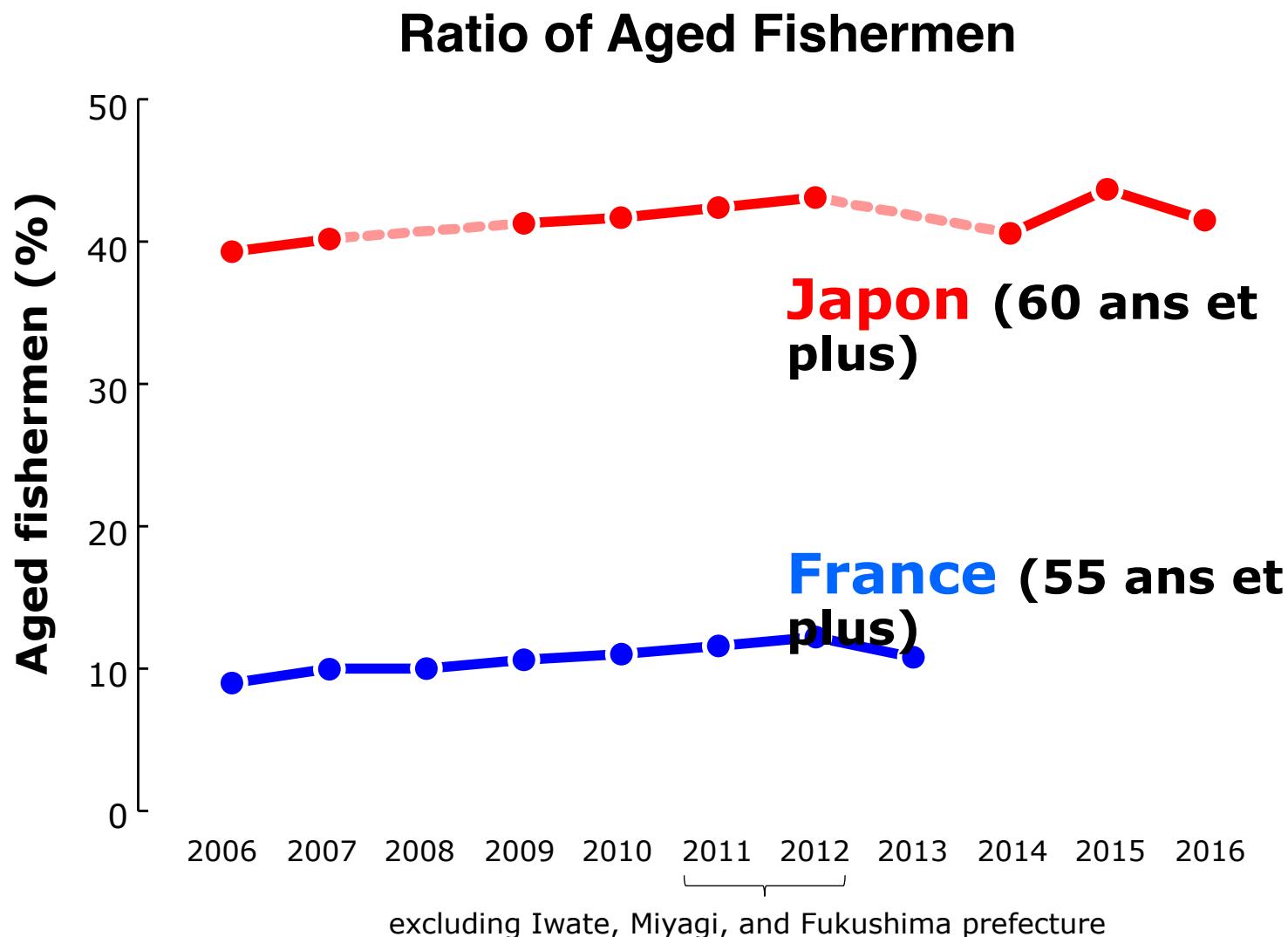
	France	Japan
Population (x10,000 persons)	6,725	12,616
Aged population (%)	17.6	25.9
Fish catch (x10,000 tons)	49	366
Fishermen (x10,000 persons)	2.1	16.7
Aged fishermen (%)	14 (55 years and more)	36.3 (65 years and more)

Comparison : Trend of Fishermen Population

Decrease and Aging of Fishermen



Comparison : Trend of Fishermen Population



Définition de la Pêche (France)

1. Petite pêche : absence du port inférieure ou égale à 24 h.

Small fishery : absent from port within 24 hours

2. Pêche côtière : absence du port supérieure comprise entre 24 et 96 h.

Coastal fishery : absent from port more than 24 to within 96 hours

3. Pêche au large : absence supérieure à 96 h, lorsque cette navigation ne répond pas à la définition de la grande pêche.

Offshore fishery : absent from port more than 96 hours, excluding the boats

applied the condition of Grand fishery

4. Grande pêche :

Grand fishery : the boat satisfying one of below conditions

a) Navires de plus de 1000 tonneaux de jauge brute (tjb) ;

exceeding 1,000 registered total tons

b) Navires de plus de 150 tonneaux s'absentant habituellement plus de 20 jours de son port d'exploitation ou de ravitaillement ;

exceeding 150 tons, usually absent from port more than 20 days

c) Navires de plus de 150 tonneaux dont le port d'armement est éloigné de plus de 20 jours du port d'exploitation ou de ravitaillement.

exceeding 150 tons, with equipment for navigation more than 20 days

Définition de la Pêche (Japon)

1. Coastal fishery

- small scale fishery
- operated in coastal region
- usually daily operation
- no boat, powerless boat, powered boat less than 10 tons
set-net fishery, beach seine fishery

ex : collecting clams or seaweeds, pole-and-line fishing, small trawl fishery

2. Offshore fishery

- medial scale fishery between coastal and pelagic fishery
- operated in offshore region
- 20-150 tons

ex : offshore trawl, large/middle scale round-haul, saury stick-held dip net,
salmon/trout drift-net, offshore squid fishing, inshore skipjack fishing, inshore tuna longline,
large trawl fishery in the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea

3. Pelagic (Deep-sea) fishery

- around 140~500 tons
- operated inside and outside of EEZ

pelagic trawl, large trawl fishery in the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea, pelagic tuna longline,
pelagic skipjack fishing, pelagic squid fishing

Comparing the Definitions

France

Petite pêche
(Small fishery)



?

Pêche côtière
(Coastal fishery)

?

Pêche au large
(Offshore fishery)

?

Grande pêche
(Grand fishery)

Japan

Coastal fishery



Offshore fishery



Pelagic (Deep-sea)



Comparison of fishing boat (1)

Coastal trawler

Japanese (Aichi prefecture)



French (Boulogne-sur-mer)



narrow

ship shape

wide

center

bridge

bow-side

large, floor

net winch

small, overhead

narrow, divided

work space

large, united

Comparison of fishing boat (2)

Coastal gill-netter

Japanese (Fukui prefecture)



narrow
center
exposed
narrow & divided

French (Boulogne-sur-mer)



ship shape
bridge
work space

wide
bow-side
covered
large & united

Future plan

- **Accumulation of Statistic Information**

- e.g.

- fishery population classified by fishing method

- accident rate classified by types of accidents

- comparison by fishing method

- **Observation of French Fishing Boats and Equipment**

- French fishermen's actual work situations (to compare Japanese ones)

Mutual understanding will promote

- to understand ourselves**

- to improve our lives (including work situations)**

Thank you for your kind attention !



Oyster farming site of Nagatsura-ura
bay
(Ishinomaki-city, Miyagi Prefecture)