



JAPAN COAST GUARD **2025**





Contents

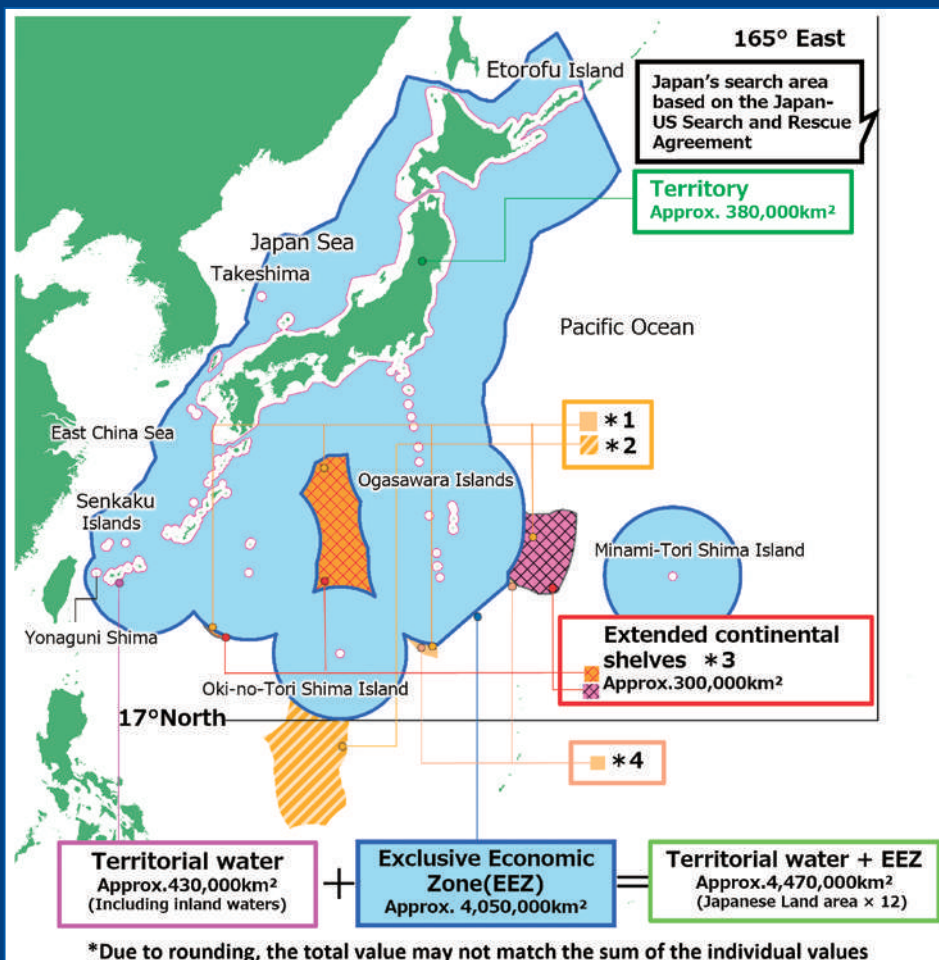
Vessels and Aircraft	3
Saving Lives	7
Maintaining Maritime Order	9
Guarding Territorial Sea and the EEZ	11
Protecting the Marine Environment	13
Preparing for Disasters	15
Exploring the Ocean	17
Ensuring the Safety of Maritime Traffic	19
Connecting the Seas	21
Become a JCG Officer!	
Japan Coast Guard Academy	23
Japan Coast Guard School	25
Japan Coast Guard School Moji Branch	27
National Public Servant Main Career Track & General Staff	28
Diverse Career Advancement Paths	29
Women's Empowerment in the JCG/ Promotion of Life-Work Balance	30
Information	31
Organizational Structure	33



Keeping the oceans safe and enjoyable for future generations!

Largest and Most Advanced Training Ship

On July 1, 2024, the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) commissioned its largest and most advanced training ship, Itsukushima. The training ship Itsukushima possess high international navigation capabilities and onboard training capabilities. The ship features a dual-layer bridge system, student classrooms that can accommodate large classes, and multipurpose rooms for training and international exchange events. The training ship Itsukushima will fully utilize these capabilities to educate and train students and trainees who will lead the future of the JCG.



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.

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 where the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf recommended extension of the continental shelf and coordination with other countries involved has progressed.
- * 2 Areas where a recommendation by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf about extension of the continental shelf was postponed.
- * 3 The seabed and its subsoil subjacent to the areas of the sea as defined in Article 2 (2) of the Act on the Exclusive economic zone and Continental Shelf.
- * 4 Sea area where coordination is taking place with related countries from among the approved range of continental shelf expansion.

Vessels and Aircraft

Overcoming any rough waves

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



Yaeyama, PL-type vessel (3,500tons)
Length overall : 120.0meters
Maximum breadth : 14.0meters
Gross tonnage : 3,500tons



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



Kamui, PS-type vessel (200tons)
Length overall : 43.0meters
Maximum breadth : 7.0meters
Gross tonnage : 200tons



Vessels and Craft (As of April 1,2025) 476

Patrol Vessels	147	Hydrographic Survey Vessels	15
PLH-type (Patrol vessel Large with Helicopter)	20	HL-type (Hydrographic survey vessel Large)	7
PL-type (Patrol vessel Large)	58	HS-type (Hydrographic survey vessel Small)	8
PM-type (Patrol vessel Medium)	33	Lighthouse Service Vessels	5
PS-type (Patrol vessel Small)	35	LM-type (Lighthouse service vessel Medium)	2
FL-type (Fire fighting boat Large)	1	LS-type (Lighthouse service vessel Small)	3
Patrol Craft	239	Training Vessels	3
PC-type (Patrol Craft)	70		
CL-type (Craft Large)	169		
Special Guard and Rescue Craft	67		
Radioactivity-Monitoring Boats	3		
Guard Craft	2		
Surveillance Service Boats	62		



Please check our website for other vessels
https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/e/organization/vessels_craft.html



Wheelhouse



Crew room

el (180tons)
 meters
 8meters
 tons

Hayanami,PC-type craft (30meters)
 Length overall : 32.0meters
 Maximum breadth : 6.5meters
 Gross tonnage : 100tons

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



Vessels and Aircraft

Not only on the sea,
but also from the sky,
leveraging our mobility!



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



**Dassault Aviation Falcon
2000EX**
Length overall : 20.23meters
Full width : 21.38meters
Height : 7.18meters



Agusta AW139 heli
Length overall : 16.6
Height : 4.98meters



Airplanes	35	Helicopters	60
Gulfstream G-V	3	Eurocopter EC225	15
Dassault Aviation Falcon 2000EX	6	Aerospatial AS332	2
Bombardier DHC-8-300	8	Agusta AW139	21
Saab 340B	4	Sikorsky S-76C	2
Beechcraft B300	10	Sikorsky S-76D	14
Cessna 172S	4	Bell 412	2
		Bell 505	4
Remotely Piloted Aircraft System	3		
General Atomics MQ-9B	3		

Please check our website for other aircraft
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/e/organization/aircraft.html>



General Atomics MQ-9B
 Length overall : 11.70meters
 Full width : 24.00meters
 Height : 3.70meters

opter
 5meters



Eurocopter EC225 helicopter
 Length overall : 19.50meters
 Height : 4.97meters



Sikorsky S-76D
 Length overall : 15.97meters
 Height : 4.41meters



Saving Lives

The sea is a familiar place that is used for various activities such as maritime transportation, fishing, and marine leisure. However, it is also a dangerous place that poses the risk of marine accidents such as collision/capsizing of ships and beach accidents.

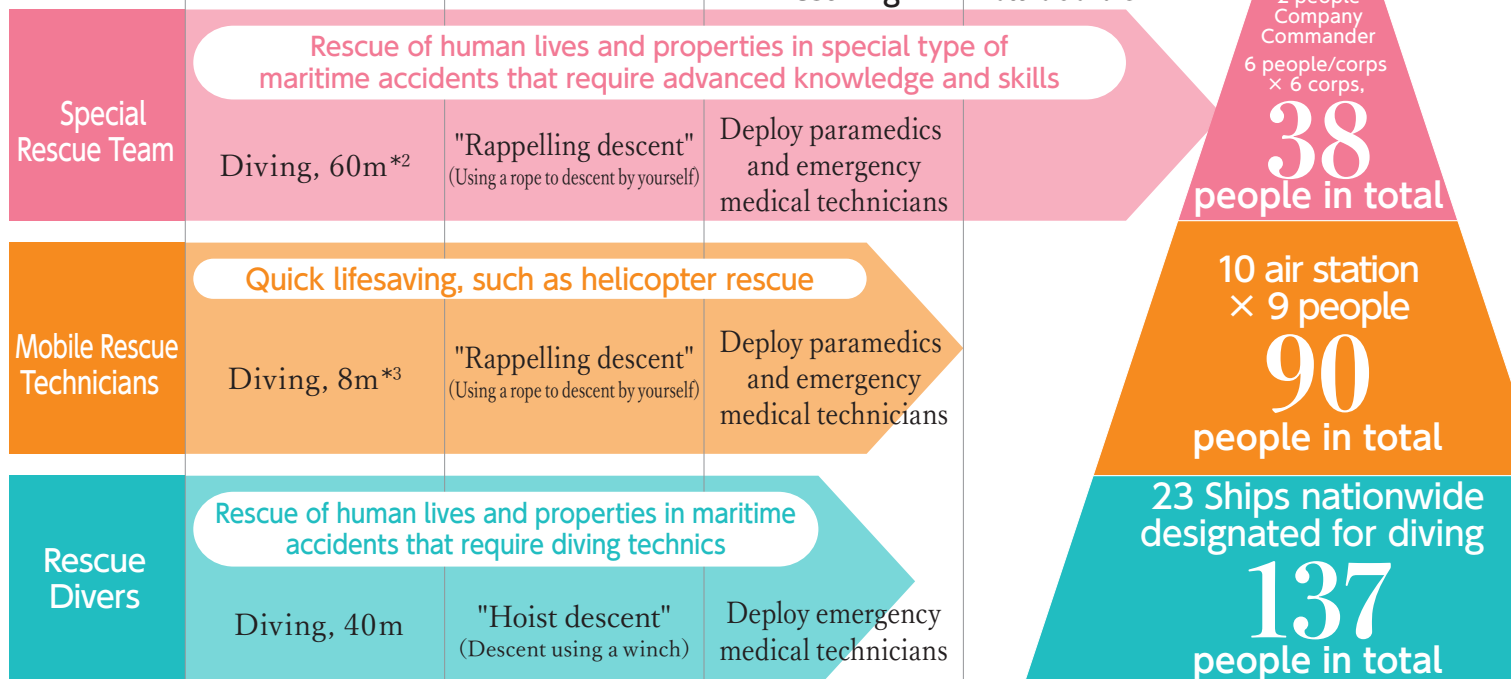
The JCG informs the public of dangerous aspects of the ocean and necessity of measures for self-rescue. If accidents happen, we endeavor to engage in rescue and first-aid activities for precious lives with a strong sense of mission.

Life cannot be saved without tremendous efforts

Rescue and first aid framework



Diving operation Helicopter rescue Emergency lifesaving Fire, hazardous materials and CBRNE*1



*1 Accidents and disasters caused by CBRNE, which stands for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive.
 *2 A diver can dive to a depth of 60m only when using mixed gas diving equipment.
 *3 Certain restrictions are imposed in consideration of boarding an aircraft.

Information gathering system on Maritime Accidents

The JCG uses 118 and NET118 as emergency number for incidents and accidents at sea. We have also set up a system that detects the position of mobile phones calling 118. We work 24 hours to receive maritime accident information, based on the "GMDSS (Global Maritime Distress and Safety System)."

Additionally, we operate a system called "Live 118", which allows people to use their smartphones to provide real-time video of the situation on-site.

We also, receive marine accident information 24 hours a day via the "Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)".



Ex) Flow from outbreak of Maritime Accident to rescue



NET118

This service enables people with hearing or speech disabilities to make an emergency report to the JCG by inputting information via a smartphone or other device.

You need to register before you can use this service. Please read the 2D 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.



Divers performing rescue operations

Working together with maritime rescue bodies

As part of emergency medical care at sea, if a person becomes sick or injured on a ship at sea and requires emergency treatment by a doctor, Marine Rescue Japan (a public interest incorporated association) operates an emergency maritime service in which doctors, nurses, etc. use aircraft or vessels to go to the site, pick up the patient, and provide transport to hospitals. The JCG dispatches patrol vessels and aircraft to cooperate in this service.



Training of marine emergency medical care

Cooperation with related public bodies and civil rescue organizations

In order to protect countless lives in Japan's vast oceans, and to ensure a quick and smooth rescue system for maritime accidents that occur, especially in coastal areas, we strive to enhance close collaboration and cooperation through daily activities such as information sharing and joint training with related organizations such as the Japan Self-Defense Forces, police departments, fire departments, and private rescue organizations such as the Marine Rescue Japan (PIIA) and the Japan Lifesaving Association (PIIF).



Joint training with the fire departments

Promotion of Basic Measures for Self-Rescue

We provide information and carry out awareness-raising activities so that those who get into trouble at sea will know how to save themselves.

< Three Basic Measures for Self-Rescue >

- (i) Always wear a life jacket
- (ii) Ensure a means of communication (mobile phone in waterproof pack, etc.)
- (iii) Utilize emergency call 118 and NET118

In addition, informing family members, friends, and related parties of "your destination and time of return" is another effective measure for self-rescue.

Securing basic measures for self-rescue

— What you need to do to protect your life from an unexpected accident —

Three basic measures for self-rescue

1 Always Wear a Life Jacket

Correctly wear one that has been maintained and inspected.

2 Ensure a means of communication (mobile phone, etc.)

Put it in a waterproof pack and don't drop it in water.

3 Utilize emergency call 118 and NET 118

Turning "ON" the GPS function on your mobile phone when making an emergency call can lead to an accurate determination of your location.

And a bonus

Tell your family members, friends, and related parties of your destination and time of return, and regularly update them on your current location.

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.



Realizing a safe and secure sea in Japan



Training against terrorism

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 places such as passenger terminals and ferries, and conducts training on handling suspicious incidents on shore.



Exercise for escorting piracy suspects

Piracy Countermeasures

We have dispatched the JCG officers onboard the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Forces destroyers deployed to offshore 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.



Training targeting suspicious ships

Responses to Suspicious Vessels/Spy Ships

In order to enable response to suspicious vessels and spy vessels, we conduct surveillance and warning using patrol vessels and aircraft, work to maintain and improve incident response capabilities through various training, and hold joint training with the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force.

Various Measures and Response to Criminal Acts



Training against terrorism



The JCG patrol vessels to stop foreign fishing vessels

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.



Cocaine seized

Countermeasures Against Smuggling and Illegal Immigration

The JCG is cracking down on smuggling through delivery of cargo at sea (ship-to-ship transfer), concealment in maritime cargo, etc., and stowaways using cruise ships and cargo ships visiting Japan.



Drifted ashore wooden boats

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.



Maritime security operation and protection for the G7 Hiroshima Summit

Maritime Security Operation

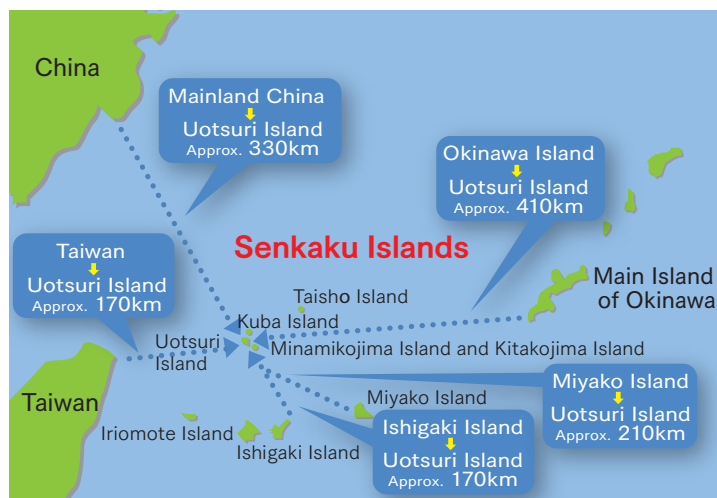
In preparation for unforeseen situations, the JCG conducts maritime security operation for various events such as international conferences and festivals are held in coastal areas, visits to Japanese ports by foreign military ships, and maritime transportation of nuclear materials. Besides the JCG secure for His Majesty the Emperor and other members of the Imperial Family, and protects for domestic and international VIPs.

Guarding Territorial Sea and the EEZ

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



Respond calmly and resolutely 24 hours a day, 365 days a year



Minamikojima Island (left), Kitakojima Island (center) and Uotsuri Island (right)

In the contiguous zone around Senkaku Islands, the JCG recognizes activities of the CCG vessels almost every day, and the incidents that the CCG intruded into Japanese territorial sea also have happened.

The CCG vessels are confirmed to have become larger, armed, and reinforced, so the situation concerning around Senkaku Islands has become increasingly serious.



The JCG patrol vessel (foreground) engaging in surveillance and vigilance against the CCG vessel (background)

Response in Territorial Sea and the EEZ

There are many activities around the Japanese water, not only activities by China Coast Guard (CCG) vessels around Senkaku Islands, but also research activities by foreign oceanographic research vessels without prior consent of agreement of Japan and illegal fishing near Yamato-Bank by foreign fishing vessels.

Under such circumstances, the JCG is dealing with issues in a calm and resolute manner based on the policy that the Japanese government guards firmly Japanese territory and territorial sea.



Uotsuri Island and the JCG patrol vessel



The JCG patrol vessel conducts a patrol in the territorial sea in the waters surrounding the Senkaku Islands

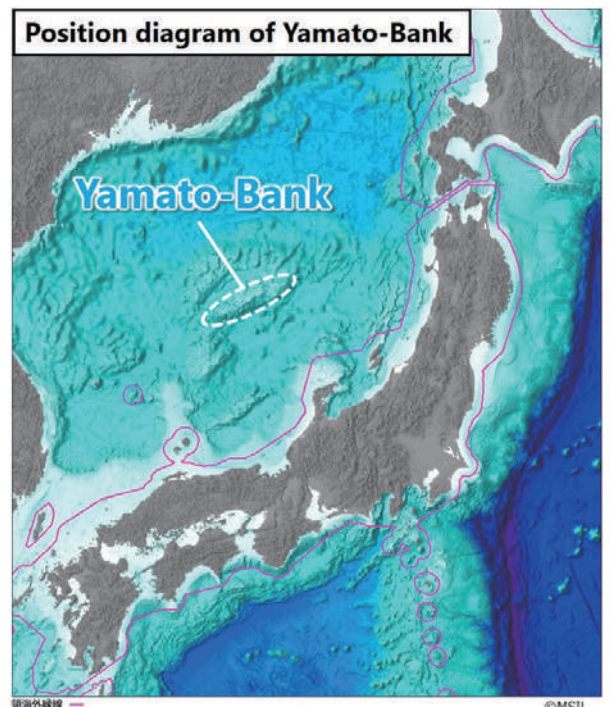


The JCG patrol vessel (right) requesting foreign oceanographic research vessel (left) to cease and desist from doing activities.

The situation in the sea area around Yamato-Bank remains critical; for example, we have confirmed illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels. The JCG gives top priority on ensuring the safety of Japanese fishing vessels operating in the sea areas. Through cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, we are taking strict measures such as warning these foreign fishing vessels to leave the sea area.



The JCG patrol vessel is issuing a warning to foreign fishing vessels to leave



Protecting the Marine Environment



Marine Environment Preservation Programs

We are involved in every facet of marine environmental protection, including monitoring and apprehending marine environmental law breakers, assessing marine pollution and working on activities to instruct people and raise awareness about marine environmental protection.

Measures against Marine Environmental Crime

We use patrol vessels, aircraft, and land-based facilities to monitor and crack down on illegal discharges of substances (oil, etc.) from ships, illegal dumping of waste and abandoned ships, and illegal discharge of sewage from workplaces.

Illegal oil discharge spreading on the sea



Illegally dumped ship



Marine Pollution Surveys

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

Collecting surface water



Collecting sea floor sediments



Guidance

Holding marine environment conservation workshops and on-site guidance for maritime and fishing industry personnel

Marine Environment conservation classes



Boarding a boat for instructional visit



To pass on the beautiful sea to the next generation

The sea belongs to all of us, and keeping it clean is important to us. In addition to assessing marine pollution and apprehending parties who break marine environment laws, we work on activities to instruct people and raise awareness about marine environmental protection. The slogan for our work means “Keep the blue sea for the future” in Japanese.

Awareness-raising activities aimed at young people

The JCG cooperates with organizations such as the Japan Coast Guard Foundation to hold marine environment conservation classes and other events with the aim of raising interest in the ocean among children who are the future of Japan, and of nurturing a spirit of protecting the marine environment.



Marine Environment conservation classes (Reading a picture-story show aloud)



Survey on classification of ocean debris



Marine Environment conservation classes (Simple water quality inspections)

Awareness-raising activities for young people

Coast Guard Research Center

We receive requests for appraisals and analysis of evidence of maritime crimes sent from departments throughout Japan. Targets of our examinations include oil suspected to have been discharged from vessels, factory wastewater, pieces of vessel paint, navigational instruments and electronic instruments from capsized vessels, and images from onboard security cameras. We also conduct experiments and research on analysis and identification of drugs and fuel oil, and on oil removal equipment and materials such as oil adsorbents.

* Located on the premises of the Tachikawa Wide-Area Disaster Prevention Base (Tachikawa City, Tokyo), the Center can serve as the JCG's disaster operation base in the event that the JCG's Kasumigaseki building has been hit by a disaster.



Front view of the Coast Guard Research Center



Aerial photo of the Coast Guard Research Center

Test performance of oil disposal



Evaluate paint chip



Oil properties test



Clarify voices

Preparing for Disasters

Maritime disasters consists of disasters caused by accidents and natural disasters, in addition to fire, collision, stranding, capsizing and wreck of ships. Disasters caused by accidents include discharge of oil and hazardous substances in connection with accidents, while natural disasters include those caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, heavy rains and volcanic eruptions.

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.

Saving lives and protecting assets threatened by disaster

Countermeasures for maritime disasters

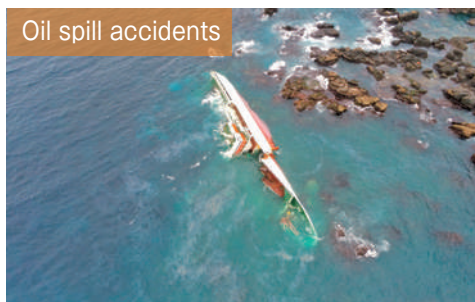
Fire, collisions and wrecks of ships and the resultant discharge of oil or hazardous substances could have vast harmful effects on natural environments and people living nearby. At the JCG, we are working on measures to prevent disasters caused by accidents through efforts like on-board guidance and inspections of large tanker berths, as well as deploying fire prevention materials and patrol vessels equipped with fire-fighting capabilities to various locations as part of a system that is capable of taking action at any time.

We constantly hold training and talks together with local public bodies, the Maritime Disaster Prevention Center and related organizations in Japan and overseas to strengthen our cooperation and expand on our maritime disaster prevention systems.

Vessel fires



Oil spill accidents



Grounding accidents





Response to accidental disasters

Coastal Environmental Information Service website

The 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".

The summarized information is provided via the MDA Situational Indication Linkages (MSIL) so that it can be used by relevant organizations, local governments, and private organizations involved in oil cleanup.



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



National Strike Team

A group of marine disaster prevention specialists, the National Strike Team provides on-site guidance and advice on how to recover oil or noxious liquid substances that have spilled into the sea as well as measures for extinguishing and preventing the spread of fires at sea, and coordinates with all relevant parties involved. The National Strike Team is a specialist in marine disasters, and in situations where specialist knowledge is required, it also coordinates its own cleanup operations.



Oil spill response



Training for response to hazardous liquid substances

Countermeasures for natural disasters

The JCG are committed to developing systems and promoting cooperation with relevant parties in order to carry out rapid countermeasures for natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, heavy rain, and volcanic eruptions in a speedy and accurate manner, including rescuing victims, transporting victims and relief supplies, and surveying of damages caused by the disasters. Moreover, to help clarify the mechanism of earthquake occurrence, we are observing seafloor crustal movements to measure seafloor movements in the Nankai Trough and Japan Trench.

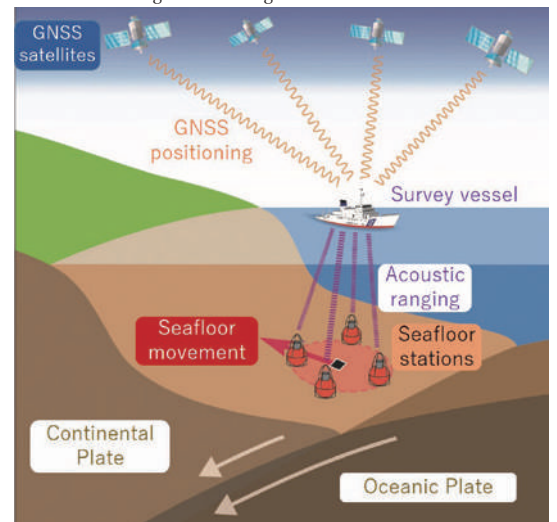
Transportation of relief supplies during the 2024 earthquake on the Noto Peninsula



Water supply support



Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) is a generic term for satellite navigation systems that provide signals to determine the location with global coverage.



Seafloor Geodetic Observation

Exploring the Ocean

All of the information we collect through our detailed marine surveying is managed and provided to the necessary parties for a variety of purposes including securing sovereignty and maritime interests, ensuring maritime traffic safety, protecting marine environments and preventing disasters.

Dedicated to ocean investigation and serve the future

Ocean survey

▶ Surveying with airplane

A laser beam is emitted from an aircraft and the depth of the sea is determined measuring the time it takes for the light to be reflected back from the seafloor to the aircraft.

▶ Surveying with vessel, etc.

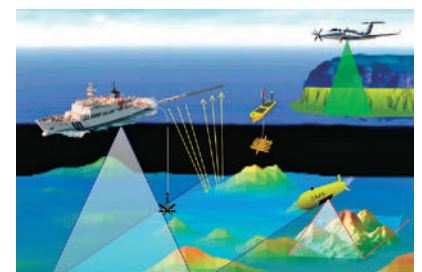
Sound waves emitted from survey vessels and AUVs (autonomous underwater vehicles) are used to observe seafloor topography, crustal structure, seafloor crustal movements, and ocean currents.

▶ Surveying with Autonomous Ocean Vehicle (AOV)

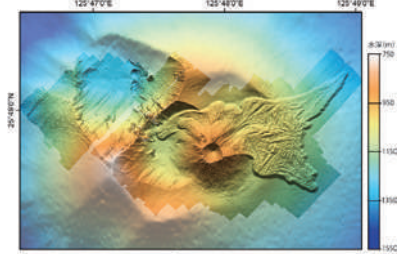
Autonomous ocean vehicles, AOVs, are propelled by waves and can be powered entirely with solar energy, allowing long unmanned observations. We use these to collect information on our seas, including current, wind, wave height and water temperature, and publish this information in real time.

▶ 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



Topography of a submarine volcano revealed using an AUV

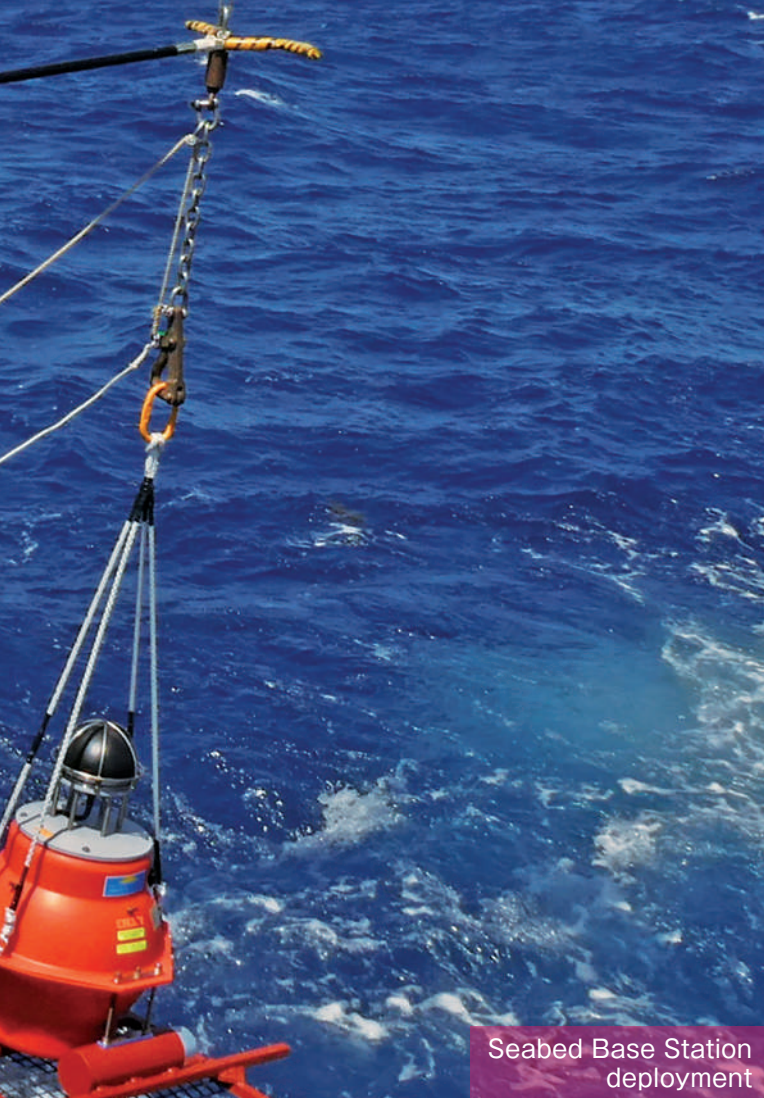
Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)



Autonomous Ocean Vehicle (AOV)

Sampling mud





Seabed Base Station deployment



Observation of volcanic activity (Iwo-to Island)

In November 2023, eruptive activity was confirmed off the southern coast of Iwo-to island. We are conducting observation by an aircraft and issuing navigational warnings to alert nearby vessels.



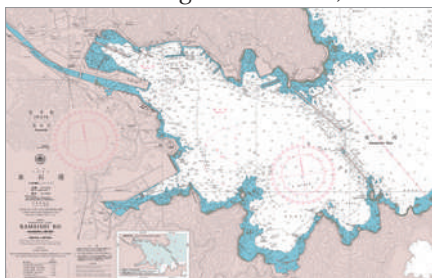
Survey vessel Sakurahibiki

On December 19, 2024, the 27-meter hydrographic survey vessel *Sakura Hibiki* was commissioned at the 10th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters. Compared to the survey vessel *Isoshio*, *Sakura Hibiki* is larger overall. This gives it improved cruising and expanded range of operation, making it possible to survey deeper sea areas.

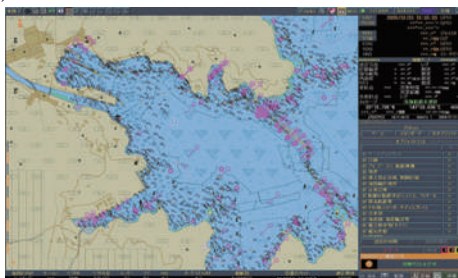
Provision of information

► Nautical chart/Publications

We prepare nautical charts and publications that are indispensable for safety navigation of vessels along with the research results including coastal lines, water depth, current and sea tide.



Paper chart



Electronic navigational chart



Publications

► Notices to Mariners/Navigational Warnings

The JCG publishes safety information as Notices to Mariners to keep the 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.

Notices to Mariners & Navigational Warnings Location Map

https://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/TUHO/vpage/mobile/visualpage_en.html



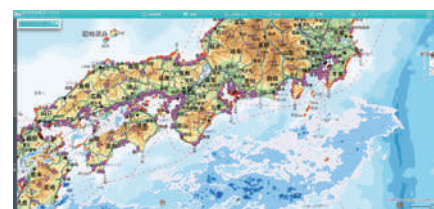
Navigational Warnings

► 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.

Users select the various maritime information that relevant governmental authorities and agencies purpose.

<https://www.msil.go.jp/>



MSIL(MDA Situational Indication Linkages)

Ensuring the Safety of Maritime Traffic

About 1,900 vessel collisions 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 will continue to implement various safety measures to ensure the safety of maritime traffic.

Bringing “Safety” and “Peace of Mind” to the sea surrounding Japan

Safety measures for various sea areas

Congested waters

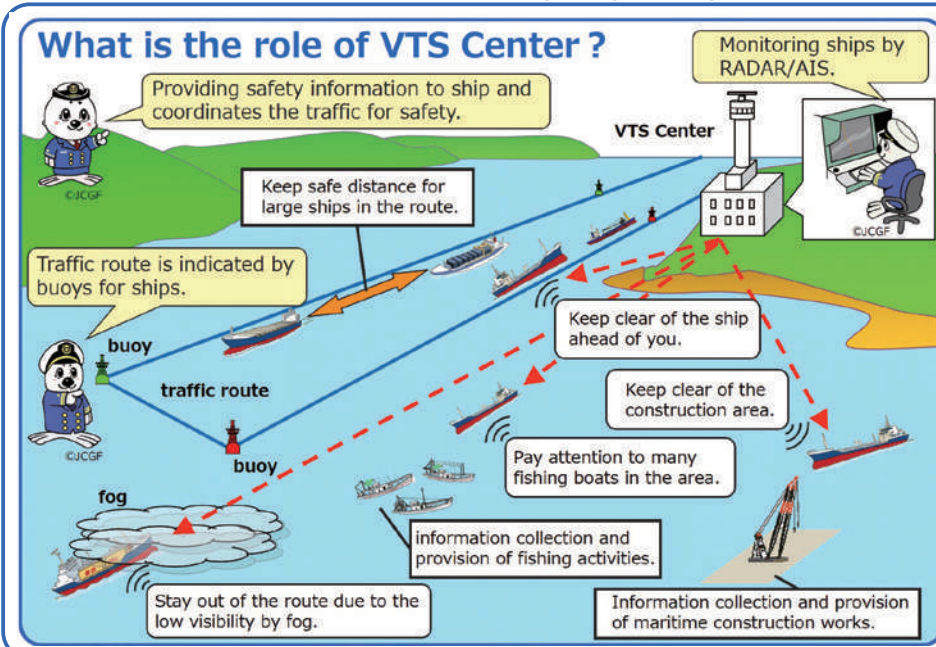
In Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay, Seto Inland Sea and inside ports that are congested with ships, we set up special traffic rules and offer information required for safe navigation of vessels through seven Vessel Traffic Service centers and other offices.

In the port

Based on the Port Regulations Act, 87 ports throughout Japan have been designated as “specified ports.” In order to ensure safety within ports, we conduct activities such as monitoring the status of vessels entering and leaving ports, giving permission for the handling of dangerous goods, and designating berthing locations.

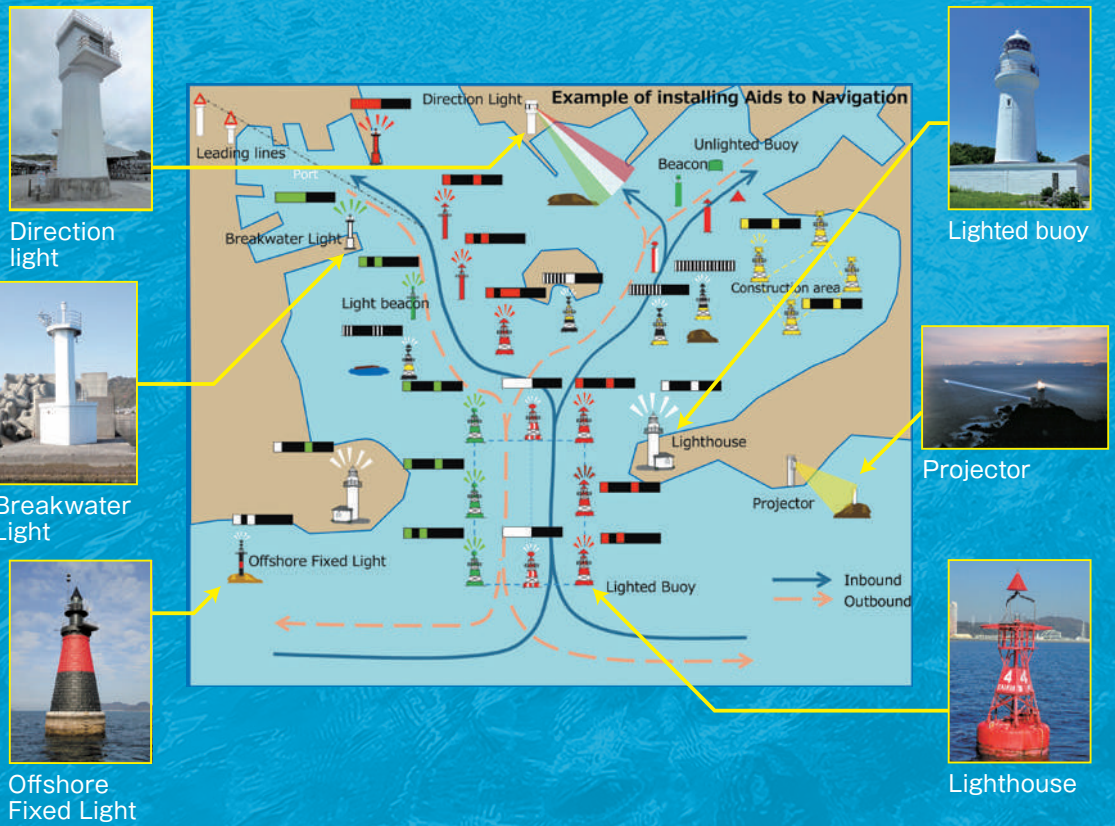
Coast

To operate the navigation aid system using the Automatic Identification System (AIS), send a reminder and provide information to vessels that could lead grounding or dragging of anchor along the coast of Japan.



Aids to Navigation

There are different types of aids to navigation depending on the purpose of their installation, such as lighthouses at the tip of capes, offshore fixed Lights that indicate the presence of obstacles such as reefs, and lighted buoys that indicate the entrance to a traffic route. Aids to navigation are indispensable for sailing vessels in order to confirm their own position and the location of obstacles. As such, these aids to navigation fulfill an important role in ensuring the safety of vessel traffic.



Obaehana Lighthouse (Nagasaki)

Safety measures for marine leisure activities

▶ Prevention activities from maritime accident

To prevent from maritime accident, we carry out a variety of safety awareness activities, including providing on-board guidance, patrolling with the relevant public agencies and organizations, maritime accident prevention seminars, giving classes on safe boating to elementary and junior high school students, and providing safety information through public channels such as social media.

▶ Provision of information

Water Safety Guide

We launched a comprehensive safety information website, the "Water Safety Guide" to ensure that anyone can safely enjoy and avoid accidents with activities such as personal watercrafts, mini-boats and canoes.

Information provision service (Maritime Information and Communication System)

The JCG operate information provision service for small vessels and marine activity to provide emergency information such as missile firing, safety information such as marine construction, weather warnings and weather advisory issued by the Meteorological Agency and weather information (wind direction, wind speed, air pressure and wave height) observed around lighthouses. Users can also receive emergency information such as weather warnings by email.

(Registration page for smartphones and PCs)



Boarding a boat for instructional visit

Maritime accident prevention seminars

Maritime safety school

Joint patrols by relevant public agencies and organizations



Connecting the Seas

Building partnership with global coast guard agencies to make safer seas



It is extremely important for Japan, which is surrounded by the sea on all sides and is a world's leading maritime nation, to cooperate and collaborate with other countries in order for solving various problems smoothly at sea.

The JCG works with coast guard agencies in other countries through multilateral and bilateral frameworks to tackle all issues, such as pirates, suspicious ships, smuggling or illegal migration, maritime disasters, and marine environment conservation toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" where maritime order is maintained by the rule of law. To achieve this goal, JCG supports the development of maritime safety capabilities of coastal states along sea lanes, and makes various efforts in cooperation with international organizations to support foreign partners.

Technical Support for Foreign Countries

The JCG dispatches MCT(Mobile Cooperation Team)* throughout Southeast Asia and various other countries to play a great role in human resource development by providing technical support to each country.

* A special team established in October 2017 to provide support the development of foreign coast guard agencies.



A loading and unloading exercise for Philippine Coast Guard



Conducting Arresting technique training for the Djibouti Coast Guard

Cooperation with International Organizations

We participate in activities of international organizations in various fields, leveraging our knowledge and skills obtained through our operations.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

A specialized organization established to promote international cooperation concerning maritime issues including safety of vessels and contamination of the ocean.

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

An intergovernmental consultative and technical organization established to secure safety of navigation by developing international standards on nautical charts and hydrographic surveys, and promoting international cooperation.

International Organization for Marine Aids to Navigation (IALA)

An international non-governmental organization established with the aim of fostering the safe, economic and efficient movement of vessels through improvement and harmonization of Marine Aids to Navigation worldwide.

Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia-Information Sharing Centre (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 2015, we launched the “Maritime Safety and Security Policy Program”, since then, have received officers of coast guard agencies in Asian countries, etc. and provided master’s Program education on maritime safety policy.

The purposes of this program is to promote cooperation, foster mutual understanding and exchange coast guard personnel among Asian countries.



Courtesy call on Commandant by 10th-batch MSP students

Multilateral Cooperation

Coast Guard Global Summit (CGGS)

From 2017, Japan has been advocating for coast guard agencies around the world to go beyond regional frameworks, share fundamental values such as maintaining maritime order based on the rule of law, and join forces to address global issues.



North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF)

The coast guard agencies of six countries (Japan, Canada, China, South Korea, Russia, and the United States) in the northern Pacific region established this initiative in 2000 at the suggestion of Japan for the purpose of ensuring maritime safety/security in the northern Pacific region and preserving the marine environment.



Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting (HACGAM)

The Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting (HACGAM) has been held since 2004 in response to the proposal of the JCG, aimed at strengthening regional partnership of maritime security activities in Asia.



The 24th North Pacific Coast Guard Forum Summit

Bilateral Cooperation

Bilateral partnerships based on memorandums and agreements have been established in order to maintain and strengthen a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law.

▶ USA

In 2010, we signed a memorandum of cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard to promote cooperation in matters such as the exchange of personnel and information. In 2022, in order to further strengthen cooperation and collaboration, the two sides signed an annex to the memorandum and promoted joint operations, joint training, and exchange between staff and students.



▶ Korea

Since 1999, in order to promote mutual understanding and cooperation in projects, we have held periodic commandant-level consultations and conducted Japan-Korea joint search and rescue training.



▶ Russia

In 2000, we signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation (currently the Border Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation) for mutual cooperation in efforts such as cracking down on smuggling, stowaways, and other illegal activities.



▶ India

Since 2000, we have held periodic commandant-level meetings and collaborative training with the Indian Coast Guard. In 2006, we signed a memorandum of cooperation to strengthen collaboration and cooperation.



▶ Australia

In 2018, we signed a statement of intent to cooperate with the Australian Border Force in human resource development and information exchange related to maritime security. In 2023, we signed a memorandum of cooperation based on the same document in order to further strengthen cooperation.



▶ Vietnam

A memorandum of cooperation was concluded with the Vietnam Coast Guard in 2015. We will also hold periodic annual meetings from 2023.



▶ Philippines

A memorandum of cooperation was concluded with the Philippine Coast Guard in 2017. In 2023, we revised the memorandum and signed an appendix in order to further strengthen collaboration and cooperation. We conduct periodic meetings and joint training, etc.



▶ Indonesia

A memorandum of cooperation was concluded with the Indonesian Maritime Security Organization (BAKAMLA) in 2019. In addition to exchanging information, we also hold regular annual meetings.



Japan Coast Guard Academy

(Kure, Hiroshima)

Various field activities for executive coast guard officers

In order to impart the necessary knowledge and skills to JCG executive officers and to train them mentally and physically, we provide education and training based on the educational policy of cultivating character and leadership, acquiring a high level of learning and insight, and nurturing strong will and physical strength.

Annual events



April	Entrance ceremony Global ocean training voyage departure ceremony
June	JCGA festival
July	Long-distance swimming training International student conference
August	Global ocean training voyage arrival ceremony Sailing cruise Open days
November	Special research presentation
January	Cold endurance training
March	Graduation ceremony



Japan Coast Guard Academy
website
[https://www.academy.kaiho.
mlit.go.jp/english/](https://www.academy.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/english/)

Two programs for becoming a coast guard officer

These programs are designed for cadets to acquire the expert capabilities required of coast guard officers to perform coast guard operations in an increasingly complicated and globalized world, as well as provide special maritime knowledge based on specific fields of study required to obtain national certifications.

Regular Course		<p>This course is intended for persons who have graduated from high school. After enrolling, students will receive a total of 4 years and 9 months of education: 4 years in the Regular Course, 6 months in the Postgraduate Course and 3 months in the Training Course (International Operations Course) after graduation. From the second half of the second year of the Regular Course, students are divided into navigation, engine, and information and communications majors. Additionally, upon graduating from the Regular Course, students can obtain a bachelor's degree in "Maritime Security," as well as qualifications for entering graduate school. Furthermore, in the Postgraduate Course, students undergo practical ocean voyage training around various countries to develop an international perspective. In the Training Course, students acquire practical English ability, knowledge of international relations, and other international business skills, as well as the practical skills required by junior officers.</p>
Primary Officer Candidate Course		<p>This course is intended for persons who have graduated from university. Upon enrollment, students are divided into either navigation or engineering majors, and receive one year of education in the Primary Officer Candidate Course and then are transferred to the Officer Candidate Course (a course for graduates of the Japan Coast Guard School to become executive officers after gaining field experience) for another year of training. Afterwards, similar to graduates of the Regular Course, students will receive a total of 2 years and 9 months of education, including 6 months in the Postgraduate Course and 3 months in the Training Course (International Operations Course).</p>

After Graduation

After assigned as junior officers on patrol vessels, they will engage in search and rescue operations, protecting marine environment, maintaining maritime order and securing the safety of maritime traffic. After this, they work at the headquarters, regional headquarters, and other offices, where they are responsible for planning and proposals in coast guard administration, as well as consulting and coordinating with other ministries, etc. while alternating between on-board and land-based experience, they will develop their career toward a senior officer.

Depending on their desire and aptitude, personnel may also advance to positions such as aircraft pilots, Special Rescue Team (SRT) members, divers, and international investigators, as well as opportunities to be seconded to organizations such as embassies or international organizations. This gives students an opportunity to fulfill an active role in various aspects of coast guard work.

● Career up model course

Career path for graduates of the Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular Course)

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



Career path for graduates of the Japan Coast Guard Academy (Primary Officer Candidate Course) and Officer Candidate Course



Application Qualifications

[Regular Course]

Those for whom two years have not elapsed since the following date of graduation from high school as of April 1, 2025, or those who are expected to graduate by the end of March 2026.

[Primary Officer Candidate Course]

Those who were born on and after April 2, 1995 and graduated from university (except junior college) or are expected to graduate by the end of March 2026, or those who are recognized to have equivalent qualifications by National Personnel Authority.

Number to be admitted

[Regular Course] About 60 personnel

[Primary Officer Candidate Course] About 30 personnel

Application period (Only via internet)

[Regular Course]

Internet : August 21, 2025 ~ September 8, 2025

[Primary Officer Candidate Course]

February 20, 2025 ~ March 24, 2025

Exam schedule

[Regular Course]

First-stage exam : October 25, 2025 , October 26, 2025

Second-stage exam : December 12, 2025

[Primary Officer Candidate Course]

First-stage exam : May 25, 2025

Second-stage exam : July 8, 2025 ~ July 15, 2025

Salary

[Regular Course] About 200,000 yen per month

[Primary Officer Candidate Course] About 220,000 yen per month

Bonus

Twice a year (June, December)

Food, clothing and shelter

Those who enrolled the academy are required to live in dormitory. No enrollment fee, tuition and accommodation fee required.

Meals will be offered and uniforms and bedding will be either offered or lent.

Benefits

Upon acceptance, students are given the status of a national civil servant and will be able to receive various social security benefits as a member of the MLIT Mutual Aid Association.

Japan Coast Guard recruitment website
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/recruitment/>



Japan Coast Guard School

(Maizuru, Kyoto)

Work at the frontline of the field as experts in various fields

The Coast Guard School is an educational institution of the Japan Coast Guard established for the purpose of training coast guard officers who can respond immediately to onsite operations by acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for coast guard duties, and by training their minds and bodies. The school is located in Maizuru City, Kyoto Prefecture, and is surrounded by the sea on three sides.







Annual events

April	April Term Entrance ceremony
May	March training
July	Student festival
August	Long-distance swimming training
September	October Term Graduation ceremony
October	October Term Entrance ceremony
December	Early morning training Early morning training competition
March	April Term Graduation ceremony



Japan Coast Guard School website
<https://www.school.kaiho.mlit.go.jp>

Four programs designed to foster experts

General Course	1 Year	
Navigation/Engine/Supply Course		A program for trainees to acquire the knowledge and skills required for operating of patrol vessels, and the knowledge required for conducting maritime criminal investigations as a JCG officer.
Communications Course		In this course, students acquire the specialized skills necessary to operate and maintain communication equipment as a Coast Guard Officer, as well as the knowledge necessary for maritime crime control. *After graduation, students undergo approximately four months of training to acquire qualifications
Aircraft Maintenance Course		A course designed for students to obtain basic education required for JCG aircraft mechanics and the knowledge necessary for maritime crime control. *After graduation and two years of on-the-job experience, obtain qualification as a second class aircraft maintenance technician (helicopter) at the Miyagi Branch of the Coast Guard School after about 14 months of training
Aviation Program	1 Year	
		This program teaches students the basic knowledge necessary for JCG aircraft pilots of Japan Coast Guard aircraft and the knowledge necessary for maritime crime control. *After graduation, helicopter personnel receive certification after 20 months of training at the Miyagi Branch of the Coast Guard School, and airplane personnel receive certification after approximately 2 years of training at the Kitakyushu Aviation Training Center
Ocean Science Program	1 Year	
		A program which students acquire the knowledge and skills for gathering and analyzing scientific maritime data required to become JCG officer who collect, analyze and provide a range of data required for ensuring safety navigation.
VTS Operator Program	2 Years	
		A program which students learn about the rules of navigation, Maritime English and other special knowledge and skills required to become VTC operators who understand the movements of vessels operating on the seas, perform vessel traffic control and provide needed information.

Patrol vessels and craft etc.
(Guard and Rescue)
(Duties etc.)

Patrol vessels,
Air Station,
Coast Guard Office etc.

Air Station,
Patrol vessels with
helicopters etc.

After completion of designated program, Air Station, Patrol vessels with helicopters (Guard and Rescue Duties etc.)

Hydrographic survey vessel,
Coast Guards Office etc.
(Hydrographic and Oceanographic Duties etc.)

Vessel Traffic Service Center,
Patrol vessels and craft,
Coast Guard Office etc.
(Vessel Traffic Duties etc.)

Intra-regional transfer

Nationwide transfer

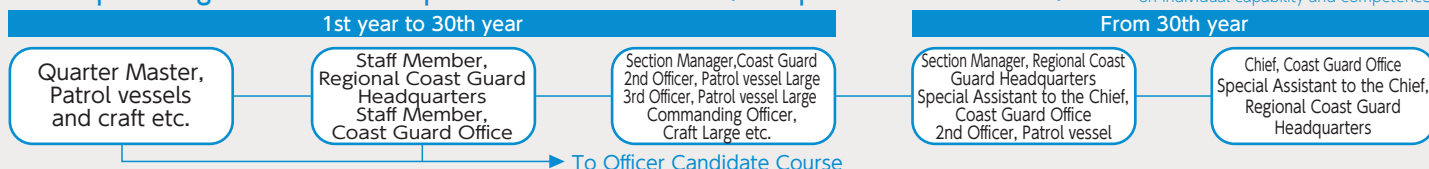
After Graduation

A career path leaning to management positions is also available after being stationed locally for a specific period of time.

● Career up model course

Career path for graduates of the Japan Coast Guard School (example of General Course)

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



The examination can be taken up to 12 years after graduating from high school (for admission in October, up to 13 years after graduating from high school)

Application Qualifications

[Application requirements as of October 2025]

Those for whom thirteen years have not elapsed since the following day of graduation from high school as of April 1, 2025 or those who are expected to graduate from high school by September 2025.

[Application requirements as of April 2026]

Those for whom twelve years have not elapsed since the following day of graduation from high school as of April 1, 2025 or those who are expected to graduate from high school by the end of March 2026.

Number to be admitted (Example from 2025)

[Application requirements as of October 2025]

About 245 personnel

[Application requirements as of April 2026]

General Course: About 315 personnel/VTS Operator Course: About 20 personnel/Ocean Science Course: About 15 personnel/Aviation Course: About 15 personnel

※ Please check the entrance examination information announced by the National Personnel Authority for the number of applicants for 2025.

Application period (Only via internet)

[Recruitment October, 2025]

Internet : February 20, 2025 ~ March 13, 2025

[Recruitment April, 2026]

Internet : July 11, 2025 ~ July 24, 2025

Japan Coast Guard recruitment website
<https://www.kaiho.milt.go.jp/recruitment/>



Exam schedule

[Recruitment October, 2025]

First-stage exam : May 11, 2025

Second-stage exam : June 4, 2025 ~ June 25, 2025

[Recruitment April, 2026]

First-stage exam : September 28, 2025

Second-stage exam : October 21, 2025 ~ October 30, 2025

Third-stage exam (Only Aviation Program) :

December 6, 2025 ~ December 16, 2025

*October enrollment is only for the General Course

Salary

About 200,000 yen per month

Bonus : Twice a year (June, December)

Bonus

Twice a year (June, December)

Food, clothing and shelter

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

Benefits

Upon acceptance, students are given the status of a national civil servant and will be able to receive various social security benefits as a member of the MLIT Mutual Aid Association.

Japan Coast Guard School Moji Branch

(Kitakyushu, Fukuoka)

Qualified personnel accepted as coast guard officers will be active on the front lines as personnel ready to contribute immediately

The JCG is recruiting qualified personnel for vessels, aircraft, and radio communications at its Moji Branch. The Moji Branch conducts beginner training for approximately six months for qualified personnel in vessels, aircraft, and radio communications to hone the knowledge, skills, and physical strength necessary to become a coast guard officer.

After completing the course, personnel will be assigned to a patrol vessel or aircraft crew.



■ Recruitment Examinations for Japan Coast Guard Vessel Crew, Radio Operators, and Aviation Staff

- Persons not eligible to take the examination
 - Persons who have reached the age of 62 on the date of acceptance
 - Qualifications required for the examination
 - Qualifications for marine engineers, radio operators, and airmen
- ※ Please check the recruitment website for details on the recruitment examination.

■ Salary

Based on regulations such as the Act on Special Measures of Employment and Remuneration of Officials with Fixed Term of Office in the Regular Service, salaries are determined according to the employee's career prior to recruitment.

■ Bonus

Twice a year (June, December)

■ Food, clothing and shelter

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

■ Benefits

Upon acceptance, students are given the status of a national civil servant and will be able to receive various social security benefits as a member of the MLIT Mutual Aid Association.



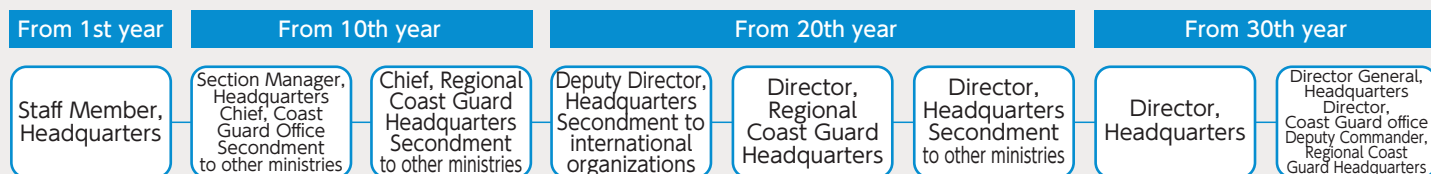
Japan Coast Guard School Moji Branch website
https://www.school.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/introduction/moji_branch.html

Recruitment Examinations for National Public Servant Main Career Track (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.

● Career up model course

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



■ Examination qualifications (2025)

National Civil Servant Recruitment Examination (Career-track Position)

(Examination for graduates of graduate school) Persons born on or after April 2, 1995 who possess the qualifications listed below

(1) Persons who have completed a master's program at a graduate school or a professional graduate school, and who are expected to complete a master's program at a graduate school or a professional graduate school by March 2026

(2) Persons who are recognized by the National Personnel Authority to have qualifications equivalent to those listed in (1) (examination equivalent to university graduate level)

(1) Persons born between April 2, 1995 and April 1, 2004

(2) Persons born on or after April 2, 2004 who possess the qualifications listed below

a. Persons who have graduated from a university (excluding junior colleges; the same shall apply hereinafter) and those who are expected to graduate from a university by March 2026.

b. Persons who are recognized by the National Personnel Authority to have qualifications equivalent to those listed in a.

Recruitment Examinations for National Public Servants General Employment

Japan Coast Guard employees are national public servants in the general service. After passing their employment examination, employees work in areas of the JCG or associated regional bodies such as Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters that are suited to their skills. This may consist of general operations in our administrative category, which encompasses our general affairs, human resources, welfare and accounting divisions, or work in our technical category, which includes our information and communications; vessel building, repair and maintenance; facility management; and route marker maintenance divisions.

■ Examination qualifications (2025)

National Civil Servant Recruitment Examination (General Position (university graduate level))

(1) Persons born between April 2, 1995 and April 1, 2004

(2) Persons born on or after April 2, 2004 who possess the qualifications listed below

a. Persons who have graduated from university, persons who are expected to graduate from university by March 2026, and persons who are recognized by the National Personnel Authority to have qualifications equivalent to said persons.

b. Persons who have graduated from a junior college or technical college, those who are expected to graduate from a junior college or technical college by March 2026, and persons who are recognized by the National Personnel Authority to have qualifications equivalent to said persons.

National Civil Servant Recruitment Examination (General Position (high school graduate level))

(1) Persons for whom two years has not passed since the day after graduating from high school or secondary school as of April 1, 2025, and persons who are expected to graduate from high school or secondary school by March 2026

(2) Persons who are recognized by the National Personnel Authority to have qualifications equivalent to persons listed in (1)



◀ Japan Coast Guard recruitment website

<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/recruitment/>

<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/recruitment/enter/admission/>

Information on each recruitment examination ▶



Student recruitment examinations (Coast Guard Academy, Coast Guard School, Coast Guard School (special))	Japan Coast Guard, General Affairs Department, Education and Training Division, Recruitment Examinations Section TEL : 03-3580-0936
National Comprehensive/General and Specialist Public Servant employment examination (Coast Guard Academy Moji Branch)	Japan Coast Guard, General Affairs Department, Human Resources Division, Recruitment Examinations Section TEL : 03-3591-6361 (ex. 2540 ~ 2542)

Diverse Career Advancement Paths

Active Player as a Specialist in Various Fields

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



Special Guard



National Strike Team



Mobile Rescue Technician



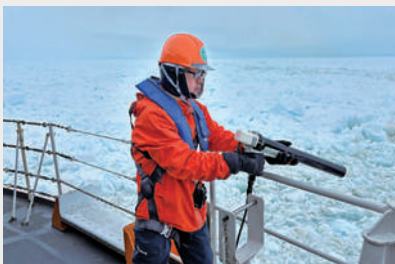
Special Rescue Team



Officer for Ships Technology



Weapon Engineering Official



Member of Antarctic Research Expedition



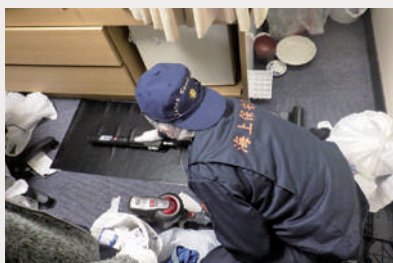
International Investigator



Somalia Dispatched Investigation Team



Director for Test and Researcher



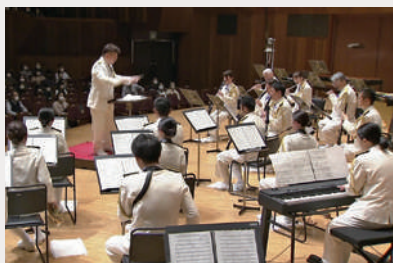
Criminal Identification Officer



Information Processing Officer



Vessel Traffic Service Operator



Japan Coast Guard Band



Academy Instructors

Women's Empowerment in the JCG

More and more women are working with us in an increasing number of areas.



Navigation Officer, Patrol Vessel



Aircraft pilots



Staff Member at the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department

Promotion of Life-Work Balance

The JCG believes that life comes before work, and we encourage every employee to maintain a healthy life-work balance.



Benefits

Working hours / Holidays

- Two days off per week
- Positions assigned to patrol vessels have no fixed holidays. Land-based positions depend on the employment site, however weekends and national holidays are generally holidays. May be called into work on holidays in emergency situations, and in such cases a compensatory holiday is provided.
- Other holiday systems include annual leave, special leave (marriage, fertility treatment, childbirth, childcare participation, child nursing, bereavement, summer holidays, volunteer holidays, etc.), sick leave (for injuries and illnesses), nursing leave.
- Teleworking and other flexible working styles are also available depending on work duties.

Salary

Salaries (including various allowances) for the JCG Officers are paid in accordance with laws and ordinances related to salaries for government officials.

E.g. 1)

Coast Guard Academy graduate(18 years old at the time of enrollment on April 1), Quarter Master on large patrol vessel, 25 years old	Approx. 310,000 yen per month
--	-------------------------------

E.g. 2)

Coast Guard Academy graduate(18 years old at the time of enrollment on April 1), 2nd Officer on large patrol vessel, 25 years old	Approx. 320,000 yen per month
---	-------------------------------

E.g. 3)

Coast Guard Academy graduate (18 years old at the time of enrollment on April 1), 40 years old, with 2 children(dependents are elementary school-aged children).	Land-based duties (Section Manager of Regional Coast Guard Headquarters)	Approx.370,000 yen per month
	Patrol Craft Commanding Officer	Approx.400,000 yen per month

E.g. 4)

Coast Guard Academy graduate(18 years old at the time of enrollment on April 1), Land-based duties (Section Manager of Regional Coast Guard Headquarters), 40 years old, with 2 children(dependents are elementary school-aged children).	Approx. 470,000 yen per month
---	-------------------------------

*The above amount is the monthly base salary amount. Various other allowances are paid including a term-end/diligence allowance (bonus (4.60 months/year)), special work allowance depending on special duties, and regional allowance (0-20%) depending on the work location.

Welfare benefits

< Social security >

Insurance is provided via the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's mutual-benefit association, with various extensive social security programs.

< Government worker accommodation >

Government official accommodation is available around the country, and provided to staff requiring accommodation for work purposes.

< Health management >

Regular physical examinations (or medical check-ups) are provided at least once per year with the aim of identifying illnesses earlier, encouraging faster treatment and ensuring health management of staff. Government official accident compensation is provided in the event there is a disaster while on official duties or while commuting, in accordance with the National Public Officers' Accident Compensation Act.

Accommodation and recreation facilities operated by organizations such as the Federation of National Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Associations can also be used, as well as other loan schemes and payment programs as part of an extensive employee welfare benefits system.

< Life-work balance support system >

A comprehensive support system for achieving a life-work balance is available for employees involved in child-raising or nursing (e.g. maternity leave, nursing leave, overtime exemptions, flextime work styles, etc.).

Rank Insignia

Sleeve Insignia								
Chest Insignia								
Epaulet								
	Commandant	Vice Commandant Vice Commandant for Operations	Coast Guard Superintendent 1st Grade Upper Half	Coast Guard Superintendent 1st Grade Lower Half	Coast Guard Superintendent 2nd Grade	Coast Guard Superintendent 3rd Grade		
Coast Guard Superintendent								
Sleeve Insignia								
Chest Insignia								
Epaulet								
	Coast Guard Officer 1st Grade	Coast Guard Officer 2nd Grade	Coast Guard Officer 3rd Grade	Junior Coast Guard Officer 1st Grade	Junior Coast Guard Officer 2nd Grade	Junior Coast Guard Officer 3rd Grade	Coast Guard Academy Cadet	Coast Guard School Student
	————— Coast Guard Officer —————			————— Junior Coast Guard Officer —————				

Staff Badge

Commandant	Vice Commandant Vice Commandant for Operations	Executive "A" (Director General, Headquarters/Commander, Regional Coast Guard Headquarters etc.)	Executive "B" (Director, Coast Guard office/Chief Officer, etc.)	Coast Guard Officer

Eaves Chapter

Greater than Coast Guard Superintendent 1st Grade	Coast Guard Superintendent 2nd Grade 3rd Grade	Not greater than Coast Guard Officer 1st Grade

Emblem

Aviation Officer (Pilot)	Mobile Rescue Technician
Aviation Officer (Other Aviation Officer)	International Investigator
Special Security Team	Diver
Special Rescue Team	Paramedic
National Strike Team	Emergency Medical Technician
JCG Band	VTS Operator (VTS: Vessel Traffic Service)

Award Commemorative Emblem

No.1 Award Commemorative Emblem JCG Distinguished Service Award Winner (Commandant Award)	No.7 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Laureate (Prime Minister of Japan Award)
No.2 Award Commemorative Emblem JCG Achievements Award Winner (Commandant Award)	No.8 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Excellence Award Organization (Prime Minister of Japan Award)
No.3 Award Commemorative Emblem JCG Invention and Innovation Award Winner (Commandant Award)	No.9 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Laureate (Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Award)
No.4 Award Commemorative Emblem Personal award/Certificate winner (Commandant Award)	No.10 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Excellence Award Organization (Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Award)
No.5 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Excellence Award Organization (Commandant Award)	No.11 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Laureate (Minister of State/President of the National Personnel Agency Award)
No.6 Award Commemorative Emblem Award Organization/Certificate award recipient (Commandant Award)	No.12 Award Commemorative Emblem Certificate of Excellence Award Organization (Minister of State/President of the National Personnel Agency Award)

Interaction with the People

We hold various events and concerts by the JCG band all over Japan as well as upload videos of performances to YouTube in order to deepen people's understanding of the JCG.

We also upload images of training and other operations, details of safety awareness programs and information on events in a timely manner to X and Instagram, so please have a look there.

X



Instagram



YouTube



Performance by the Japan Coast Guard Band



Museum

Coast Guard Museum

The Japan Coast Guard Museum has approximately 1,000 exhibits including photographs of retired patrol ships, airplanes and helicopters, various models, and panels showing the JCG's operations. In addition, we exhibit the front part of the bridge of the patrol vessel *Amami*, which was shot by an unidentified vessel in the southwestern waters of Kyushu in the Spy Ship Incident.



Coast Guard Museum, Yokohama (Spy Ship Display)

It also exhibits the spy ship hull that was sunk in the southwestern waters of Kyushu in the Spy Ship Incident on December 22, 2001, along with weaponry such as automatic rifles and rocket launchers, an around 1/2 scale model of the front part of patrol vessel *Amami*'s bridge, and damaged items such as navigation instruments.



Hydrographic and Oceanographic Museum

In addition to exhibits of historically important materials such as real instruments and Japan's first nautical charts, there is also a hands-on corner where visitors can create a large 3D hydrographic charts and bags made from nautical charts.



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

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 HQs Japan Coast Guard Museum, Yokohama

Location	1F Aomi Government Building, 2-5-18, Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo
Hours	10:00 ~ 17:00 (closed 12:00-13:00)
Closed	Mondays and Tuesdays, New Year holiday period
Admission	Free
Contact point	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Museum

Friends of the JCG

Established to bring together people who love the sea, to gain a proper understanding of the JCG activities, to promote interaction with coast guard officers who work hard on the front lines day and night, and to foster friendships among members.

website <http://bcl65093.la.cocan.jp/>



Blue Feather Donation campaign

The Blue Feather Donation campaign is run by Marine Rescue Japan to support the life-saving activities of volunteers assisting people stranded at sea. The JCG also supports the activities run by Marine Rescue Japan.

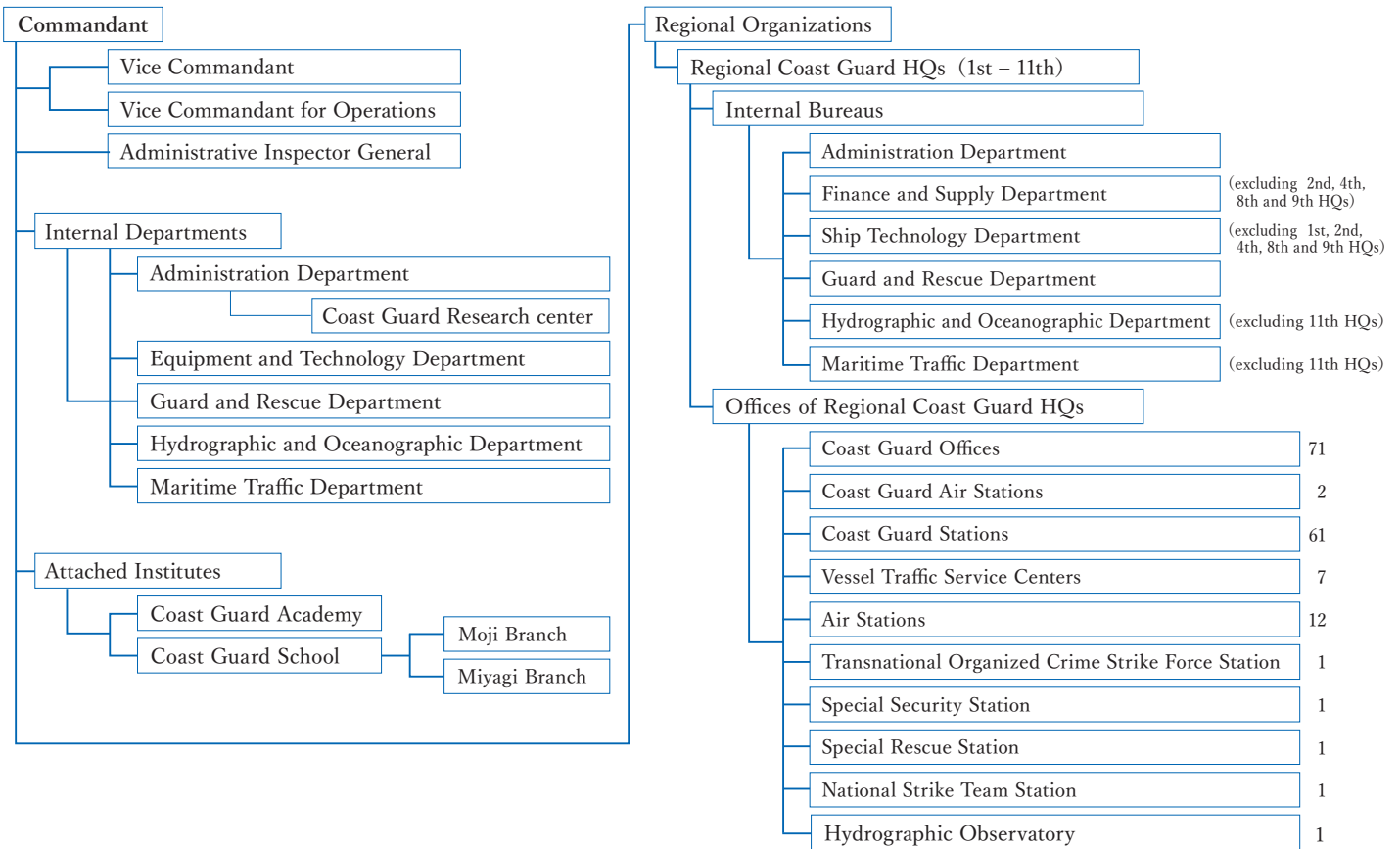
【Contact: Marine Rescue Japan】 TEL 03-3222-8066

website <https://www.mrj.or.jp/>



Organizational Structure

Organization (As of April 1, 2025)



Strengthening Maritime Security Capabilities

1. Advanced security capabilities in the Senkaku territorial sea in preparation for new threats

In addition to responding to the increasing size, armament, and reinforcement of China Coast Guard vessels, we are also maintaining a fleet of patrol vessels for dealing with all kinds of situations; for example, the arrival of large numbers of China Coast Guard vessels and large Chinese fishing vessels. Proceed with maintenance.

2. Seamless wide-area sea surveillance capabilities using new technology, etc.

We are building a surveillance system that efficiently utilizes unmanned aircraft, airplanes, and helicopters. We are also strengthening our information gathering and analysis capabilities through information analysis that utilizes next-generation satellites and new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI)

3. Robust incident handling capabilities that can respond to the simultaneous occurrence of large-scale and serious incidents

In order to strengthen our response system for serious incidents such as the threat of terrorism to nuclear power plants, illegal fishing operations by large numbers of foreign fishing boats, and large-scale disasters including those which require the evacuation of residents, we will strengthen the functions of patrol vessels and conduct surveys and research.

4. Capabilities for strategically cooperating and supporting domestic and international related organizations

We will further strengthen information sharing and coordination systems with related organizations such as the police, the Ministry of Defense, and the Self-Defense Forces. Moreover, in order to realize a free and open Indo-Pacific, we will share with the coast guard agencies of each country the importance of maintaining maritime order based on laws and rules. We will also further promote cooperation and collaboration with foreign coast guard agencies, as well as for support for improving maritime security capabilities in other countries.

5. Capabilities for advantageous oceanographic research that contributes to securing maritime interests

In order to appropriately assert Japan's position in response to other countries' claims on maritime boundaries, etc., we will develop and improve the functionality of hydrographic survey vessels and surveying equipment, and proceed with oceanographic research and analysis of survey data.

6. Strong business foundation capabilities

In order to steadily strengthen maritime security capabilities, we will expand our education and training facilities, and will ensure the robustness of information and communication systems for responding to new cybersecurity threats. Furthermore, we will maintain stations necessary for the maintenance of patrol vessels, craft, and airplanes, secure the operating costs necessary for the activities of patrol vessels, craft, and airplanes, systematically replace and maintain aging patrol vessels, craft, and airplanes, and extend the lifespan of patrol vessels.

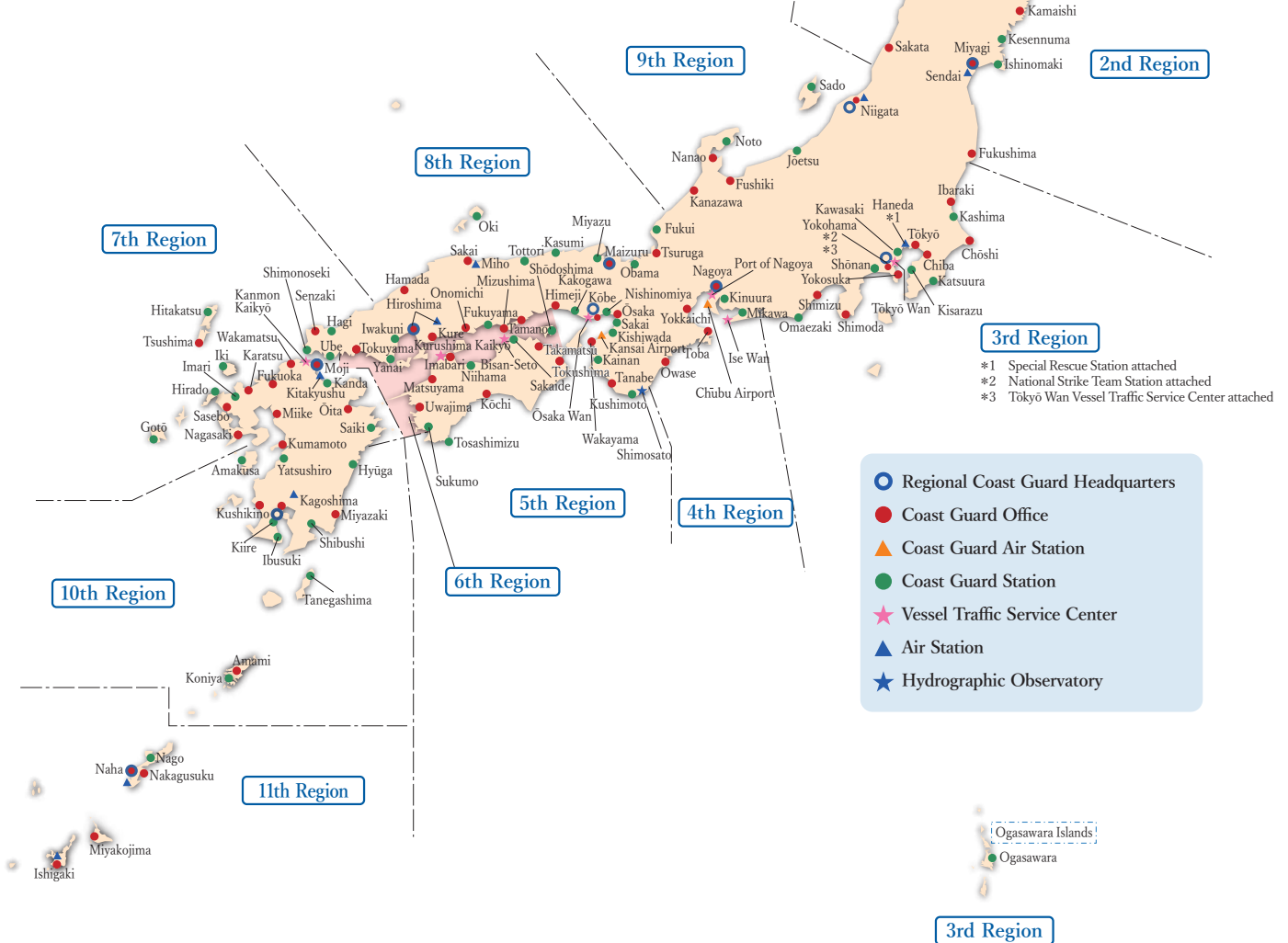
Fleet Strength (As of April 1, 2025)

Vessels and Craft 476	Patrol Vessels	147
	Patrol Craft	239
	Special Guard and Rescue Craft	67
	Hydrographic Survey Vessels	15
	Lighthouse Service Vessels	5
	Training Vessels	3
Aircraft 98	Airplanes	35
	Helicopters	60
	Remotely Piloted Aircraft System	3
Aids to Navigation 5,108	Lighthouses	3,103
	Light buoys	1,152
	Other Aids to Navigation	853

Budget and Personnel

Budget (The beginning of the fiscal year 2025)	279.1 billion yen
Personnel (The end of the fiscal year 2025)	14,889 persons

Location Map (As of April 1, 2025)





■ Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department

3-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
TEL 03-3595-3601
<https://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/>

■ Japan Coast Guard Academy

5-1, Wakaba-cho, Kure City, Hiroshima
TEL 0823-21-4961
<https://www.academy.kaiho.mlit.go.jp>

■ Japan Coast Guard School

2001, Aza Nagahama, Maizuru City, Kyoto
TEL 0773-62-3520
<https://www.school.kaiho.mlit.go.jp>

■ Japan Coast Guard School Moji Branch

3-3-1, Shiranoe, Moji-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka
TEL 093-341-8131
https://www.school.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/introduction/moji_branch.html

■ Japan Coast Guard School Miyagi Branch

4, Aza Kitanaganuma, Shimonogo, Iwanuma City, Miyagi
TEL 0223-24-2338
https://www.school.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/introduction/miyagi_branch.html

■ 1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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

■ 2nd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

3-4-1, Teizandori, Shiogama City, Miyagi
TEL 022-363-0111
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/02kanku/>

■ 3rd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

5-57, Kitanakadori, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa
TEL 045-211-1118
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/03kanku/>

■ 4th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

2-3-12, Irifune, Minato-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi
TEL 052-661-1611
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/04kanku/>

■ 5th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

1-1, Hatoba-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo
TEL 078-391-6551
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/05kanku/>

■ 6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

3-10-17, Ujinakaigan, Minami-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima
TEL 082-251-5111
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/06kanku/>

■ 7th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

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

■ 8th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

901, Aza Shimofukui, Maizuru City, Kyoto
TEL 0773-76-4100
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/08kanku/>

■ 9th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

1-2-1, Misaki-cho, Chuo-ku, Niigata City, Niigata
TEL 025-285-0118
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/09kanku/>

■ 10th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

4-1, Higashikoorimoto-cho, Kagoshima City, Kagoshima
TEL 099-250-9800
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/10kanku/>

■ 11th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

2-11-1, Minato-machi, Naha City, Okinawa
TEL 098-867-0118
<https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/11kanku/>



Japan Coast Guard Annual Report

The annual report concerning operations of the JCG is published in May every year.



Japan Coast Guard Journal

Public relations magazine of Japan Coast Guard. They are available from offices of the JCG all over Japan.

