

2010 年漁期の日本のみなまぐろ漁業のレビュー

Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2010 Fishing Season

要約

2010 年漁期に、日本の 85 隻のマグロ漁船により 2,081 トンのミナミマグロが漁獲された。

**Abstract**

In the 2010 fishing season, 2,081 MT of SBT was caught by 85 Japanese tuna fishing vessels.

改訂内容

セクション7の（6）～（8）を追加した。

Revised: (6) – (8) of the Section 7 have been added.

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### Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2010 Fishing Season

#### 1. 序文

##### Preface

我が国は、2006 年漁期より、みなみまぐろ漁業管理制度の抜本的な改正を行った。新制度は、漁業者別・漁船別の漁獲割当とするとともに、魚体へのタグ装着義務付け、水揚げ港を指定する等の内容となっており、2006 年 4 月 1 日に施行した（詳細は別添を参照）。加えて、2010 年 1 月 1 日より、CCSBT 漁獲証明制度を開始した。

Japan has conducted radical reform of the Southern bluefin tuna fishery management scheme since the 2006 fishing season. A new system includes individual quota allocation to each fisher/vessel, mandatory tagging of caught fish and designated landing ports. These measures came into enforce on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 (see appendix for further details). In addition to these measures, the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme has been implemented since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

2010 年漁期については、現時点で全ての陸揚げが終了していないため、最終的な漁獲量は確定していないが、RTMP 報告に基づく暫定値は、2,081 トンである。

In relation to the 2010 fishing season, the final total catch is not available at the time of writing this report because all landings have not been completed yet. However, its estimate based on the RTMP reports is 2081 t.

#### 2. 努力量に関する操業上の制約

##### Restrictions on fishing operation with regard to efforts

2006 年漁期より、漁業者別・漁船別の漁獲割当により、操業隻数を制限しつつ管理を行った。さらに、日本のまぐろ漁船を監視するため、日本政府は取締船を派遣した。

Japan has been conducting management of its fishing by controlling the number of fishing vessels thorough the individual quota system since the 2006 fishing season. Furthermore, Japanese government has deployed surveillance vessels to supervise Japanese tuna fishing vessels.

### 3. 漁獲量及び努力量

#### Catch and Efforts

2010年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船は85隻であった（なお、詳細についてはCCSBT-ESC/1107/SBT Fisheries/Japanを参照されたい）。遊漁者によるミナミマグロの漁獲報告もなかった。日本のまぐろ漁船が漁獲したミナミマグロは、すべて国内消費されると見なす。

There were 85 fishing vessels which fished SBT in the 2010 fishing season (for further details, see CCSBT-ESC/1107/SBT Fisheries/Japan). There was also no SBT catch reported from recreationals. All SBT that Japanese tuna vessels caught were estimated to be consumed domestically.

### 4. 過去の漁獲量及び努力量

#### Historical catch and efforts

(1) 2008年漁期は、我が国割当量（3,000トン）に対して、漁獲実績は2,919トンであった。

Japan's catch against its allocation (3000 t) was 2919 t for the 2008 fishing season.

(2) 2009年漁期は、我が国割当量（3,000トン）に対して、漁獲実績は2,816トンであった。

Japan's catch against its allocation (3000 t) was 2816 t for the 2009 fishing season.

### 5. 年間の船団規模及び分布

#### Fleet number and distribution

2010年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船数は85隻であった。

The number of fishing vessels which fished SBT was 85 during 2010 fishing season.

### 6. 過去の船団規模及び分布

#### Historical fleet number and distribution

2006年漁期以降、漁業者別・漁船別の漁獲割当制度を導入し、2006年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船数は133隻であった。その後、2007年漁期、2008年漁期、2009年漁期、2010年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船数はそれぞれ138隻、126

隻、99 隻、85 隻であった。

Japan has implemented individual quota allocation to each fisher/vessel since the 2006 fishing season. The number of fishing vessels that fished SBT was 133 during the 2006 fishing season. After that, the numbers of the vessels were 138, 126,99 and 85 during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 fishing season respectively.

Fishing Season	Number of vessels
2006	133
2007	138
2008	126
2009	99
2010	85

## 7. 漁業監視

### Surveillance

(1) 2006 年漁期より、既存の管理制度（例：取締船の派遣、VMS によるモニタリング）に加え、漁船・漁業者別漁獲割当、採捕したミナミマグロへのタグ装着の義務化、指定港水揚げ（水産庁漁業監督官による全量検査）、違法に採捕したミナミマグロの所持販売禁止を内容とする新たなミナミマグロの管理制度を導入した（Appendix 1 参照）。

In addition to the existing management schemes (deploying government surveillance vessels and monitoring by VMS), Japan has implemented new management schemes since the 2006 fishing season, including individual SBT quota to each fisher/vessel, mandatory tagging to caught SBT, designated landing ports (in which all SBT are inspected by an official government inspector) and prohibition on possessing or selling illegally caught SBT. (see Appendix 1).

(2) 加えて、2010 年 1 月 1 日より、CCSBT が 2000 年 6 月 1 日に採択した CCSBT みなみまぐろ統計証明制度に代わり CCSBT 漁獲証明制度を開始した。

Furthermore, the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme has been implemented since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010, which replaced the CCSBT Statistical Documentation scheme that was adopted on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2000 by the Commission.

(3) 日本政府は、漁場への取締船の派遣、無作為に選択したミナミマグロ漁船への科学オブザーバーの乗船、すべてのミナミマグロ漁船への VMS 搭載の要請、日本政府に対する漁船位置の日報、漁業を管理・監視するために必要な措置を講じた。

The Japanese government has conducted several measures required to manage and supervise the fishery. They are: deploying a surveillance vessel to the fishing ground; boarding of scientific observers to SBT fishing vessels selected at random; and requiring all vessels to equip the VMS and to report their position at sea to the government.

(4) 2010 年漁期において、2 隻の取締船がミナミマグロ漁場に派遣された。

Two surveillance vessels were deployed to the SBT fishing ground during 2010 fishing season.

(5) 11 名の科学オブザーバーが派遣された。日本のミナミマグロ漁船のオブザーバー・カバー率は、漁船数の 9.6%、釣钩数の 6.5%、ミナミマグロ漁獲尾数の 7.2%であった。オブザーバーを派遣するにあたり、総額約 1,860 万円 (233 千 US\$) を要した。科学オブザーバー活動の詳細については、CCSBT-ESC/1107/23 を参照されたい。

Eleven scientific observers were deployed. The observer coverage rates for Japanese SBT fishing vessels were 9.6% for fishing vessels, 6.5% for hooks and 7.2% for SBT catch. It cost about 18,600,000 yen (US\$233,223) to deploy these observers. Further details of its activities are provided in CCSBT-ESC /1107/23.

(6) 放流・投棄については、RTMP による漁業者からの報告に基づくと、日本延縄漁船からは 2009 年に 9811 尾、2010 年に 4244 尾のミナミマグロが放流された。目測による放流魚の重量データによると、2009 年には放流魚の 80.3%が、2010 年には放流魚の 51.0%が 20kg 未満 (4 歳魚以下) であった。漁獲時に元気であった個体は放流しても生存すると仮定した場合、放流魚の 75%は生残すると考えられた。放流・投棄の詳細については、CCSBT-ESC/1107/32 を参照されたい。

With regard to release/discards, based on the RTMP data, Japanese longline vessels released 9811 and 4244 SBT in 2009 and 2010 calendar year, respectively. According to the visual measurement by the fishermen, 80.3% and 51.0% of them were <20 kg

(correspond to age  $\leq 4$ ) in 2009 and 2010, respectively. If “Vigorous condition” fishes when they were captured could survive after release, it was estimated that the 75% of the released small-sized SBT would be still alive. Further details are provided in CCSBT-ESC /1107/32.

(7) ミナミマグロ以外のマグロ漁業・水揚げ・輸入に関するモニタリングを改善に関して、ミナミマグロ以外のマグロ魚種として水揚げ・輸入されたマグロ製品を確認するため、DNA 検査を行った（2010 年に 1000 サンプルを実施）。結果、その他のマグロ類に偽装したミナミマグロは 2010 年には発見されなかった。

Regarding improvement of monitoring of fisheries for and landings/imports of other tuna species, Japan implemented DNA analysis (1,000 samples in 2010) in order to verify tuna products landed/imported as other (non SBT) species. In 2010, there was no detection of disguised SBT in the analysis.

(8) CDS 決議パラ 5. 8 に関連し、日本は、2006 年より、日本船が漁獲した SBT の 100% 検査を、日本港への landing 時に実施している。この検査の結果を CDS 文書（CMF）に記載された情報と照合した後に、その CDS 文書を validate している。

また、2007 年より毎年、日本市場におけるミナミマグロ流通のモニタリングを行い、結果を CCSBT の関連会合に報告している。このモニタリングの詳細については、CCSBT-ESC/1107/27 参照。

In relation to Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution, from 2006, Japan has conducted inspections of all SBTs caught by Japanese fishing vessels when such SBTs are landed at Japanese ports. After cross-checking the inspection results and information on CDS documents (CMF), Japan validates the documents.

Japan has also conducted monitoring of SBT trading since 2007, and reported the results to the relevant CCSBT meetings. Further details are provided in CCSBT-ESC /1107/27.

## 8. その他の要因

### Other factors

#### 輸入／輸出統計

## **Import/export statistics**

2010年に日本に輸入されたミナミマグロは8,861トン(製品重量)で、2009年を1,433トン下回る結果となった。輸入ミナミマグロの大半はCCSBTメンバーからのものであった(1.豪州、2.台湾、3.韓国)。特にオーストラリアからの輸入は6,523トンとなり、ミナミマグロ総輸入量の74%を占めた(Appendix 2参照)。

6523 t (product weight) of SBT was imported by Japan in 2010, which is 1433 t less than the amount imported during 2009. Most of the SBT were exported by CCSBT Members (1<sup>st</sup> Australia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Taiwan, 3<sup>rd</sup> South Korea). In particular, the imports from Australia were 6523 t accounting for 74% of total Japan`s SBT imports (see Appendix 2).

## **生態学的関連種**

### **ERS**

観測されたERS死亡の要約はAppendix3参照。

Summary of observed ERS mortality for longline fisheries is attached as Appendix 3.

## Appendix 1

### Japanese New SBT Fishery Regulation

The following is an outline of Japan's new regulation which was executed from 1 April 2006.

- The new regulation introduced an individual SBT quota system for individual fishing vessel.
- It includes a tagging system that requires Japanese fishermen to tag each individual SBT caught, and the tag must have a serial number and fishing vessel's call sign.
- It also requires Japanese fishermen to land their SBT at eight designated ports only, and all SBT landings will be inspected by governmental-official inspectors from the Fisheries Agency.
- In the new regulation, not only the fishermen, but also companies (i.e. buyers and sellers) that knowingly purchase or process illegally caught and landed SBT will be considered to have committed a criminal offence and will be subject to penalties. The penalties could be up-to 2-years imprisonment and/or up-to five hundred thousand yen fine.

In case of serious offenses, the concerned fishermen will be deprived all SBT quota for the next five years.



**SBT Import Statistics of Japan**

Appendix 2

**Japanese Import of SBT by Country/Area (Fresh•Chilled and Frozen)**

(unit: kg)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December	from January to December
Australia	3,195,903	6,125,027	6,256,201	6,987,421	7,831,621	8,185,820	8,237,206	6,368,352	9,748,627	8,740,606	8,609,706	8,439,729	7,023,276	8,184,586	6,523,495
Taiwan	1,396,915	516,055	1,481,378	1,611,250	1,357,906	1,478,751	1,005,656	991,599	1,089,597	765,758	874,689	564,898	580,953	626,293	983,563
Korea	562,573	671,497	1,649,851	1,056,953	785,426	932,889	954,285	491,446	138,277	51,752	101,252	325,584	767,253	1,223,381	829,662
New Zealand	128,249	88,640	120,176	213,576	212,316	199,813	240,338	260,731	228,905	147,431	105,945	143,282	95,128	158,908	249,474
Indonesia	317,687	368,634	282,265	310,552	127,012	77,528	181,322	48,825	23,899	23,744			10,019	42,445	225,611
Seychel				1,129		32,435	176,740								
Philippines	182		4,415	69,170	15,041	16,197	54,828	44,678	84,897	44,835	7,307	64,221	45,469	58,019	37,734
China *				373	3,738	3,172	15,173	35,004	1,508						
South Africa								4,201			2,523	5,904	4,413	503	11,475
Honduras	179,918	55,286	144,138	244,423	17,048										
Singapore	43,835	17,199	18,936	21,827	3,423										
Guam	680	454	3,673	2,429	1,900										
Fiji		396	181	972	526										
EQ Guinea			130,846	32,258	446										
Palau	569	690		1,073	166										
Thailand	333	376		645	125										
Belize	9,534	278	91,849	39,580											
Combdodia			17,301	4,374											
Malaysia			271	836											
Greece				502											
Uruguay	102	1,028		186											
Tonga				162											
USA			2,062												
Panama		212,632													
Croatia		729							9,980 <sup>1</sup>						
F.S of Micronesia		195													
Maldives		163													
New Caledonia		119													
Portugal		93													
Vanuatu	17,855														
France	2,995														
Chile	334														
Cook Islands	140														
Spain															
Tunisia									47,144 <sup>1</sup>						
Total	5,857,804	8,059,491	10,203,543	10,599,691	10,356,694	10,926,605	10,865,548	8,244,836	11,372,834	9,774,126	9,701,422	9,543,618	8,526,511	10,294,135	8,861,014

Source: Japan Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

<sup>1</sup> These figures are believed to be northern bluefin tuna so they should not be considered part of the global SBT catch.

### Appendix 3

Summary of observed ERS mortality for longline fisheries

	2008	2009	2010
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	19,134,040	12,861,330	12,632,967
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	3.34%	5.20%	6.5%
Total number of observed seabird interactions (mortality)	181 (167)	112 (108)	288 (259)
Total number of observed shark interactions (mortality)	2,735 (1,100)	3,776 (2,901)	2,608 (1,912)
Total number of observed sea turtle interactions (mortality)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (0)