2011 年漁期の日本のみなみまぐろ漁業のレビュー

Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2011 Fishing Season

要約

2011 年漁期に、日本の 82 隻のマグロ漁船により 2,585 トンのミナミマグロが漁獲された。

Abstract

In the 2011 fishing season, 2,585 MT of SBT was caught by 82 Japanese tuna fishing vessels.

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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 1st April 2006 (see appendix for further details). In addition to these measures, the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme has been implemented since 1st January 2010.

2011 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、2,585 トンである。

In relation to the 2011 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 2,585t.

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

2011 年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船は 82 隻であった（なお、詳細についてはCCSBT-ESC/1208/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 82 fishing vessels which fished SBT in the 2011 fishing season (for further details, see CCSBT-ESC/1208/SBT Fisheries/Japan). There was also no SBT catch reported from recreational. 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) 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 (3,000 t) was 2,816 t for the 2009 fishing season.

(2) 2010 年漁期は、我が国割当量（2,200 トン※）に対して、漁獲実績は 2,081 トンであった。

※NZ から日本への委譲枠（139 トン）を含む。

Japan’s catch against its allocation (2,200t*) was 2,081 t for the 2010 fishing season.

* The amount of allocation transferred from NZ to Japan NZ (139t) is included.

5. 年間の船団規模及び分布

Fleet number and distribution

2011 年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船数は 82 隻であった。

The number of fishing vessels which fished SBT was 82 during 2011 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、2011 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、82 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, 85 and 82 during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 fishing season respectively.

Fishing Season	Number of vessels
2006	133
2007	138
2008	126
2009	99
2010	85
2011	82

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. (ee 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 1st January 2010, which replaced the CCSBT Statistical Documentation scheme that was adopted on 1st 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)　2011 年漁期において、1 隻の取締船がミナミマグロ漁場に派遣された。

One surveillance vessels were deployed to the SBT fishing ground during 2011 fishing season.

(5)　16 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 14.8%、釣鈎数の 11.8%、ミナミマグロ漁獲尾数の 14.8%であった。オブザーバーを派遣するにあたり、総額約 3,414 万円（422 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/1208/27 を参照されたい。

Sixteen scientific observers were deployed. The observer coverage rates for Japanese SBT fishing vessels were 14.8% for fishing vessels, 11.8% for hooks and 14.8% for SBT catch. It cost about 34,140,000 yen (US$422,258) to deploy these observers. Further details of its activities are provided in CCSBT-ESC /1208/27.

(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 2010 年に 4244 尾、2011 年に 3988 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、2010 年には放流魚の 51.0%が、2011 年には放流魚の 79%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、仮に漁業者が生死を問わずミナミマグロを放流したとしても、2011 年には 84%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/1208/40 を参照されたい。

With regard to release/discards, based on the RTMP data, Japanese longline vessels released 4244 and 3988 SBT in 2010 and 2011 calendar year, respectively. According to the visual measurement by the fishermen, 51.0% and 79.0% of them were <20 kg (correspond to age ≤4) in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Even if Japanese fishermen release the SBT without regard to the fish condition (dead or alive), under the assumption that“Vigorous” fish could survive after release, it was estimated that the 84% of the released small-sized SBT in 2011 would be still alive. Further details are provided in CCSBT-ESC /1208/40.

(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（2011 年に 1,500 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 2011 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 (1,500 samples in 2011) in order to verify tuna products landed/imported as other (non SBT) species.　In 2011, 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/1208/31 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 /1208/31.

8. その他の要因

Other factors

輸入／輸出統計

Import/export statistics

2011 年に日本に輸入されたミナミマグロは 8,668 トン（製品重量）で、2010 年を 193 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 7,079 トンとなり、ミナミマグロ総輸入量の 81%を占めた（Appendix 2 参照）。

8,668 t (product weight) of SBT was imported by Japan in 2011, which is 193 t less than the amount imported during 2010. Most of the SBT were exported by CCSBT Members (1st Australia, 2nd Taiwan, 3rd South Korea). In particular, the imports from Australia were 7,079 t accounting for 81% 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.

Appendix 2

SBT Import Statistics of Japan in 2011

Unit:KG

		Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
South African Republic	Fresh	7,586	0	0	0	0	169	0	7,417	0	0	0	0	0
	Frozen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	7,586	0	0	0	0	169	0	7,417	0	0	0	0	0
INDNESIA	Fresh	154,898	16,634	16,713	34,075	12,372	742	0	0	556	7,938	41,321	14,559	9,988
	Frozen	175,954	0	46,748	2,431	0	240	0	44,612	0	0	54,082	27,841	0
	TOTAL	330,852	16,634	63,461	36,506	12,372	982	0	44,612	556	7,938	95,403	42,400	9,988
KOREA	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Frozen	456,983	77,329	204,808	0	40,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	134,763	0
	TOTAL	456,983	77,329	204,808	0	40,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	134,763	0
TAIWAN	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Frozen	458,751	784	6,899	49,121	48,647	32,027	895	940	0	67,070	159,450	72,390	20,528
	TOTAL	458,751	784	6,899	49,121	48,647	32,027	895	940	0	67,070	159,450	72,390	20,528
PHILIPPINES	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Frozen	39,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,091	0	0
	TOTAL	39,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,091	0	0
AUSTRALIA	Fresh	755,875	0	0	0	16,247	119,457	177,355	265,235	170,943	6,518	120	0	0
	Frozen	6,323,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	362,451	2,822,976	3,117,199	516	20,032	0
	TOTAL	7,079,049	0	0	0	16,247	119,457	177,355	627,686	2,993,919	3,123,717	636	20,032	0
NEW ZEALAND	Fresh	295,253	0	137	0	2,936	24,561	173,151	60,453	29,119	4,160	736	0	0
	Frozen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	295,253	0	137	0	2,936	24,561	173,151	60,453	29,119	4,160	736	0	0
TOTAL IMPORT OF SBT		8,667,565	94,747	275,305	85,627	120,285	177,196	351,401	741,108	3,023,594	3,202,885	295,316	269,585	30,516

Source: Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance

Appendix 3

Summary of observed ERS mortality for longline fisheries

	2009	2010	2011
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	12,861,330	12,632,967	15,984,278
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	5.20%	6.5%	11.8%
Total number of observed seabird interactions (mortality)	112 (108)	288 (259)	293 (288)
Total number of observed shark interactions (mortality)	3,776 (2,901)	2,608 (1,912)	4,918 (371)
Total number of observed sea turtle interactions (mortality)	1 (1)	1 (0)	1 (0)