2009 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 2009 Fishing Season

要約

2009 年漁期に、日本の 99 隻のマグロ漁船により 2,816 トンのミナミマグロが漁獲された。

Abstract

In the 2009 fishing season, 2,816 MT of SBT was caught by 99 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.

2009 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、2,816 トンである。

In relation to the 2009 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 2816 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 vessel to supervise Japanese tuna fishing vessels.

3. 漁獲量及び努力量

Catch and Efforts

2009 年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船は 99 隻であった（なお、詳細についてはCCSBT-ESC/1009/SBT Fisheries/Japan を参照されたい）。遊漁者による SBT の漁獲報告もなかった。日本のまぐろ漁船が漁獲した SBT は、すべて国内消費されると見なす。

There were 99 fishing vessels which fished SBT in the 2009 fishing season (for further details, see CCSBT-ESC/1009/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) 2007 年漁期は、我が国割当量（3,000 トン）に対して、漁獲実績は 2,752 トンであった。

Japan’s catch against its allocation (3000 t) was 2752 t for the 2007 fishing season.

(2) 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.

5. 年間の船団規模及び分布

Fleet number and distribution

2009 年漁期にミナミマグロを漁獲した漁船数は 99 隻であった。

The number of fishing vessels which fished SBT was 99 during 2009 fishing season.

6. 過去の船団規模及び分布

Historical fleet number and distribution

(1) 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 and 99 during 2007, 2008 and 2009 fishing season respectively.

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

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 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 SBT 漁船への科学オブザーバーの乗船、すべての SBT 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 1 隻の取締船が SBT 漁場に派遣された。

One surveillance vessel was deployed to the SBT fishing ground.

⑤ 7 名の科学オブザーバーが派遣された。日本の SBT 漁船のオブザーバー・カバー率は、漁船数の 7.4%、釣鈎数の 7.0%、SBT 漁獲尾数の 4.6%であった。オブザーバーを派遣するにあたり、総額約 1,688 万円（197 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/1009/18 を参照されたい。

Seven scientific observers were deployed. The observer coverage rates for Japanese SBT fishing vessels were 7.4% for fishing vessels, 7.0% for hooks and 4.6% for SBT catch. It cost about 16,880,000 yen (US$197,000) to deploy these observers. Further details of its activities are provided in CCSBT-ESC /1009/10.

8. その他の要因

Other factors

輸入／輸出統計

Import/export statistics

2009 年に日本に輸入された SBT は 10,294 トン（製品重量）で、2008 年を 1,767 トン上回る結果となった。輸入 SBT の大半は CCSBT メンバーからのものであった（1.オーストラリア、2.韓国、3.台湾）。特にオーストラリアからの輸入は 8,185 トンとなり、SBT 総輸入量の 80%を占めた（Appendix 2 参照）。

10294 t (product weight) of SBT was imported by Japan in 2009, which is 1767 t more than the amount imported during 2008. Most of the SBT were exported by CCSBT Members (1st Australia, 2nd South Korea, 3rd Taiwan). In particular, the imports from Australia were 8185 t accounting for 80% 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.

Translated (Japanese to English) by the Secretariat

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 3

Summary of observed ERS mortality for longline fisheries

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