

An underwater photograph of a kelp forest. The water is a deep, clear blue. Sunlight filters down from the surface, creating vertical rays of light. The kelp stalks are dark green and rise vertically, topped with large, flat, yellowish-green blades that sway gently. The overall scene is serene and natural.

DAY2

11.5 (THU) 13:30~15:30

The spread of illegal fisheries in Asia

# Illegal fisheries in Asia

Exploring ways to address the issue through  
local collaboration

**TSSS** Tokyo  
**2020** Sustainable  
Seafood  
Symposium

パネルディスカッション

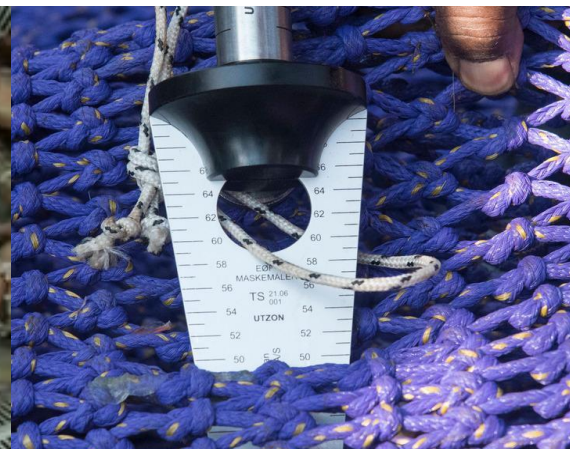
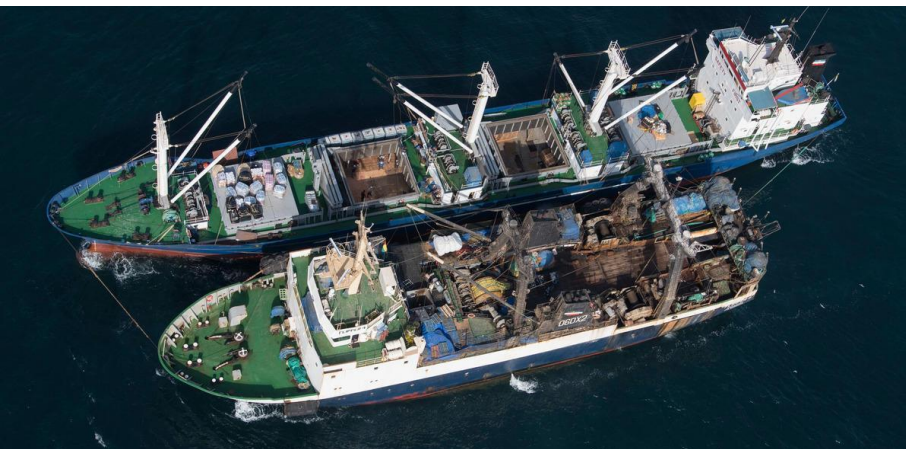
「東アジアに蔓延するIUU漁業の実態」

Panel discussion:

The current state of IUU fisheries in East Asia

# A Snapshot of China's Distant Water Fishery and China's Seafood Supply Chain Linkage with Japan

中国の遠洋漁業と水産サプライチェーンと日本との関連性について

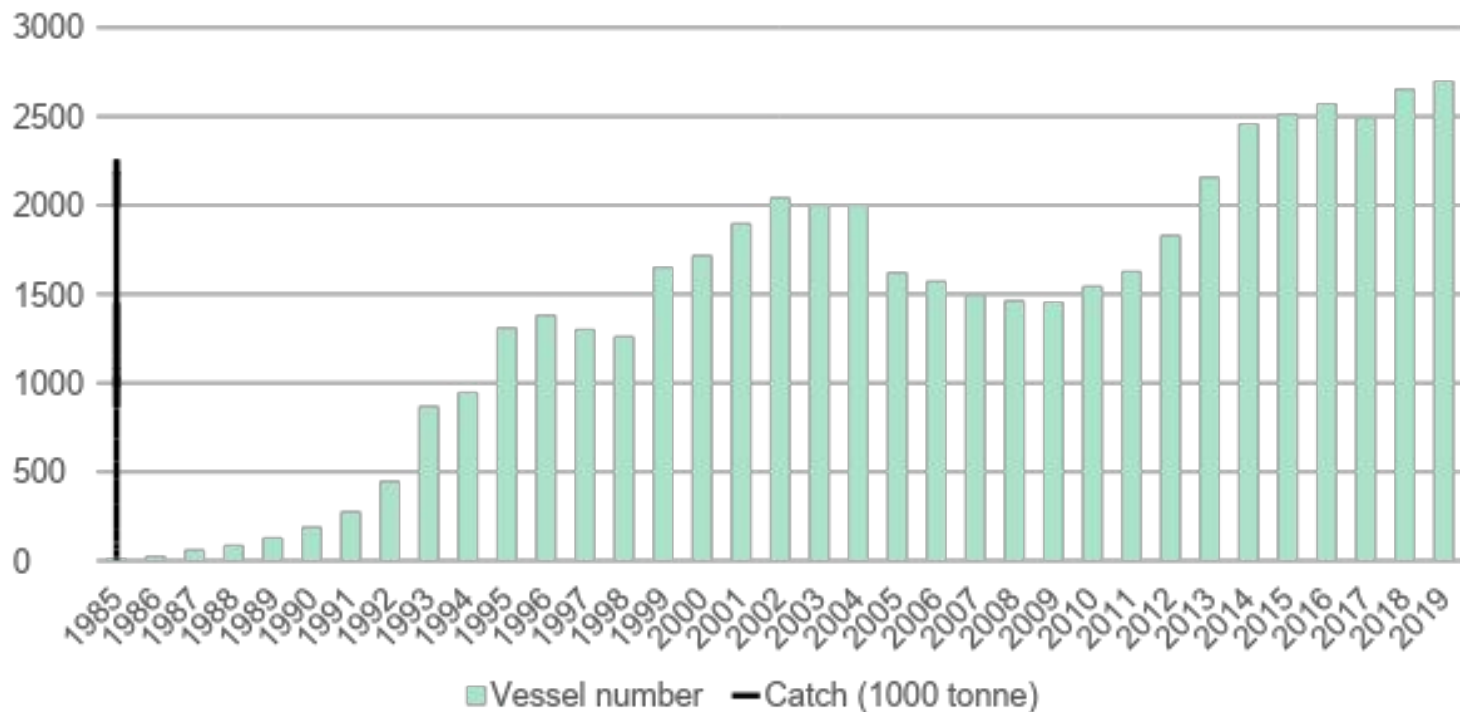


GREENPEACE

MCS  
青島市海洋生態研究会

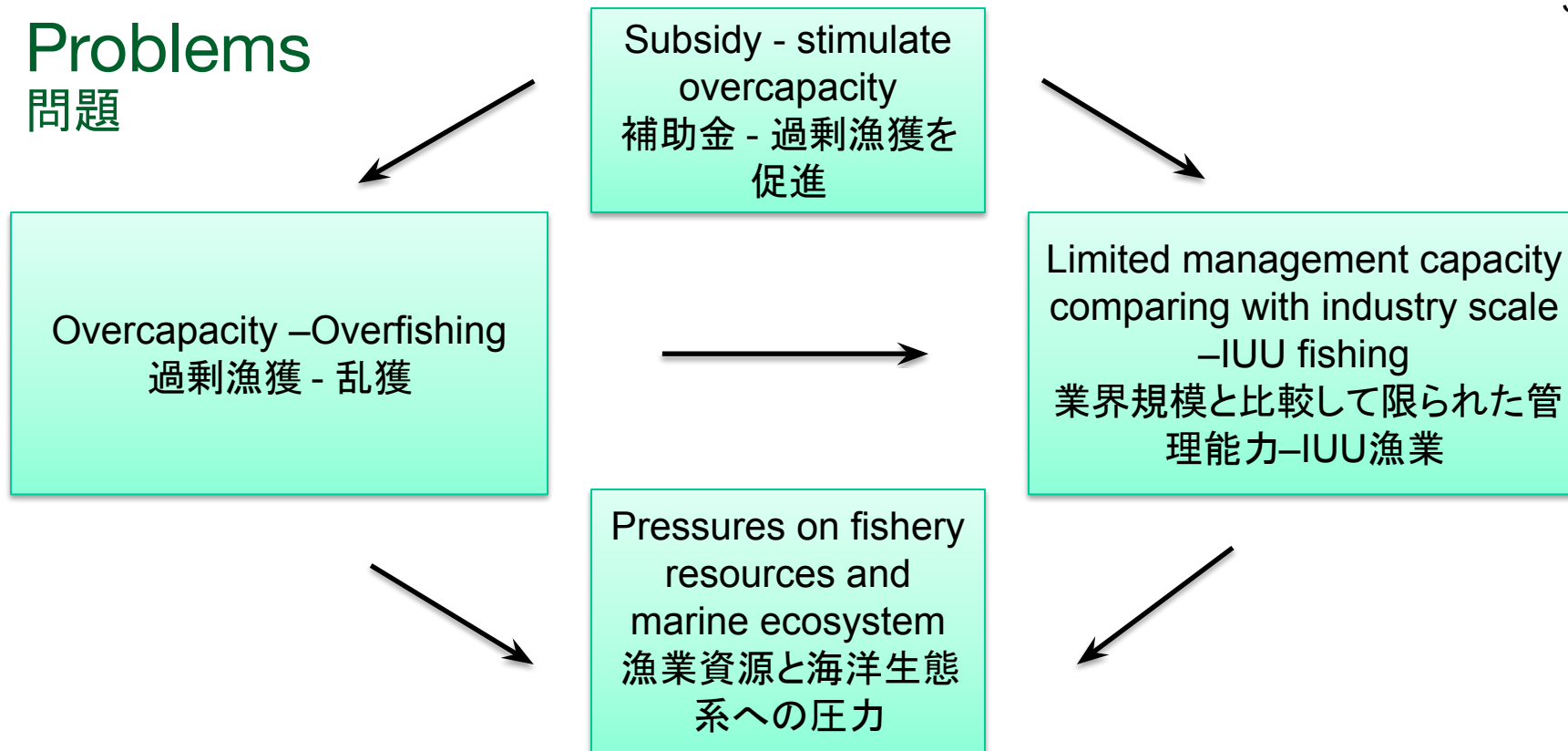
## Chinese DWF fleet evolution (1985 to 2019)

### 中国のDWF船団の発展 (1985年から2019年)



# Problems

問題



# Distant Water Fishery (DWF) in China – Laws and Regulations

## 中国遠洋漁業(DWF) - 法規制

- **DWF categories:**

1. **Oceanic fishery**

refers to fishing and relevant activities on the high seas, generally involving large vessels, and the target species are usually oceanic migratory fish, primarily tuna and a few squid species. The management body of oceanic fishing are normally RFMOs.

2. **Transoceanic fishery**

refers to fishing within EEZs of other countries. Chinese fishing vessels obtain fishing licenses from the host country government through bilateral fishery agreements between Chinese government and government of the coastal nation, or through business cooperation with local fishery companies.

- In accordance with the **Fisheries law of People's Republic of China** and other relevant laws and administrative regulations, the **Administrative Department of Fisheries under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)** oversees the development and operations of the entire distant water fishing industry based on **Distant water Fishery Management Regulation**, known as the **Regulation** for short.

- **DWF カテゴリー:**

1. **海洋漁業**

公海での漁業および関連する活動を指し、一般に大型船を伴う。対象種は通常、海洋回遊魚であり、主にマグロといくつかのイカの種。通常、海洋漁業の管理機関はRFMO。

2. **大洋横断漁業**

他国のEEZ内での漁業を指す。中国の漁船は、中国政府と沿岸国政府との間の二国間漁業協定を通じて、または地元の漁業会社との事業協力を通じて、受入国政府から漁業許可を取得する。

- 中華人民共和国漁業法およびその他の関連法、行政規則に従い、農業農村省(MARA)の漁業局は、遠洋漁業管理規則(規則と略される)に基づき、遠洋漁業全体の開発と運営を監督している。

# Policy progress that tackle the IUU and sustainability issue <sup>5</sup>

## IUUと持続可能性の問題に取り組む政策の進展

- The *DWF Management Regulation* has been revised
  - Has entered into force since 1st April of 2020
  - The State supports and promotes sustainable DWF development, and establishes a modernized DWF production system with reasonable scale, scientifically layout...
  - Conducting of the “DWF personnel black list system”.
  - Cancelling of yearly subsidy to vessels that commit IUU.
  - Higher entering standard for the industry:
    - Status of fishing resources in proposed fishing area, current fishing production and assessment on future potential is required.
    - The company management was not on the “black list” in the past 3 years.
- DWF管理規則の改訂
  - 2020年4月1日から発効
  - 国は持続可能なDWFの発展を支援および促進し、適切な規模、科学的なレイアウトを備えた、近代化されたDWF生産システムを確立...
  - 「DWF職員ブラックリスト制度」の実施。
  - IUUを実施する船舶への年間補助金の取り消し。
  - 業界への参入基準の引き上げ:
    - 提唱された漁場における漁業資源の状況、現在の漁業量、将来的な見込みに関する評価が必要である。
    - 過去3年間、会社の経営陣は「ブラックリスト」に載っていない。

# Policy progress that tackle the IUU and sustainability issue <sup>6</sup>

## IUUと持続可能性の問題に取り組む政策の進展

- The *Administrative Measures of the Vessel Monitoring System* has been revised
  - Has entered into force since 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2020.
  - The frequency of vessel's position reporting was changed from every 4 hours to "no less than once an hour".
- The *Rules for High Seas Transshipment* has been announced
  - Part of the rules has been effective since it announced in April 2020, while other parts will enter into force on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2021.
  - Transshipment must be reported before and after the operation.
  - Transshipment must be conducted with observers on board.
- 船舶監視システムの管理措置の改訂
  - 2020年1月1日から発効。
  - 船舶の位置報告の頻度が、4時間毎から「1時間に1回以上」に変更。
- 公海積み替え規則の発表
  - 規則の一部は2020年4月の発表以来有効であり、その他については2021年1月1日に発効。
  - 積み替えは、活動の前後に報告する必要がある。
  - 積み替えは、監視者乗船の上で行う必要がある。

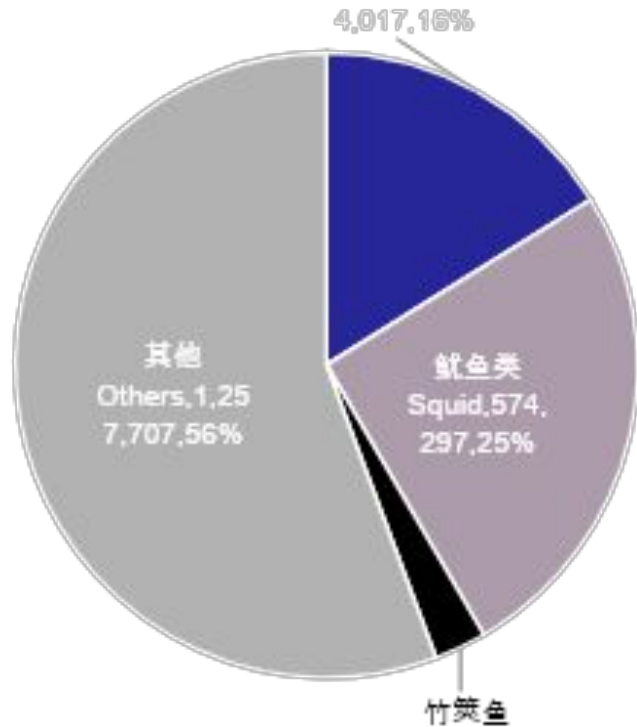


# Policy progress that tackle the IUU and sustainability issue <sup>7</sup>

## IUUと持続可能性の問題に取り組む政策の進展

- The *Management Measures for High Sea Squid Fishery* has been announced
  - Chinese flag vessels should fish moratorium during 1<sup>st</sup> July and 30<sup>th</sup> September in the South West Atlantic (between 32°S-44°S and 48°W-60°W), and in the East Pacific (between 5°N-5°S and 110°W-95°W) from 1<sup>st</sup> September to 30<sup>th</sup> November. This measure has entered into force this month, July 2020.
  - Phase out trawlers from the South West Atlantic.
- 公海イカ漁業の管理措置の発表
  - 中国の旗艦は、7月1日から9月30日まで南西大西洋（32° S-44° Sから48° W-60° Wの間）にて、9月1日から11月30日まで東太平洋（5° N-5° Sから110° W-95° Wの間）にて、漁獲を一時的に中止する必要がある。この措置は今月、2020年7月に発効された。
  - 南西大西洋からのトロール船を段階的に廃止する。

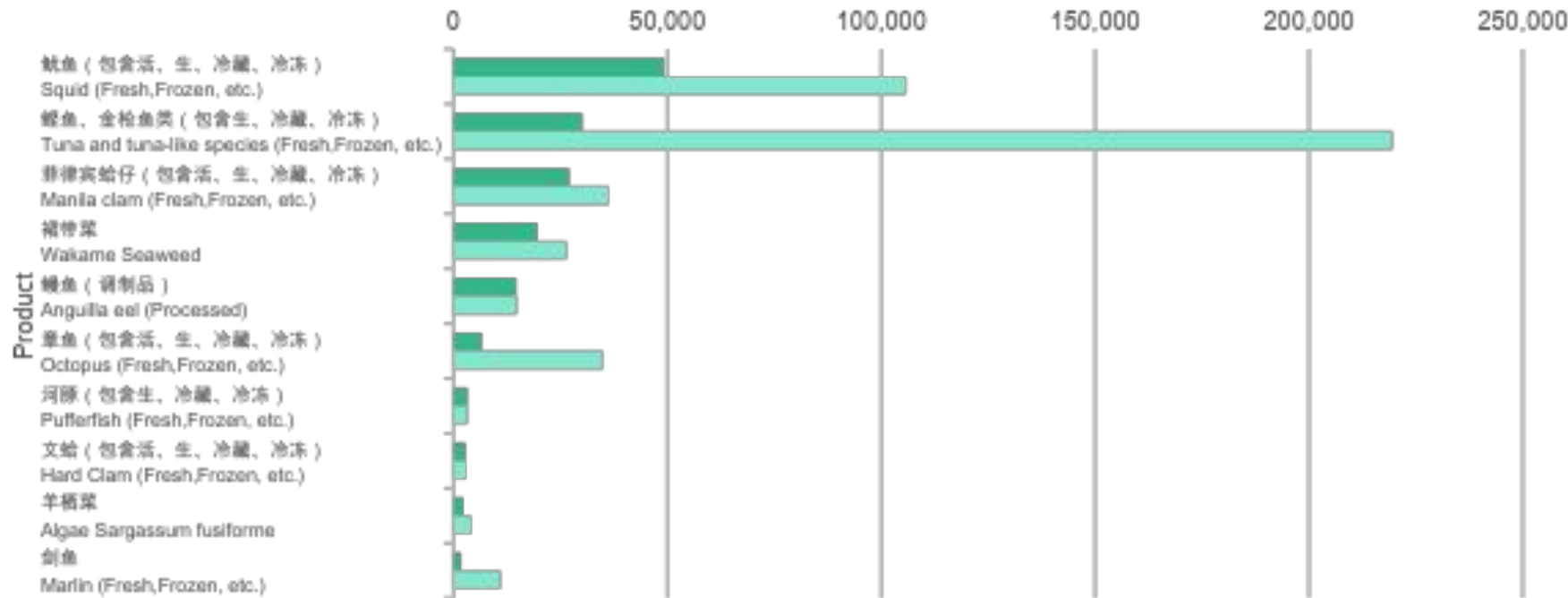
2018中国远洋捕捞主要目标物种及其产量  
 Species composition and landing volume (metric tons) in China distant water fishery, 2018  
 2018年の中国の遠洋漁業における魚種の構成と水揚げ量(MT)



数据来源：2019中国渔业统计年鉴  
 单位：吨  
 Unit: MT  
 Source: China Fishery Statistical Yearbook 2019

# Top 10 Japanese Seafood Imports from China, 2019

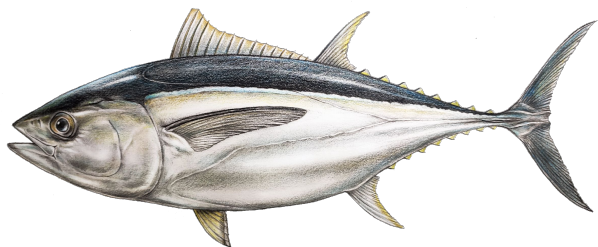
## 中国からの日本に輸入された海産物トップ10(2019年)



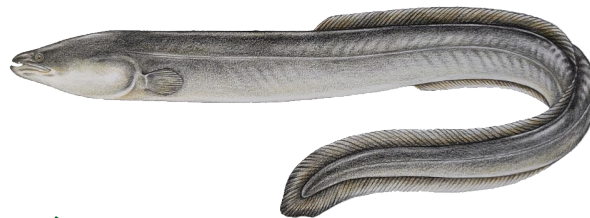
■ 2019年自中国进口总量 ( 千克 ) □ Import volume from China in 2019 (KG) ■ 2019年进口总量 ( 千克 ) □ Import volume in 2019 (KG)

# Species of Highest IUU Concerns in Japan-China Seafood Supply Chain

## 日本と中国の水産サプライチェーンで最も懸念されるIUUの種



マグロ類 Tuna



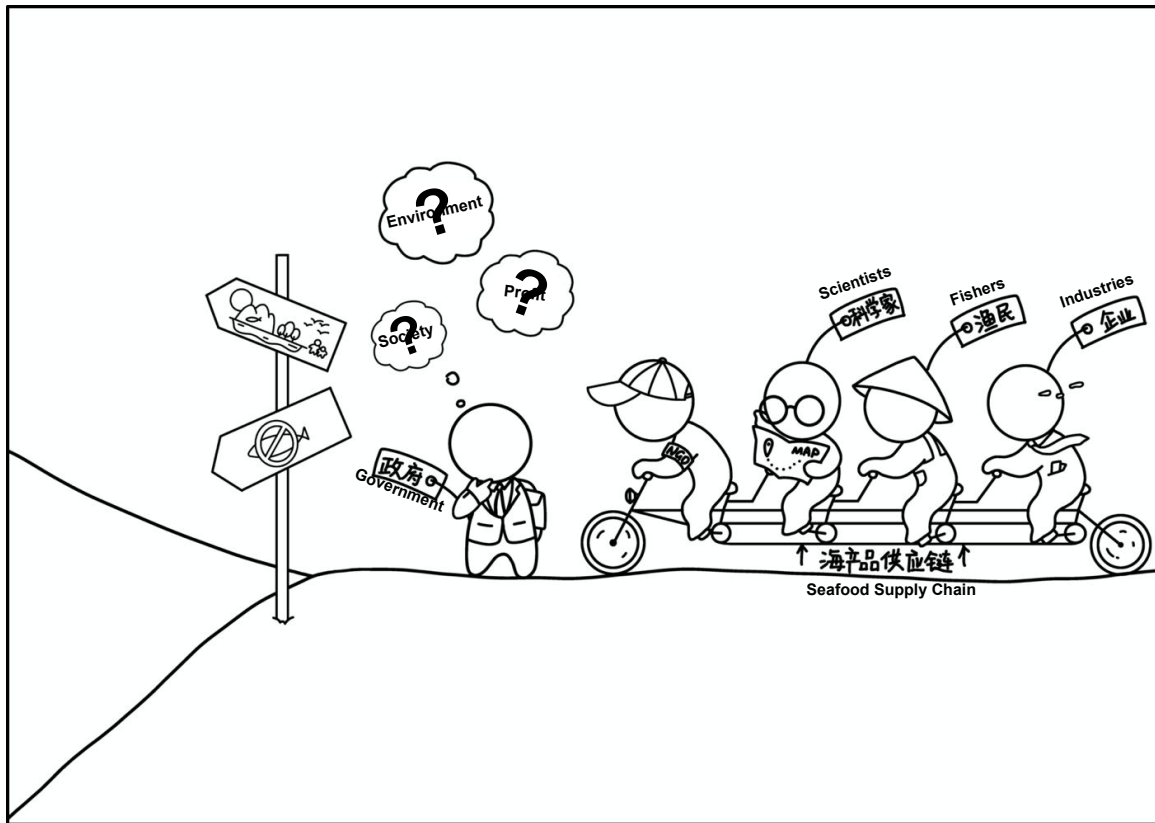
うなぎ Eel



イカ Squid

ナマコ Sea Cucumber





## Making Fisheries Free of IUU Deserve Coordinated Effort of NGOs, Fishing Communities and Business across the Supply Chain

漁業におけるIUUの根絶には、NGO、漁業コミュニティ、およびサプライチェーン全体における事業の連携した取り組みが必要である。

# Thanks!

ありがとうございました！



# Blood and Water:

The links between illegal fishing and human rights abuses

違法漁業と人権侵害の関連性



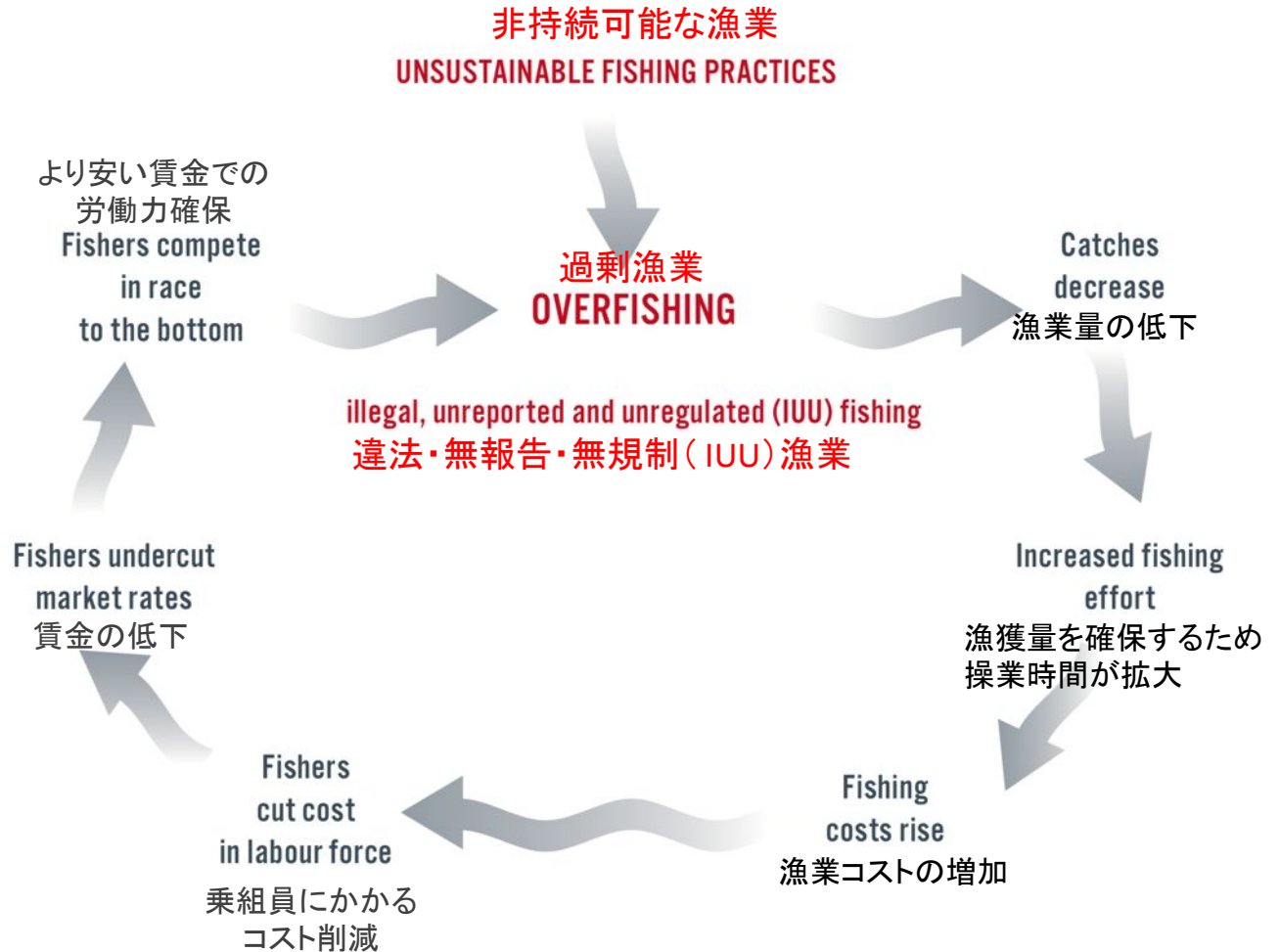
Environmental Justice Foundation



Protecting People and Planet

# Vicious Cycle: Illegal fishing and human right abuses

負のサイクル: IUU漁業と  
人権侵害





# Former Crew of Taiwanese Vessels

## 台湾漁船の旧乗組員

Alleged Practice	Sample Vessel % (n=62)
<b>Human Rights Violations 人權侵害</b>	
Withholding of wages 過剰な徴収	92%
Excessive working hours 過剰な労働時間	82%
Physical abuse 虐待	24%
Verbal abuse 言葉による虐待	34%
Salary under minimum wage (\$450 USD) 最低賃金以下の給与	18%
<b>IUU Fishing 違法・無報告・無規制(IUU)漁業</b>	
Shark finning シャークフィニング	50%
Intentional capture and killing of dolphins イルカの意図的な捕獲と殺処分	13%
Decapitation of false killer whales オキゴンドウの殺処分	11%

# Former Crew of Korean Vessels

## 韓国漁船の旧乗組員

Alleged Practice	Sample Respondent % (n=54)
<b>Human Rights 人権問題</b>	
Withholding of wages 過剰な徴収	93%
Working >18 hours/day 1日18時間以上の労働	57%
Staying at sea >1 year continuously 1年以上の海上での継続的な勤務	19%
Physical abuse 虐待	26%
Verbal abuse 言葉による虐待	63%
Passport confiscated パスポートの没収	94%
<b>Illegal Fishing 違法・無報告・無規制(IUU)漁業</b>	
Fishing in prohibited zones 禁止エリアでの漁業	20%
Intentional capture and killing of marine mammals 意図的な哺乳類の捕獲と殺処分	28%

## Long Xing 629 / ロンシン629

- Four crewmembers passed away;
- Accusations of human rights abuses;
- Reports of widespread shark finning.
- 乗組員4人が死去。
- 人権侵害の告発
- サメのフィニングが蔓延しているとの報告。

# EJF Charter for Transparency

## 水産サプライチェーンの透明性確立に向けた憲章

### OUT OF THE SHADOWS

Improving transparency in global fisheries to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



A report produced by the Environmental Justice Foundation



### The ten principles for global transparency



Transparency in the fishing industry is the best weapon we have against the twin bogies of illegal fishing and human rights abuse in the sector. EJF has collated ten simple principles for states to follow.

- 

**Give all vessels a unique number**

Use permanent plates, but they must stay on the vessel. They should be unique and reported to all major flag States, and should be kept in updated records of flag States.
- 

**Make vessel tracking data public**

Track all commercial fishing vessels, not government-registered and other use of flag with some exceptions.
- 

**Publish lists of fishing licenses and authorisations**

What allows a fisherman to fish and in what waters? In what areas? In what waters? In what areas? In what waters? In what areas?
- 

**Publish punishments handed out for fisheries crimes**

The courts and their sentences in the fishing industry are human rights issues. They should be made public, or otherwise made available.
- 

**Ban transferring fish between boats at sea - unless carefully monitored**

This practice enables unreported catch to be transferred to other vessels, and is a major problem. It should be banned, or at least carefully monitored.
- 

**Set up a digital database of vessel information**

Building such a database is a key step in making the industry more transparent and accountable. It should be done as soon as possible.
- 

**Stop the use of flags of convenience for fishing vessels**

Flags of convenience are often used to hide the true owners of fishing vessels. They should be stopped, or at least carefully monitored.
- 

**Publish details of the true owners of each vessel - who takes home the profit?**

Flags of convenience are often used to hide the true owners of fishing vessels. They should be stopped, or at least carefully monitored.
- 

**Punish anyone involved in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**

Crimes must be prosecuted. Those who are involved in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing should be punished, or at least carefully monitored.
- 

**Adopt international measures that set clear standards for fishing vessels and the trade in fisheries products**

There are a number of international agreements that set clear standards for fishing vessels and the trade in fisheries products. They should be adopted, or at least carefully monitored.

To read the detailed technical description of all the 32 principles go to [www.ejf.org.uk/transparency/](http://www.ejf.org.uk/transparency/)



Protecting People and Planet

# Code of Practice / 行動規範 (PAS\_1550)

- EJF and other NGOs have developed a code of practice for industry to avoid illegal and unethical seafood
- Highlights the importance of transparency and government import control measures
- EJFと他のNGOは、違法で非倫理的な水産物を避けるために、透明性と政府の輸入規制対策の重要性を強調した業界のための実践規範を策定した。



# WWFジャパン レポート (2017)

## 日本の水産物市場におけるIUU漁業リスク

### WWF Japan, IUU Fishing Risk in and around Japan (2017)



	1. Fishing vessels, legal personalities and companies	2. Fisheries	3. Flag State	4. Coastal State	5. Port State	6. Market State	Average
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魚種	リスク基準	1 漁船	2 漁業	3 旗国	4 沿岸国	5 寄港国	6 市場国	平均
Eels nei	ウナギ類	3.00	2.90	2.83	2.91	2.90	2.16	2.78
Flatfish nei	ヒラメ・カレイ類	2.25	2.08	2.22	2.04	2.10	1.84	2.09
Herring nei	ニシン類	2.63	1.67	1.05	1.10	0.99	1.81	1.54
Jumbo flying squid	アメリカオオアカイカ	2.33	1.37	1.66	1.70	1.46	1.84	1.73
King crabs	タラバガニ類	2.44	2.32	1.36	1.24	1.65	1.93	1.82
Mackerel nei	サバ類	1.50	1.17	1.45	1.67	1.61	1.81	1.54
Octopus nei	タコ類	2.42	2.27	1.01	1.26	1.40	1.86	1.70
Pacific salmon nei	サケ・マス類	2.50	2.07	1.28	1.18	1.75	1.91	1.78
Smelts nei	スメルト (アユ・ワカサギなど)	2.67	2.12	1.31	1.17	1.52	1.88	1.78
Tanner crabs	ズワイガニ類	2.29	1.88	1.31	1.31	1.50	1.81	1.68



for a living planet®

パネルディスカッション

「IUU漁業対策の法制化がもたらす日本の水産業の未来」

Panel discussion:

How taking actions against IUU fisheries through legislation will affect the future of Japan's fisheries industry

# IUU漁業対策と漁獲証明・輸入規制制度



## 輸入水産物

- 漁獲証明書の提出義務化
- 全魚種対象を目標に優先順位を設ける
- 電子化の制度設計
- 国際連携
- 各国への技術協力

## 国産水産物

- 漁獲報告義務
- 漁獲証明書の発行
- トレーサビリティ
- 全魚種対象を最終目標とし、優先順位を定める
- ITの活用

議論の透明性の確保・各界関係者の協働

\*日本 主な輸入国：中国・US・チリ・ロシア  
 主な輸入品目：マグロ・ウナギ・エビ・カニ類・サケ



# Action against IUU fisheries and catch certification / import regulation systems



## Imported marine products

- Mandatory submission of catch certificates
- Setting priority for goals for all species of fish
- Planning an institutional framework for digitization
- International collaboration
- Offering technical support for various countries

## Domestic marine products

- Mandatory catch reporting
- Issuing catch certificates
- Traceability
- Setting priority for final goals for all species of fish
- Harnessing the power of IT

- Ensuring transparency of **discussions** /
- Collaboration between stakeholders in various fields

\*(For Japan) Major importers: China, US, Chile, Russia  
Major imported items: Tuna, eel, shrimp, crabs, salmon

# EUの取組み

(Unilateral)

- **共通漁業政策（CFP）**により漁獲規制が敷かれており、  
2010年から**すべての水産物に漁獲証明書の付帯が義務付け**
- EU域内産の水産物のトレーサビリティを強化するとともに、**輸入水産物に漁業国の認定を受けた漁獲証明書の添付を義務付けてIUU水産物の輸入を排除**
- 国内で適切なIUU漁業対策を行っていないと認められる国をイエローカードに指定し改善措置を協議。  
改善が認められない場合はレッドカードに指定して水産物の輸入を拒否
- EUのIUU政策は水揚げ・原産地から食卓まで一貫して水産物の流通の過程を追跡できなければならないとの考えのもと、EUの加盟国だけでなく、第三国に対しても適用される

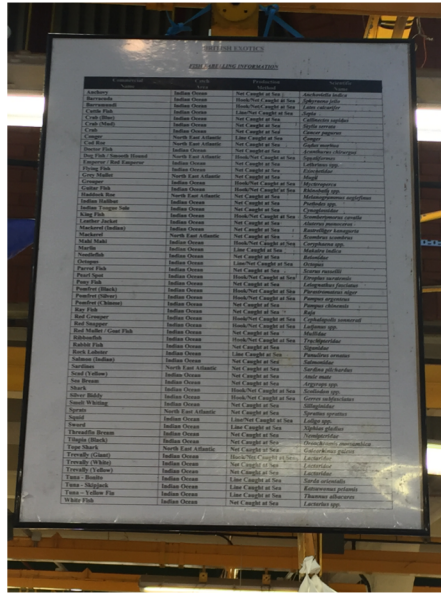
# EU Initiatives

(Unilateral)

- The **Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)** has laid down catch-related restrictions and made it **mandatory for all marine products to be accompanied by catch certificates** from 2010.
- In addition to strengthening the traceability of EU marine products, the importation of IUU marine products is eliminated by requiring all **imported marine products** to be **accompanied by catch certificates** recognized by the country in which they were caught.
- Yellow cards are issued to countries that are deemed to be taking insufficient appropriate measures to combat IUU fisheries domestically, and possible corrective measures are discussed. If no improvement is seen, the country will be issued a red card and the importation of marine products from that country will be banned.
- The anti-IUU policies of the EU are based on the idea that the distribution of marine products must be able to be constantly tracked from their origin the moment they are landed to consumers at the dining table, and these policies apply not only to EU member states but other countries as well.

# EUモデル

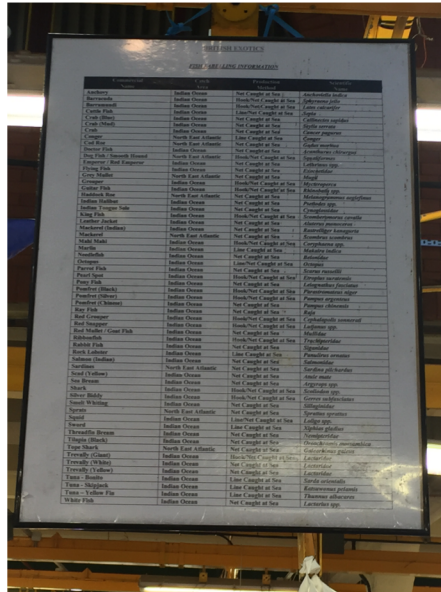
## 漁獲証明書・看板表示義務



消費者への情報伝達  
トレーサビリティ

# The EU Model

Mandatory to enclose catch certificates / set up signboards



Conveying information to consumers  
Ensuring traceability

Mercabarna wholesale market in Barcelona

Billingsgate Fish Market in London

# USの取組み

(Unilateral)

- ・ 2014年にIUU漁業対策に関する大統領タスクフォースを設置、  
2015年に「行動計画」を制定し、IUU漁業取締に向けた国内連携の拡大、法執行力の強化、  
輸入される水産物のトレーサビリティプログラムの開発等を定める
- ・ 2016年12月に**海洋大気庁による水産物輸入監視制度**  
(**SIMP** : Seafood Import Monitoring Program)を制定する最終規則を発表  
米国の輸入業者に対して、漁獲・陸揚げ段階のデータの提供と、陸揚げ段階から輸入段階  
までの記録の保存を要求
- ・ 2018年1月より**一部の魚種（計13種）**から対象とし、水産物輸入監視制度を施行  
対象魚種：アワビ・ナマコ・サメ類・エビ・大西洋タラ・太平洋タラ・シイラ・ハタ・  
タイ・タラバガニ・青ガニ・カジキ・  
マグロ類（ビンナガ・めばち・カツオ・キハダ・クロマグロ）

# US Initiatives

(Unilateral)



- A Presidential Task Force on taking action against IUU fisheries was set up in 2014. In 2015, an “Action Plan” was formulated, which stipulated the expansion of domestic collaboration aimed at controlling the activities of IUU fisheries, strengthening the power of law enforcement, developing traceability programs for imported marine products, etc.
- In December 2016, the **Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)** final rule was announced by the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**, which required import operators in the US to provide catch information and data from the unloading phase, and to keep records on information from the unloading phase to the importation phase.
- From January 2018, the SIMP will apply to **several species of fish (13 species in total)**. Target species: Abalone, sea cucumber, sharks, shrimp, Atlantic cod, Pacific cod, dolphinfish, grouper, sea bream, red king crab, blue crab, swordfish, tuna (albacore, bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin, bluefin).

# KDE for CDS by EU-IUU Coalition

(for Multi-lateral)



EU US

- ○ 1 Vessel Name 船名
- ▲ ▲ 2 IMO Number 国連国際海事機関登録番号
- ○ 3 Vessel Flag 旗国
- × 4 International Radio Call Sign 国際コールサイン
- ○ 5 Exporter/re-exporter 輸出・再輸出者情報
- ○ 6 Import company 輸入者
  
- ○ 7 Product type 製品タイプ
- ○ 8 Name, FAO/ASFIS 魚種名、FAOコード
- × 9 Estimated live weight 生体予測重量
- ○ 10 Processed weight 加工後重量
- ▲ 11 Transshipment authorization 洋上転載証明

EU US

- ○ 12 Event date 漁獲日
- × ○ 13 Catch area 漁獲域
- ▲ 14 Authorization to fish 漁業許可証  
(期間・海域・魚種・漁獲上限・漁法・許可主体)
- × ○ 15 Port of landing 帰港
- ○ 16 Processing location 加工工場情報
  
- × ○ 17 Fishing methods 漁獲方法





# KDE for CDS by EU-IUU Coalition

(for Multi-lateral)



EU US

- ○ 1 Vessel Name
- ▲ ▲ 2 IMO Number
- ○ 3 Vessel Flag
- ✕ 4 International Radio Call Sign
- ○ 5 Exporter/re-exporter
- ○ 6 Import company
  
- ○ 7 Product type
- ○ 8 Name, FAO/ASFIS
- ✕ 9 Estimated live weight
- ○ 10 Processed weight
- ▲ 11 Transshipment authorization

EU US

- ○ 12 Event date
- ✕ ○ 13 Catch area
- ▲ 14 Authorization to fish  
(Period, area, species, catch limit, fishing method, authorizing body)
- ✕ ○ 15 Port of landing
- ○ 16 Processing location
  
- ✕ ○ 17 Fishing methods



# 国際協力・Harmonizationへ



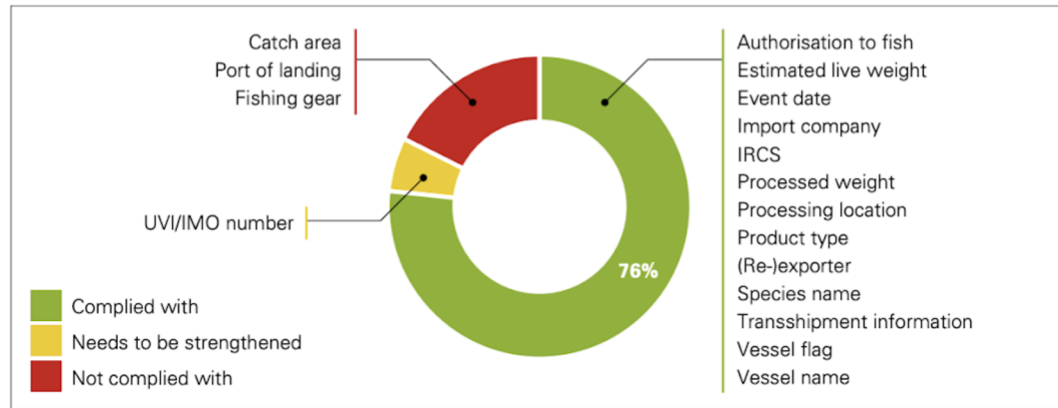
## 5.1 EU KDE analysis

The EU is currently requesting 13 out of the 17 KDEs (76%) recommended in this report. The one KDE that needs strengthening is:

- IMO number: although an IMO number is currently required “if issued” by the flag State, not all States or RFMOs comply with the latest IMO eligibility criteria for assigning an IMO number to fishing vessels. To reach a level playing field and expand the adoption of the scheme as a vital tool in the fight against IUU fishing, IMO numbers should be a mandatory requirement in line with the 2017 IMO Resolution.

The three KDEs not requested by the EU are:

- Catch area: the EU does not specify the distinction between the EEZ and the high seas
- Port of landing
- Fishing gear type or catching method.



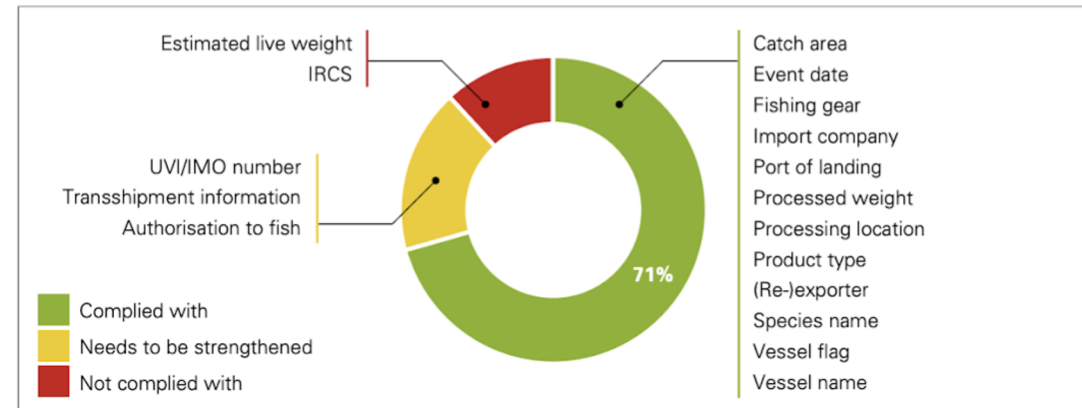
## 5.2 US KDE analysis

The US currently asks for 12 out of the 17 KDEs (71%) recommended in this report.<sup>45</sup> Three KDEs are either conditional, referred to as “optional” (in other words, requested when the information is legally required), or the application should be strengthened. These are:

- IMO number: a UVI is requested when available. To reach a level playing field and expand the adoption of the scheme as a vital tool in the fight against IUU fishing, IMO numbers should be a mandatory requirement in line with the 2017 IMO Resolution.
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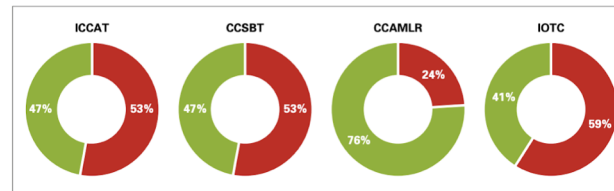
The two KDEs not requested by the US are:

- IRCS
- Estimated live weight.



## 5.3 Japan KDE analysis

Japan is required to comply with the CDS of ICCAT, CCAMLR, CCSBT and the statistical documentation scheme of IOTC, which means providing information on catches of Patagonian toothfish, southern bluefin tuna, Atlantic bluefin tuna, and bigeye tuna. The KDEs that ICCAT and CCSBT request in their CDS are 47% aligned with our recommendations. The KDEs that CCAMLR requests are 76% aligned with our recommendations. The KDEs requested in the IOTC statistical document are 41% aligned with our recommendations.



RFMO  
 大西洋クロマグロ  
 ミナミマグロ  
 メロ  
 メバチ

# Towards International Collaboration and Harmonization



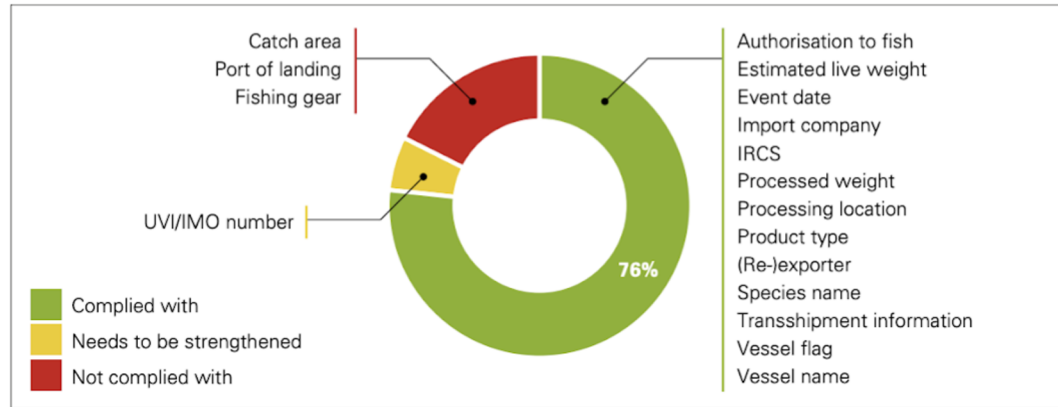
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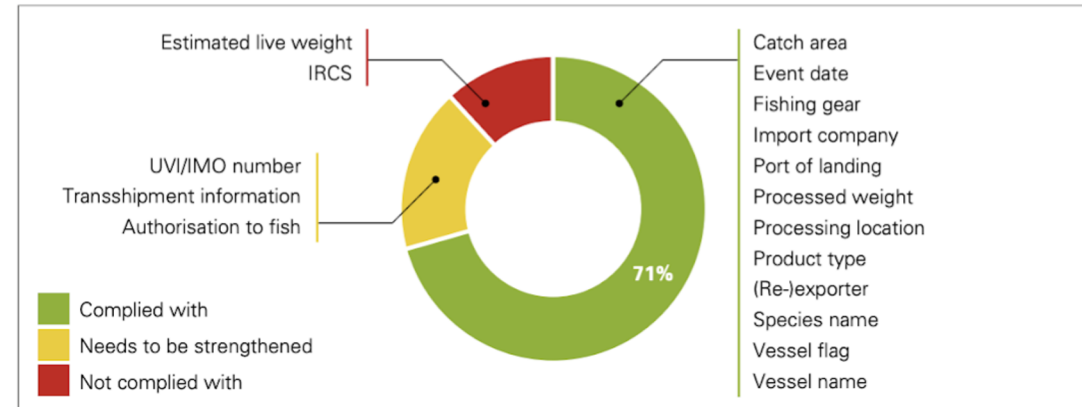
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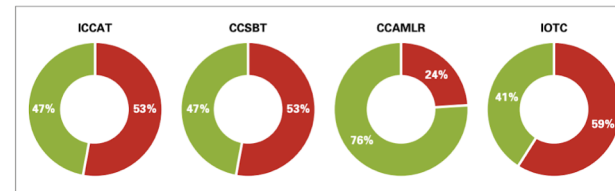
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### RFMO

- Atlantic bluefin tuna
- Southern bluefin tuna
- Toothfish
- Bigeye tuna