



EU IUU FISHING COALITION

IUUwatch.eu

Global Catch Documentation Schemes

The need for harmonisation and international proliferation

世界の漁獲証明制度
調和と国際的普及の必要性

トーマス・ウォルシュ
EU IUU連合 コーディネーター
2025年10月1日, TSSS大阪

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Who we are

私達について



EU IUU FISHING COALITION

IUUwatch.eu



*Unilateral catch documentation schemes for
imported seafood have been developing
across the globe over recent years*

近年、水産物輸入管理のための片務的な
漁獲証明制度を世界各国が発展させている



European Union

In 2008, the EU introduced the world's first import control scheme—the Catch Certification Scheme—through the adoption of the EU IUU Regulation. It covers all marine wild caught fish (with some exemptions) traded by non-EU countries into the EU market.

欧州連合(EU)

2008年、EUは世界初の輸入規制制度である「漁獲証明制度(Catch Certification Scheme)」を、EU IUU規則の採択を通じて導入。この制度は、非EU諸国からEU市場に取引されるすべての海産天然魚(いくつかの例外を除く)を対象としている。



In January 2026, following revision of the EU's fisheries control regulation, the data requirements in the EU's catch certificate was expanded, and an IT System for the management of all procedures linked to the EU catch certification scheme was established, "IT CATCH".

2026年1月、EU漁業管理規則の改正に伴い、EU漁獲証明書のデータ要件が拡充され、EU漁獲証明制度に関連するすべての生産者を管理するためのITシステム「IT CATCH」が導入された。



CATCH is intended to improve the effectiveness of the EU IUU Regulation's catch certification scheme by ensuring a centralised digital management environment with the objective to identify and prohibit importation into the EU of fishery products obtained from IUU fishing.

Use of CATCH will be mandatory for EU Member States and EU Importers from 10th January 2026. Use by non-EU countries will be on a voluntary basis.

CATCHは、EU IUU規則に基づく漁獲証明制度の実効性を高めることを目的としており、データを集中管理する環境を整備することで、IUU漁業に由来する水産物のEUへの輸入を特定し禁止することを目指している。
CATCHの利用は2026年1月10日以降、EU加盟国およびEU輸入業者に義務付けられ、非EU諸国については任意利用となる。



United States of America

The US introduced its own import control scheme—the Seafood Import Monitoring Program—in 2016, covering 1,100 species within 13 species groups that were identified as the most vulnerable to IUU fishing and seafood fraud.

米国

2016年、米国は独自の輸入規制制度である「水産物輸入監視プログラム」を導入。この制度は、IUU漁業や水産物の偽装の影響を最も受けやすいと特定された13の種グループに属する1,100種を対象としている。



Japan

In 2022, Japan established a catch documentation scheme based on the EU's system, which currently covers seven species/species groups deemed the highest risk for IUU fishing: four imported species groups* and the domestic catch of three others.

* Squid, cuttlefish, pacific saury, mackerel, and sardines. Squid and cuttlefish are collectively counted as one species group.

日本

2022年、日本はEUの制度を基盤とした 漁獲証明制度 を導入。
現在、この制度は IUU漁業のリスクが最も高いとされる7魚種を
対象としており、4魚種 と 国内漁獲3魚種 をカバーしている。

*イカ、コウイカ、サンマ、サバ、イワシ（ただし、イカおよび
コウイカはまとめて「いか類」として数えられている）。

A dark gray map of East Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, Japan, and parts of China and Russia. A small white dot is located on the Korean Peninsula, indicating the location of the Republic of Korea. Two horizontal white lines are positioned above and below the text blocks.

Republic of Korea

The Korean Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) adopted a country-level CDS in 2017 targeting three species, namely bobo croaker, longneck croakers and Pacific saury.

大韓民国

韓国海洋水産部 (MOF)は2017年、ニベ科の2魚種、サンマを対象とした 漁獲証明制度を導入した。

Benefits of Import Control Schemes

輸入規制制度の利点

1. Exclusion of products linked to IUU fishing
 2. Sustainable resource management
 3. Disincentivisation of human and labour rights abuses
 4. Market integrity and consumer confidence
 5. Increased coordination, cooperation, and accountability
1. IUU漁業に関連する製品の排除
 2. 持続可能な資源管理
 3. 人権・労働権侵害の抑止
 4. 市場の健全性と消費者の信頼確保
 5. 協調・協力・説明責任の強化



Effectiveness of Import Control Rules

輸入管理制度の有効性

- Conclusion 1: Increase the likelihood of government and industry interests aligning
- Conclusion 2: CDS as a central component
- Conclusion 3: Shifts in cultural / political attitudes towards IUU fishing
- Conclusion 4: Systemic approach to assessing proficiency of exporting country fisheries management is needed



**Research and Evaluation of
Import Control Rules Designed
to Reduce Illegal, Unregulated,
and Unreported Fishing**

A review of their effectiveness



- 結論 1: 政府と産業界の利害の一致の可能性を高める
- 結論 2: 漁獲証明制度が水産物輸入管理の中核になっている
- 結論 3: IUU漁業に対する文化的／政治的態度の変化
- 結論 4: 輸出国の漁業管理能力を体系的に評価するアプローチが必要

Comparative Study

比較研究

- Updated report published on IUUWatch.eu - April 2025

改訂版レポート（2025年4月に IUUWatch.eu で公開）

- Key data elements (KDEs):

- Who, what, where, when, how

- Compares KDEs in:

- European Union (EU)
- United States
- Japan
- Republic of Korea

主要データ要素(KDEs):

Who(誰が)、What(何を)、Where(どこで)、
When(いつ)、How(どのように)

比較対象:

欧州連合(EU)
米国
日本
大韓民国(韓国)

**Import control schemes in major
seafood markets: a comparative study of
key data elements in the European Union, the
United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea**

April 2025



OCEANA



Pew



17の主要データ要素 (KDEs)

17 Key Data Elements

Who, what, when, where, how - The baseline

Who(誰が)、What(何を)、Where(どこで)、When(いつ)、How(どのように) — 基本項目

What 何を

- Product type
- Species name - ASFIS 3-Alpha Code
- Estimated live weight (kg)
- Processed weight (kg)
- Transshipment: Declaration and authorisation of transshipment at sea, IMO number and vessel master information

- 製品タイプ
- 魚種名 - ASFIS 3-Alphaコード
- 推定生重量 (kg)
- 加工後重量 (kg)
- 洋上転載の申告・許可、IMO番号、船長情報

Where どこで

- Catch area (with a clear distinction between the EEZ and the high seas)
- Authorisation to fish
- Port of landing
- Processing location

Who 誰が

- Vessel name
- Unique vessel identifier (IMO number)
- Vessel flag
- International Radio Call Sign (IRCS)
- Information on exporter/re-exporter
- Identify of import company

- 漁船名
- 漁船の固有識別子 (IMO番号)
- 漁船の旗国
- 国際無線呼出符号 (IRCS)
- 輸出者／再輸出者に関する情報
- 輸入会社の識別

When いつ

- Event date
- 日付

How どのように

- Fishing gear type or catch method
- 漁具の種類または漁獲方法

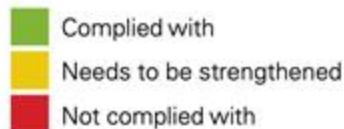
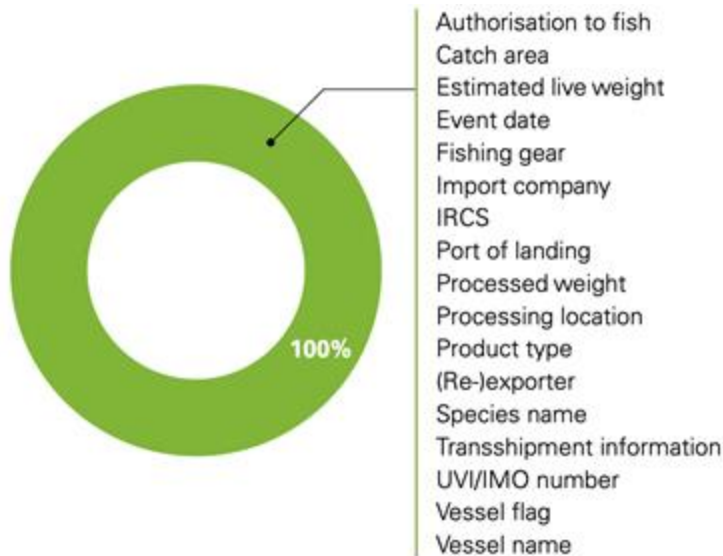
- 漁獲区域 (排他的経済水域と公海を明確に区分)
- 漁業許可
- 水揚げ港
- 加工場所

結果

欧州連合(EU)

Results

The European Union



> The EU is currently requiring 13 out of the 17 KDEs (77%) recommended in this report but from 10 January 2026, once the updated legislation enters into force, this will be improved to **all of the 17 recommended KDEs (100%)**.

> All wild-caught seafood imports (with some exceptions)

> Digitisation (January 2026)

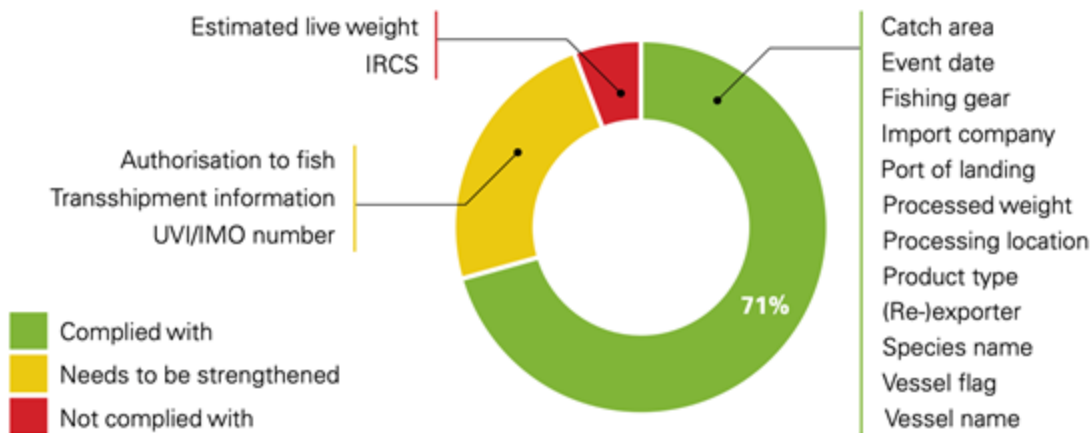
- 現在、本報告で推奨される17のKDEsのうち 13項目(77%) を要求しており、2026年1月10日以降改正法の施行により 17項目すべて(100%) に拡大予定
- すべての天然漁獲水産物の輸入が対象(いくつかの例外を除く)
- デジタル化(2026年1月開始)

結果

アメリカ合衆国

Results

The United States of America



> The US currently requests **12 out of the 17 KDEs (71%) recommended** in this report.

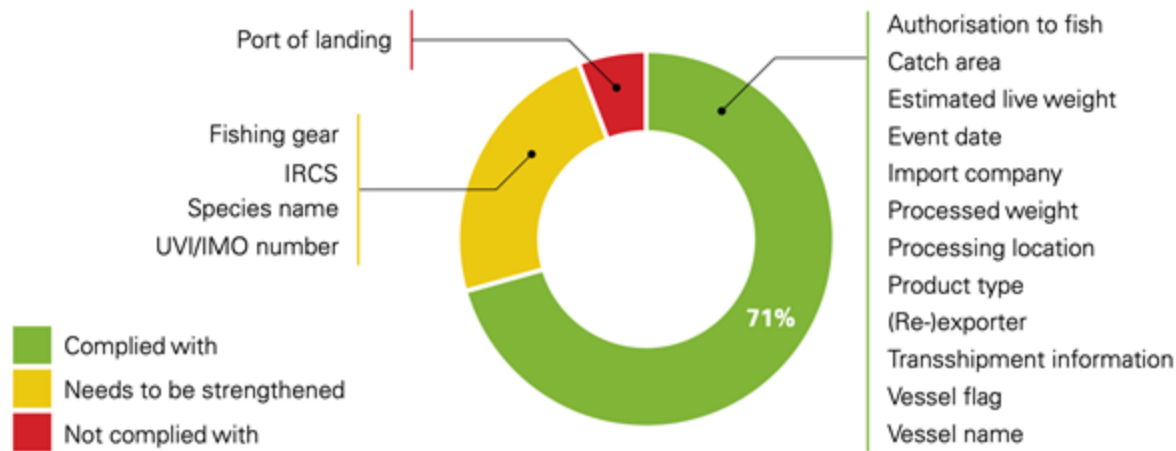
> SIMP establishes reporting and record-keeping requirements for imports of seafood products for the 13 types of seafood identified as the most vulnerable to IUU fishing and/or seafood fraud.

- 現在、本報告で推奨される17のKDEsのうち **12項目(71%)** を要求
- SIMP: IUU漁業や水産物の偽装に最も脆弱とされる 13種類の水産物 を対象に、輸入時の報告および記録保存義務を規定

結果 Results

日本

Japan



- 現在、本報告で推奨される17のKDEsのうち **12項目(71%)** を要求
- 輸入されるイカ・コウイカ、サンマ (Cololabis spp.)、サバ (Scomber spp.)、イワシ (Sardinops spp.)を対象
- 2024年の制度見直しにより、対象魚種拡大の第一弾となる候補種が特定された

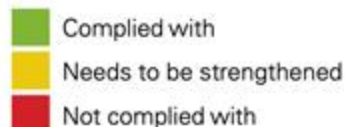
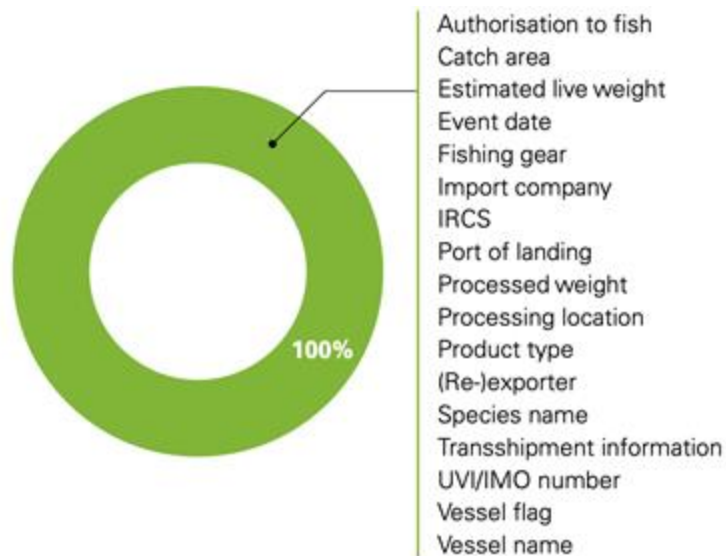
> Japan currently requests **12 out of the 17 KDEs (71%)** recommended in this report.

> Covers imported squid and cuttlefish, Pacific saury (Cololabis spp.), Mackerel (Scomber spp.) and Sardine (Sardinops spp.).

> Following a review of the system in 2024, candidate species for the first round of coverage expansion were identified.

結果 Results

韓国 Republic of Korea



> As of October 2024, the Republic of Korea is currently requiring **all 17 KDEs (100%) recommended** in this report

> Covers imported pacific saury, bobo croaker and longneck croaker caught by vessels over 20 tons

- 2024年10月時点：本報告で推奨される **17のKDEsすべて(100%)** を要求
- 20トン以上の漁船で漁獲された輸入サンマおよびニベ科2魚種を対象

	Key data element (KDE)	European Union	United States	Japan	Republic of Korea	RFMO & CCAMLR Catch Documentation Schemes				Additional Information
						ICCAT	CCSBT	CCAMLR	IOTC* (Statistical Document)	
WHO	Vessel name									
	Unique vessel identifier (IMO number)	From 10th January 2026								EU: requests an IMO number and, if it is not applicable, another unique vessel identifier, if applicable. US: requests a UVI when available. Japan: IMO number or Lloyd's Register number required if issued. CCAMLR: the option to provide an IMO number is provided, but not mandatory.
	Vessel flag									
	International Radio Call Sign (IRCS)									Japan: call sign required if issued.
	Information on exporter / re-exporter									ICCAT: only requests company name.
	Identity of import company									
WHAT	Product type									
	Species name – ASFIS 3-Alpha Code									Japan: requires HS code of product, not ASFIS 3-Alpha code
	Estimated live weight (kg)									ICCAT: ICCAT requests "Total weight" and "Average weight". CCSBT: requests the net weight. IOTC: requests the net weight.
	Processed weight (kg)									ICCAT, CCSBT, CCAMLR and IOTC require the net weight of harvested or processed products to be re-exported from the territory of a contracting party where it has previously been imported.
	Transshipment: Declaration and authorisation of transshipment at sea, IMO number and vessel master information									EU: bans all transshipment at sea US: does not request vessel master information. Japan: IMO number or Lloyd's Register number only required if issued. CCSBT: does not require IMO number in the declaration.
WHEN	Event date									
WHERE	Catch area (better defined with a clear distinction between the EEZ and the high seas)	From 10th January 2026								CCSBT, ICCAT and IOTC: require the name of their own catch areas, which does not always distinguish between the EEZ and the high seas.
	Authorisation to fish									US: required if available.
	Port of landing	From 10th January 2026								
	Processing location									
HOW	Fishing gear type or catching method	From 10th January 2026								EU: fishing gear must be indicated. Japan: required fishing license number and licensed fishing method. This isn't as specific as the US which requires the fishing gear type specifically.

The Need for Harmonisation

調和の必要性

Why harmonisation matters



Despite progress, there's a growing risk of creating a **patchwork of incompatible systems**. As more countries introduce catch documentation schemes, which are increasingly digitised, diverging standards can lead to **confusion, enforcement gaps, impeded interoperability and exploitation by bad actors**. Without harmonisation, these systems are at risk of falling short—allowing **IUU-caught seafood to slip through the cracks**.

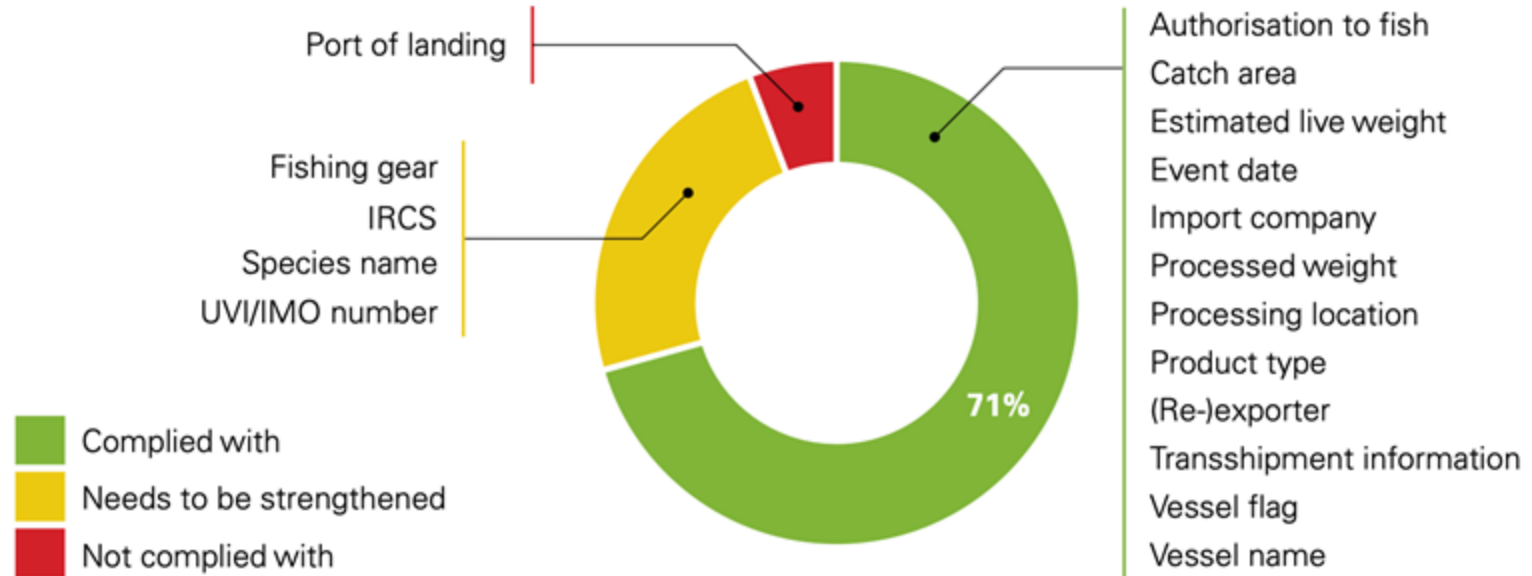
なぜ調和が重要なのか

進展は見られるものの、**互換性のない制度が乱立する「つぎはぎ状態」**となるリスクが高まっている。各国が漁獲証明制度を導入し、デジタル化が進むなかで、基準の不一致は**混乱や取締りの抜け穴、相互運用性の阻害、不正行為者による悪用**を招く可能性がある。

調和がなければ、これらの制度は十分に機能せず、**IUU漁業由来の水産物が市場に流入するリスク**が残されている。

United Kingdom

イギリス



Australia

オーストラリア

Table 1 Proposed key data elements

Category	Key data elements	Australia	EU	US	Japan
Who	Vessel name	Required	Required	Required	Required
	Unique vessel identifier or IMO	Conditional	Conditional	Conditional	Conditional
	Flag state of vessel	Required	Required	Required	Required
	International radio call signal	Conditional	Required	Non-required	Conditional
	Information on export/re-exporter	Required	Required	Required	Required
	Information on importer	Required	Required	Required	Required
What	Product type	Required	Required	Required	Required
	Species name (3 alpha code)	Required	Required	Required	Conditional
	Estimated live weight	Conditional	Required	Non-required	Required
	Processed weight	Required	Required	Required	Required
	Declaration and authorisation of trans-shipment at sea and in port	Conditional	Required	Conditional	Conditional
When	Harvest date	Required	Required	Required	Required
Where	Catch area	Required	Non-required	Required	Required
	Authorisation to fish	Conditional	Required	Conditional	Required
	Port of landing	Required	Non-required	Required	Non-required
	Processing locations	Required	Required	Required	Required
How	Fishing methods	Required	Non-required	Required	Conditional

Note: Green is for required fields, red for non-required, and yellow for conditional fields (see appendix A).

Scope and operational best practices

対象範囲と運用におけるベストプラクティス

SCOPE 対象範囲	
Species covered by the import control scheme	輸入管理制度で対象となる種
Import data captured in digital format	デジタル形式で収集される輸入データ
Authorities or stakeholders responsible for verification	検証を担う当局や 関係ステークホルダー
Risk assessment to target at-risk imports	危険度の高い輸入を対象とする リスク評価
Data exchange between market States	市場国間でのデータ交換

Complementary developments

補完的な進展

> Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS).

- Electronic log-books, VMS, AIS, human observers, electronic monitoring (EM)

> **Accurate and verifiable information** collected at the point of catch or harvest.

> **Improved overall fisheries transparency**

- In line with the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency*

- **監視・管理・取締り(MCS)**
電子ログブック、VMS(船位監視システム)、AIS(自動船舶識別装置)、オブザーバー、電子モニタリング(EM)
- 漁獲または収穫の現場で収集される**正確で検証可能な情報**
- **漁業の透明性全般の向上**
「グローバル漁業透明性憲章」

*<https://fisheriestransparency.net/resources/a-global-charter-for-fisheries-transparency-a-framework-for-collaboration-justice-and-sustainability/>



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Thank you for listening

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