



# Catch Documentation Scheme and Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products in JAPAN

30th November, 2022

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CDS /Traceability is one of the useful tool to exclude IUU-origin catches from seafood market




Silence...

Are you  
IUU Fish??





# Fish and Fishery Traceability in Japan

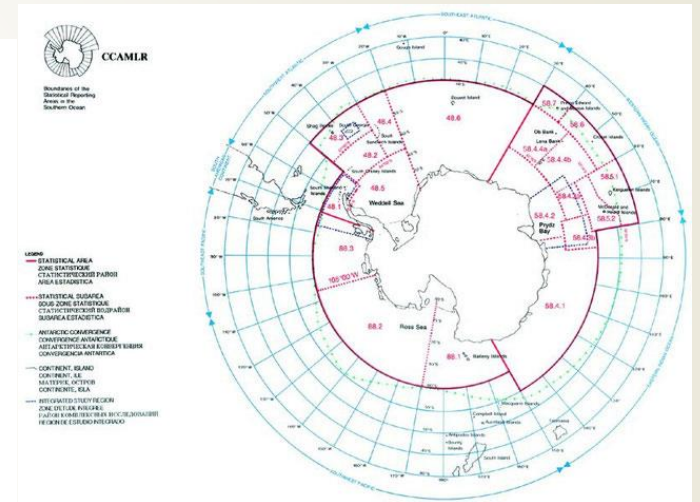
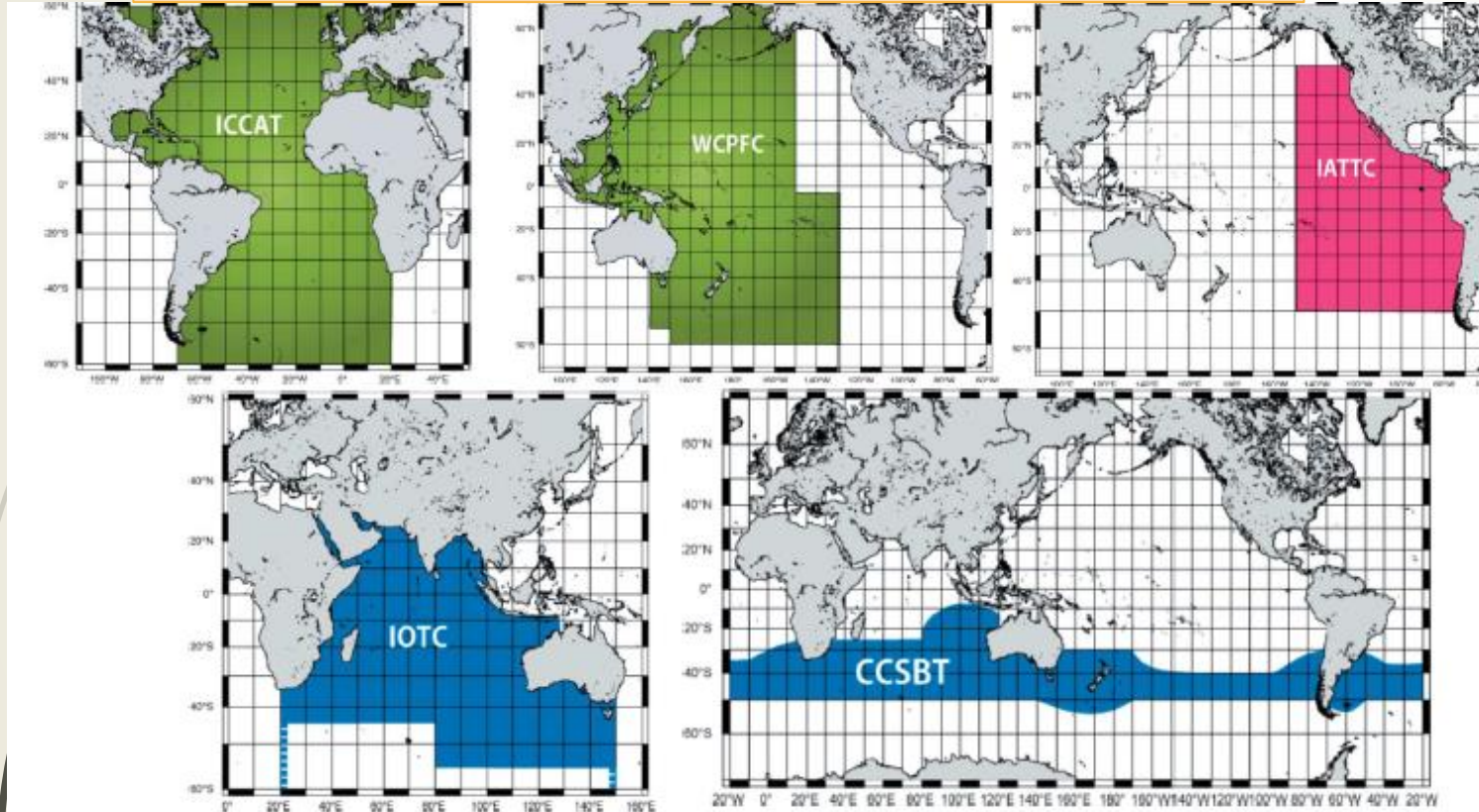
1. Multilateral Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS)
  2. Unilateral CDS in Japan
  3. Eco-Label
- 



# 1. Multilateral Catch Documentation Schemes(CDS)

Tuna Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs)

CCAMLR



target species:

**Patagonian toothfish,  
Antarctic toothfish**

target species:

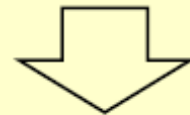
**Bluefin tuna, southern bluefin  
tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna**



Excerpt: FAJ Website

## 2. Unilateral CDS in Japan-1

- Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing  
~ serious threat to sustainable use of fishery resources
- Preventing IUU catches from entering supply chains  
~ an effective measure against IUU fishing
- Japan's responsibility as one of the world's largest importers of fishery products



Japan's new legislation, ***Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants (the Act)***, to stop flow of IUU catches into Japanese market, and contribute to the global efforts

## 2. Unilateral CDS in Japan-2

- The Act is scheduled to enter into force on **December 1 2022.**

- Two separate measures to regulate IUU catches:

**Class I - Regulation on Japanese domestic market\***

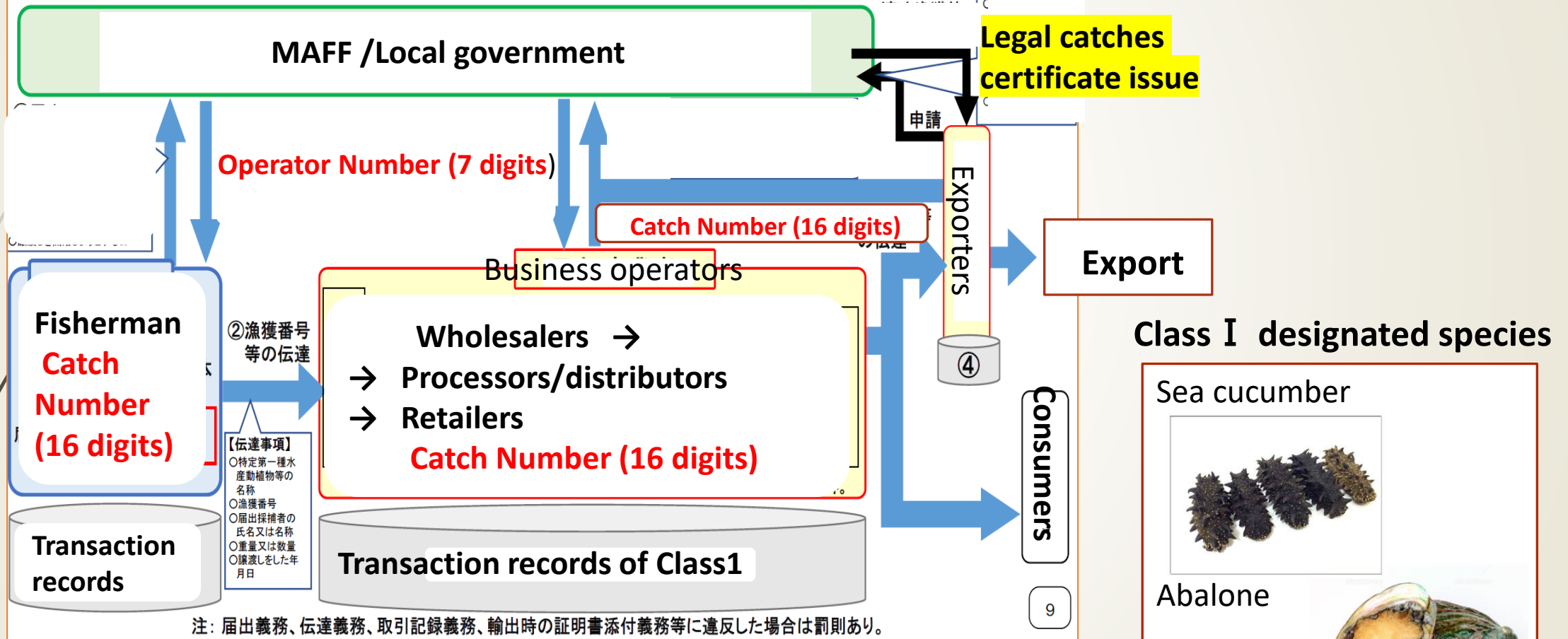
**Class II - Import Regulation**

- Import Regulation is a **Catch Documentation Scheme** developed based on the EU catch certification scheme.



## 2. Unilateral CDS in Japan-3

Regelation on Japanese Domestic Market “ Class I Aquatic Animals and Plants ”



※ This domestic measure does not require foreign governments to take any additional procedures.

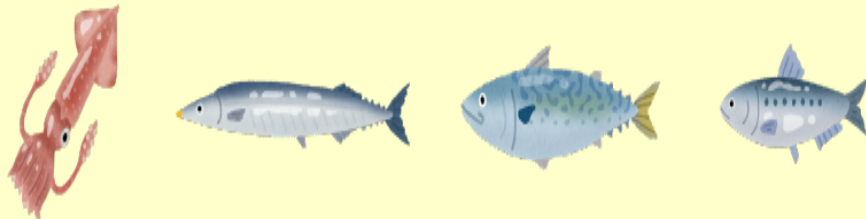
Excerpt: FAJ Website

## 2. Unilateral CDS in Japan-5

### Regelation on Import, Catch Documentation Scheme “ Class II Aquatic Animals and Plants ”

#### 【Class II designated fish species】

Squid & cuttle fish, Pacific saury (*Cololabis spp.*),  
Mackerel (*Scomber spp.*), Sardine (*Sardinops spp.*)



#### 【Class II fishery products】

Fishery products that are or made of/from above fish species



#### Content of Catch Certificate

Information to be provided in Catch Certificate

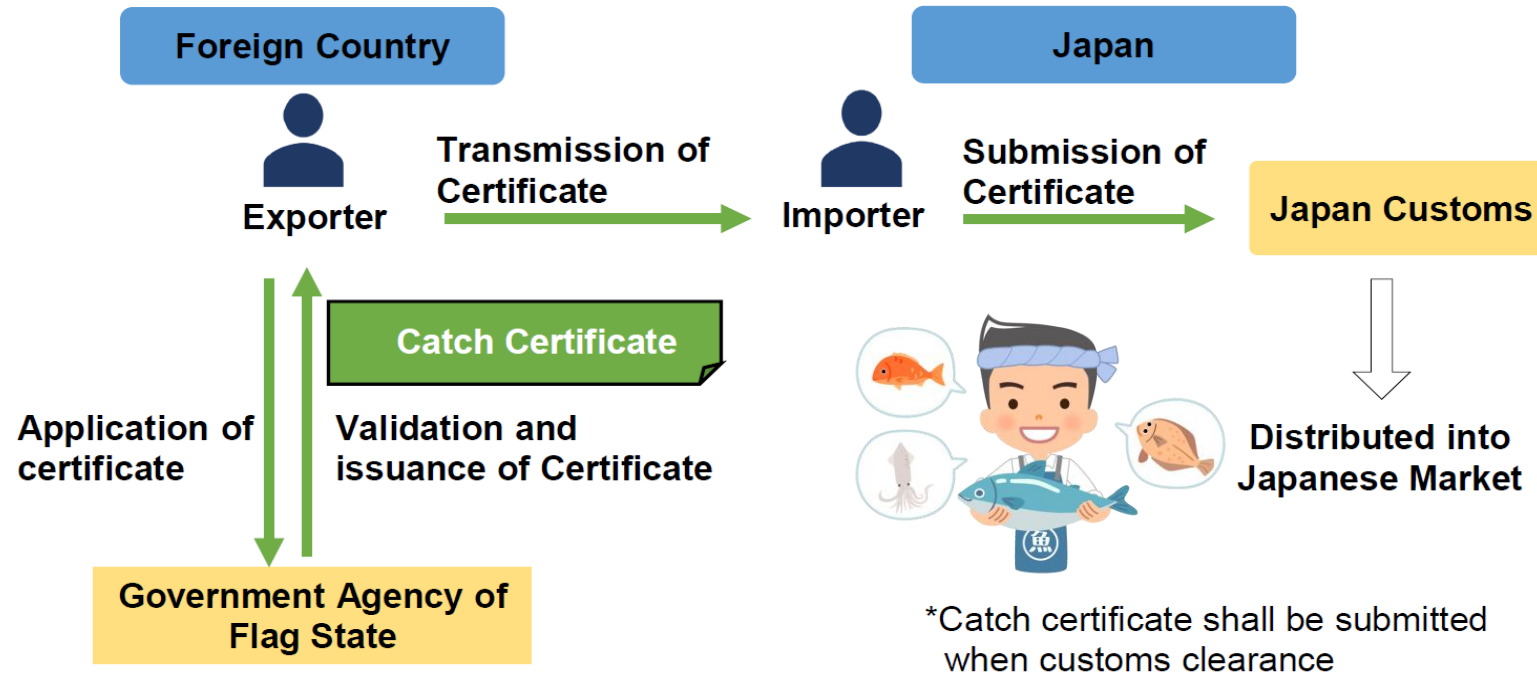
- 1 Validating authority
- 2 Fishing vessel information
- 3 Product information
- 4 Applicable fisheries resource management
- 5 Master of fishing vessel
- 6 Transshipment at sea (if applicable)
- 7 Transshipment within a port area (if applicable)
- 8 Exporter
- 9 Flag State authority validation
- 10 Transport details
- 11 Importer declaration
- 12 Import control authority

Excerpt: FAJ Website



## 2. Unilateral CDS in Japan-4

### Regelation on Import, Catch Documentation Scheme “ Class II Aquatic Animals and Plants ”



# 3. Marine Eco-Label-1

## Background of Eco-label

○ At the General Assembly in 1995, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) adopted “Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries”.



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

It states the concept and principles regarding the use of aquatic resources and conservation of the ecosystems harmonizing with environments.

➔ Discussion on Eco-label to substantiate the code of conduct for management of aquatic resources and conservation of the ecosystems started.

○ In 1997, founded MSC (Marine Stewardship Council) and started the MSC certificate system 【England】



○ In 2005, FAO’s Committee on Fisheries adopted the “Guidelines for the Eco-label for Marine Fisheries and Products” (revised in 2009).

○ In 2007, founded MEL (Marine Eco-Label Japan Council) and started the MEL Certificate 【Japan】

○ In 2010, founded ASC (Aquaculture Stewardship Council) and started the ASC Certificate 【Netherlands】

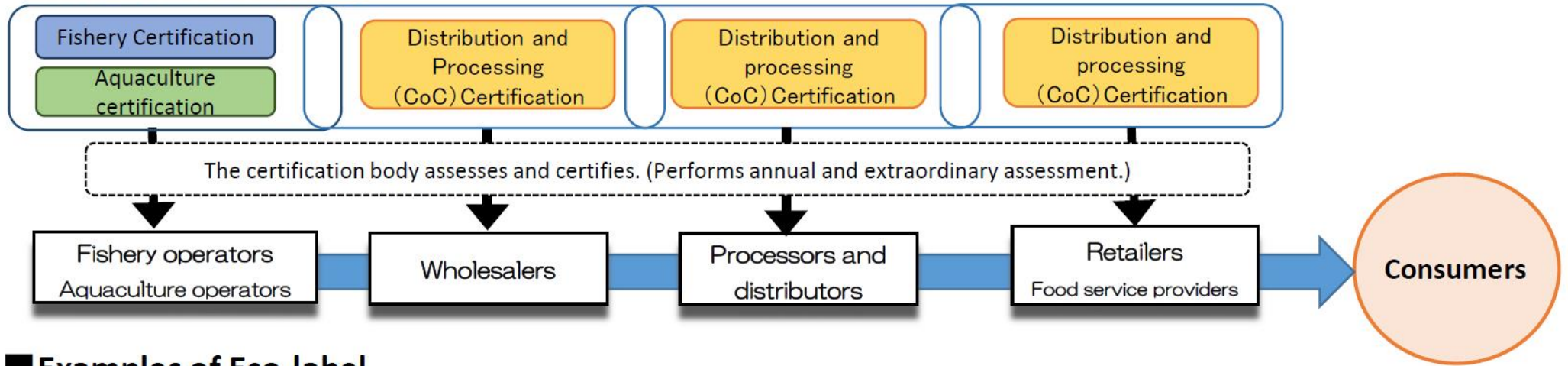


○ In 2011, FAO’s Committee on Fisheries adopted the “International Guidelines for the Certificate Scheme for Aquaculture and Inland Water Fisheries”

⇒ A number of marine Eco-label certificate schemes were launched worldwide.

# 3. Marine Eco-Label-2

## Flow of Eco-labelling



## Examples of Eco-label



Yellowtail (MEL)



Tuna (MSC)

Eco-label is a scheme to prove that marine products being regularly inspected by a third party meet certain standards.



# Reference

Certificate started overseas

## MSC Certificate

<England>



【The number of certificates in Japan】

7 fishery operators

- Scallop (Hokkaido)
- Bonito (Miyagi and Shizuoka pref.)
- Albacore (Miyagi and Shizuoka pref.)
- Northern bluefin tuna (Miyagi pref.)

291 business operators (CoC)

Fishery

## ASC Certificate

<Netherlands>



【The number of certificates in Japan】

13 aquaculture operators (68 farms)

- Oyster (Miyagi pref.)
- Yellowtail (Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Oita pref.)

145 business operators (CoC)

Aquaculture

<Japan>

【The number of certificates in Japan】

5 fishery operators

- Salmon (Hokkaido)
- Japanese Mackerel (Fukushima pref.)
- Puffer Fish (Fukuoka pref.)
- Shirasu Sardine (Osaka pref. and others))

30 aquaculture operators

- Coho Salmon (Miyagi and Tottori pref.)
- Yellowtail (Kagoshima pref. and others)
- Red seabream (Ehime pref. and others)
- Olive flounder (Mie pref.)

40 business operators (CoC)

## MEL Certificate

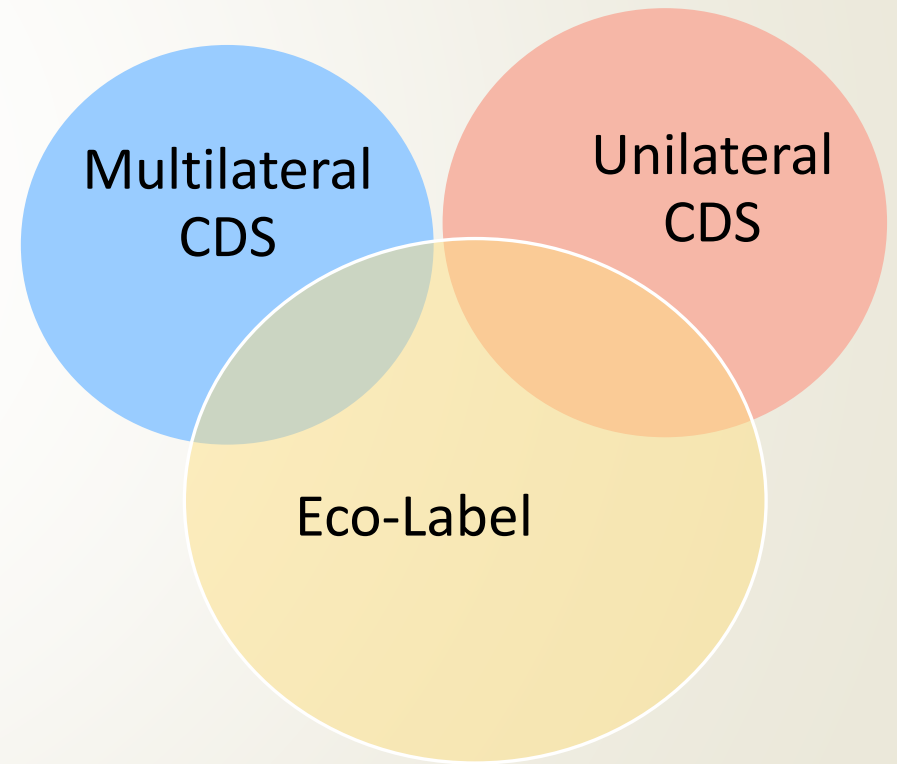


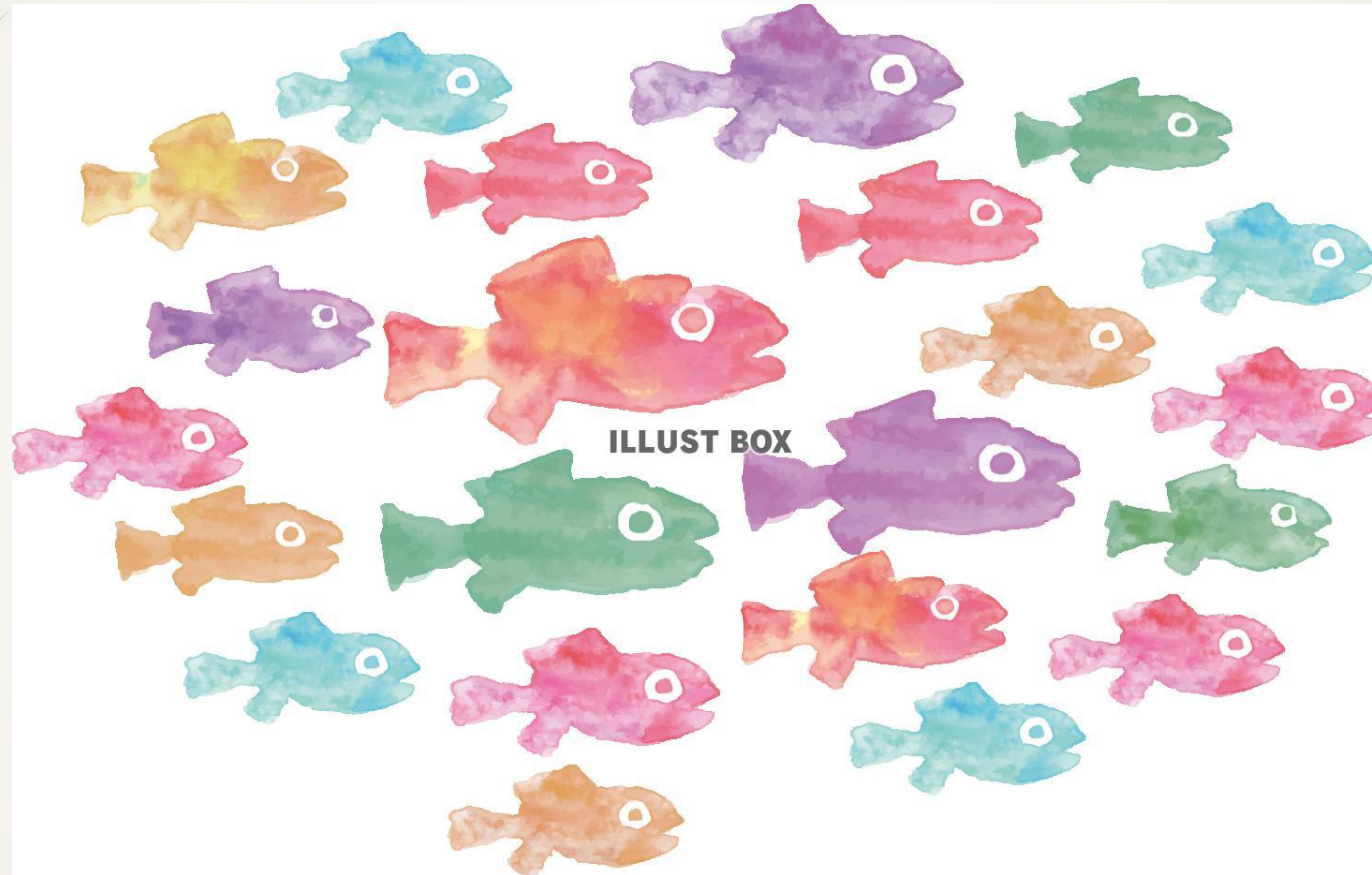
Certificate started in Japan

# Fish and Fishery Traceability in Japan

## Image of target fish

1. Multilateral Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)
2. Unilateral CDS in Japan
3. Eco-Label





Thank you!