

東京の市場のあゆみ

東京の市場の歴史は、江戸に幕府を開いた徳川家康が場内の台所を賄うため、現在の大阪市佃町から漁師たちを呼び寄せ、魚を幕府に納めさせる一方、日本橋のたもとで売ることを許したのが始まりとされています。また、青果市場もほぼ同じ頃、数か所が自然発生的に形成されたといわれています。明治維新の頃には、社会情勢等の変化により一時市場が衰えたため、当時の東京府の許可のもとに民営市場が開設され、庶民の食生活の安定に寄与していました。その後、大正7年の『米騒動』など社会不安の増大をきっかけに、大正12年3月公設の中央卸売市場開設の根拠となる「中央卸売市場法」が制定されました。東京でも直ちに建設計画に着手しましたが、同年9月の関東大震災による民営市場の壊滅的打撃を契機に計画は加速され、昭和10年に築地、神田、江東の3市場が、また、荏原、豊島、足立、大森、食肉など次々と開設されました。その後、昭和46年4月高度成長期における都市人口の増加や、流通環境の変化に対応するため制定された「卸売市場法」に基づき、卸売市場整備10か年計画の順次策定、見直しを行い、板橋、世田谷、北足立、多摩ニュータウン、葛西、(江東市場及び同市場の3分場を整理・統合)、大田(神田、荏原及び蒲田分場、大森から移転)の各市場が開設されました。平成30年10月、築地市場は江東区豊洲に移転し、豊洲市場が開場しました。また、花きについても、昭和63年の北足立市場花き部の開設を皮切りに、大田、板橋、葛西、世田谷と青果市場に併設する形で整備されています。

東京都は、今後も生活者・消費者である都民の視点にたって市場行政を推し進め、豊かな都民生活の実現を目指していきます。

History of the Wholesale Market in Tokyo

The very beginning of a Tokyo Market dates back to the days of Tokugawa Ieyasu when he opened Edo government: he brought in the fishermen from Tsukuda, Osaka City to Edo to let them purvey seafoods to Edo castle, and at the same time gave them permission to sell near the Nihonbashi bridge. The vegetable and fruit markets also developed spontaneously around the same period. After the Meiji Restoration, these markets dwindled under drastic social changes, and under the new Tokyo City Government, private markets were permitted to open, which contributed to the stable supply of daily food necessary for the residents. However, through the experience of Rice Riots attributable to rice shortage in social unrest in 1918, the "Central Wholesale Market Law" was enacted in March 1923, which became the governing law for the opening of the public markets nationwide. While the construction plan of the Central Wholesale Markets in Tokyo was under consideration, the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred in September of the same year, and the private markets then operating suffered devastating damages. The implementation of the construction plan was accelerated, and three Central Wholesale Markets Tsukiji, Kanda and Koto were established in 1935, and then Ebara, Toshima, Adachi, Omori, and Shokuniku market were opened one by one in succession. After WWII, the great changes in environment surrounding the markets with the high growth of the Japanese economy, and concentration of urban population in Tokyo in the late 1960s and 70s, resulted the revision of the Law into the current Wholesale Market Law, in April 1971. Under this new law, Tokyo Metropolitan Government opened markets, Itabashi, Setagaya, Kita-Adachi, Tama New Town, Kasai (integrating Koto Market and its 3 branches consolidated), Ohta (integrating Kanda Market, Ebara Market and its Kamata branch, and Ohmori Market). In October 2018, the Tsukiji Wholesale Market was relocated to the new site in Toyosu, Koto-ku, and reopened as the Toyosu Wholesale Market. For opening of Flower markets, the flower market section was opened in 1988 at Kita-Adachi Market for the first time, and then opened in Ohta, Itabashi, Kasai, Setagaya Markets. Tokyo Metropolitan Government will move forward the market administration policy from the point of view of the citizens as consumers with an aim to realize comfortable Metropolitan life.

*詳しくは、ホームページをご覧ください。

* For detail, access the homepage below.

<http://www.shijou.metro.tokyo.jp>



東京都中央卸売市場

Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market
〒163-8001 東京都新宿区西新宿2丁目8番1号 TEL.03(5320)5720
2-8-1 Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 163-8001 TEL.03(5320)5720

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市場のしおり

MARKET GUIDE



●●市場のしくみ●●

出荷団体



産地仲買人



品物搬入 〔集荷〕

前日の午後3時から真夜中にかけて市場に運ばれてきた品物は、素早く卸売場に並べられます。

輸入業者



中央卸売市場

▶ せりのはじまり



仲卸業者・売買参加者が値段をせり合っています。せりでは、一番高い値けた人がその品物を買います。なお、花きや食肉は、コンピューターを使



機械「せり」(写真右)で取引されます。せり開始時間は、水産物では朝4時半、青果物では朝6時半頃から、花きは朝7時半頃から、また食肉は朝8時半頃から

▶ 買出人で賑わう仲卸店舗



仲卸業者は、卸売業者から買った品物を買出人が買いやすい大きさ、量にして店に並べます。11時頃まで仲卸業者の店が立ち並び仲卸業者売場、買い出しにやってくる人で賑わいます。

卸売業者

せり
相対取引

〔価格形成〕

仲卸業者
売買参加者

〔分荷〕

買出人

消費者

▶ せりなどに備え下見



仲卸業者や売買参加者は、卸売場に並べられた品物の下見をして、あらかじめどの品物を、いくらで買おうか決め、これから始まるせりなどに備えます。

▶ 関連事業者 店舗



包丁や手かぎ、長靴、計量器など、市場で働く人たちが必要とする道具などを販売する店や、食堂などが軒を連ねています。

▶ 衛生検査

(監視指導)



「食品衛生法」に基づき、監視員が、毎日早朝から卸売場や仲卸店舗をまわり、品物が衛生的に扱われているか、有害有毒なものはないか監視指導を行っています。また、細菌検査なども行い、違反あるいは有害な食品が発見された場合は、廃棄や販売禁止等の処分をしたり、衛生指導も行っています。食肉市場でも、運ばれてきた牛などがと畜解体され食肉となるまで、検査を厳しく行っています。

(試験・検査)



中央卸売市場の機能

- 国内外から大量、多種類の品物が集められます。(集荷)
- せり取引を行うことによって、買い手のつけた最も高い値段が、即時にその品物の価格となるため、その日の需給を反映した適正な価格を迅速につけることができます。(公正な価格の形成)
- 品物を買やすい量、大きさにして、市場に買い出しにくる多くの小売業者等に販売しています。(分荷)
- 卸売業者と仲卸業者間での代金の決済が、一定のルールのもとに確実に行われます。(確実な取引の決済)
- 1か所で大量の品物の取引を行うことで、流通にかかる運賃等の経費を削減することができます。(流通経費の削減)
- 入荷量や卸売価格等の情報を即日公表しています。(情報の提供)
- 市場内の衛生検査所による監視指導や検査等により、衛生面から品物をチェックするほか、施設等の衛生管理に努めています。(衛生の保持)

市場で働く人たち



卸売業者

出荷者から受託または買付した品物を、市場内の卸売場で、せり・入札・相対取引によって仲卸業者や売買参加者に販売します。卸売業者が市場で営業するためには、農林水産大臣の許可が必要です。

仲卸業者

卸売業者から買った品物を、市場内の自分の店(仲卸店舗)で、小売業者など市場に買い出しにやってくる人(買出人)に販売します。仲卸業者が市場で営業するためには、開設者の許可が必要です。

売買参加者

小売業者やスーパーのバイヤーなどは、開設者の承認を受ければ、売買参加者として、仲卸業者と同様に卸売業者から直接、せり等によって品物を買うことができます。

市場で働く人たち

関連事業者

市場内で市場を利用する人たちのために包丁や長靴、計量器、包装資材などを販売したり、飲食業や運送業等を運送業等を営んでいます。関連事業者が市場で営業するためには、開設者の許可が必要です。

開設者

東京都は、都内11の中央卸売市場の開設者として、市場に集まる安全・安心な生鮮食料品等が適正な価格で、いち早く消費者の手元に届くよう、卸売市場法や条例等に基づく取引の指導・監督、市場施設の整備や維持・管理等を行っています。なお、食肉市場では、市場業務のほか、と畜解体事業も行っています。

市場のしくみ

● Structure of The market ●

Producers' Cooperatives



Producers



Purchase brokers in producing areas



Transportation
[Collection]

The goods carried into the market from afternoon (after 3 p.m.) through midnight of the previous day are promptly laid out in the hall.

Importers



The Central Wholesale Market

Start of the auction



Intermediate Wholesalers and Authorized Buyers are bidding. The highest bidder buys the goods. The flowers and meat are handled through "Mechanized auction," using computers (photo on the right). The auction will start around 4:30 a.m. for seafood, around 6:30 a.m. for fruit and vegetables, around 7:00 a.m. for flowers and around 8 a.m. for meat.



Intermediate Wholesalers' shops crowded many visiting buyers



The intermediate wholesalers place their goods in their shops which they purchased from the wholesalers. They sell their goods to stock purchasers in smaller size/volume. The market is busy with a number of buyers until about 11 a.m.

Wholesalers

Auction or
Trade between the persons concerned
[Price determination]

Inspection prior to auction



Intermediate Wholesalers and Authorized Buyers look over produce and supplies prior to auction. They decide what price they would buy.

Shops of allied traders



Shops which sell tools such as knives, rubber boots, measures and scales and other, which are used for the people in the market, as well as some restaurants are lined up on the market lot.

Stock purchasers

[Distribution]

Consumers



Hygiene Checks

(Supervising and giving guidance to dealers in the market)



As required by the Food Sanitation Act, inspectors visit wholesale markets and retail stores from early in the morning each day to check and issue instructions as necessary to ensure that all foods are handled hygienically and are free of any harmful or toxic substances. The inspectors also conduct bacterial tests, and if they detect foods that are in violation of the Food Sanitation Act or that may be harmful, they immediately take the appropriate steps to order the disposal of the food or prohibit the sale of contaminated food and issue instructions for proper hygiene. In the meat wholesale market, inspectors conduct stringent inspections of the entire process of preparing meat from the slaughter of cattle and other livestock brought to the market to the production of meat.

(Checks and inspection)



Function of the Central Wholesale Market

- **Collection:** A wide variety of produce in vast quantity from all over the country and from abroad is gathered.
- **Fair pricing:** Price are determined by auction as a basic rule, which means the price will be reasonably determined as the highest bid price will be the price of the goods, reflecting the day's supply and demand of the goods.
- **Distribution:** Produce gathered is divided into smaller quantities and sizes and sold to a number of stock purchasers.
- **Sound settlement of accounts:** Payment of charges is made quickly and properly under a fixed rule.
- **Reduction in distributing costs:** By buying and selling goods in large quantity at one place, transportation and other costs incurred in distribution can be reduced.
- **Providing information:** Prompt information on what and how much farm and marine products are delivered in the market, as well as on the wholesale prices on the day is valuable, avoiding confusion.
- **Hygiene inspection:** Hygiene checks on the goods are conducted by the Sanitation Inspection Station, and also guidance are given to the dealers to adhere sanitation standard, as required. We are making efforts in maintaining that foods are checked in reliable conditions, and also in keeping the market facilities clean and sanitary.

People who work in the market



Wholesalers

The goods which are subjected trustee or purchased from shipper, are sold to the intermediate wholesalers and authorized buyers by either auction, bid or Trade between the persons concerned in the wholesale area in the market. The wholesaler in the market must get permission from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Intermediate Wholesalers

Intermediate wholesalers sell goods purchased from the wholesalers at their own shops to buyers including stock purchasers, who come to the market. To do business as intermediate wholesalers, he must get permission from the Establishment authority.

Authorized Buyers

The retailers and the buyers of supermarkets who are approved by the Establishment authority are able to directly purchase from the wholesalers at auction, just the same as jobbers.

People who work in the market

Traders of market-related goods

There are traders to sell market-related goods such as knives, boots, and packing materials, and also, restaurant and transport agents are housed in the market. Such businesses are permitted by the Establishment authority.

Establishment Authority

The Tokyo metropolitan government has established eleven central wholesale markets. In order to assure that the safe, fresh foods carried into these markets are promptly delivered to consumers at the proper prices, the government administers the development, maintenance, and management of the market facilities, as well as giving directions and supervising the transactions according to the Wholesale Market Act and ordinances. The Shokuniku Market is engaged not only in transactions for the meat but also in the slaughter and dressing of the animals.

東京都中央卸売市場配置図

Map of locations of Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market

A

淀橋

Yodobashi

昭14.2.16 Feb 16, 1939

新宿区北新宿4-2-1 ☎3363-1428
23,583㎡（敷地面積）
4-2-1 Kita-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku Tel:3363-1428
Lot area:23,583㎡
新宿副都心に近く、需要の伸びと食生活多様化に応える市場
Located close to the Shinjuku, metropolitan sub-center, the market responds to a growing demand and diversification of dietary habits.

B

多摩ニュータウン

TamaNewTown

昭58.5.26 May 26, 1983

多摩市永山7-4 ☎042-375-9211
57,153㎡（敷地面積）
7-4 Nagayama, Tama-shi Tel:042-375-9211
Lot area:57,153㎡
緑豊かな広大な新都市圏の需要を満たす市場
The market supplies the requirements of the extensive new town, with its natural surroundings.

C

世田谷

Setagaya

昭47.3.27 Mar 27, 1972

平13.4.14 Apr 14, 2001

世田谷区大蔵1-4-1 ☎3417-0131
41,482㎡（敷地面積）
1-4-1 Okura, setagaya-ku Tel:3417-0131
Lot area:41,482㎡
地域に調和した効率的で使いやすい市場
In harmony with community the market is efficient and easy to use.

D

食肉

Shokuniku

昭41.12.19 Dec 19, 1966

港区港南2-7-19 ☎5479-0651
64,108㎡（敷地面積）
2-7-19 Konan, Minato-ku Tel:5479-0651
Lot area:64,108㎡
「芝浦」の通称で親しまれる食肉流通の拠点
Popularly Known as "Shibaura", it provides an important base for the diet of the people in Tokyo.

凡例……@業務開始年月日
Legend……@Data opened.



F

板橋

Itabashi

昭47.2.28 Feb 28, 1972

平5.2.24 Feb 24, 1993

板橋区高島平6-1-5 ☎3938-0171
61,232㎡（敷地面積）
6-1-5 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku Tel:3938-0171
Lot area:61,232㎡
流通センターと隣接した西北部地区の流通拠点
Situated next to the distribution center, it is an important distribution point for the northwest region.

G

豊島

Toshima

昭12.3.25 Mar 25, 1937

豊島区巢鴨5-1-5 ☎3918-0301
23,334㎡（敷地面積）
5-1-5 Sugamo, Toshima-ku Tel:3918-0301
Lot area:23,334㎡
“かつぎ売り”が集まった伝承が残る都内最古の市場
The oldest market in Tokyo and traditional gathering place for “peddlers”.

J

北足立

Kita-Adachi

昭54.9.17 Sep 17, 1979

昭63.4.25 Apr 25, 1988

足立区入谷6-3-1 ☎3857-7181
61,076㎡（敷地面積）
6-3-1 Iriya, Adachi-ku Tel:3857-7181
Lot area:61,076㎡
花き部開設第1号、北部流通業務団地にある市場
Located in the northern distribution complex, it has the first flower market in Tokyo.

H

足立

Adachi

昭20.2.11 Feb 11, 1945

足立区千住橋戸町50 ☎3882-4301
42,675㎡（敷地面積）
50 Senjuhashido-machi, Adachi-ku Tel:3882-4301
Lot area:42,675㎡
江戸3大市場の商業中心地は、いま充実の水産市場
Once the Commercial center in the big three Edo markets, it is now a fish market with large stock of marine products in variety.

E

豊洲

Toyosu

平30.10.11 Oct 11, 2018

江東区豊洲6丁目 ☎3520-8205
6, Toyosu , Koto-ku, Tokyo Tel:3520-8205
食の安全・安心の確保や効率的な物流・様々なニーズに対応する新しい市場。
Market for food safety, security, efficient logistics and various needs.

I

大田

Ota

平元.5.6 May 6, 1989

平元.9.18 Sep 18, 1989

平2.9.8 Sep 8, 1990

大田区東海3-2-1 ☎3790-8301
386,426㎡（敷地面積）
3-2-1 Tokai, Ota-ku Tel:3790-8301
Lot area:386,426㎡
広い敷地を擁し、近代的設備を誇る総合市場
With a spacious lot, this general market boasts of advanced facilities.

K

葛西

Kasai

昭59.5.7 May 7, 1984

平7.4.14 Apr 14, 1995

江戸川区臨海町3-4-1 ☎3878-2000
74,515㎡（敷地面積）
3-4-1 Rinkai-cho, Edogawa-ku Tel:3878-2000
Lot area:74,515㎡
流通業務団地に育まれた東部地区を賄う流通拠点
Distribution hub in eastern region, it is supported by the distribution complex.