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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION OF FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

WCPFC-SC22-2026-AR-CCM09
28 April 2026

Submitted by Indonesia

INDONESIAN FISHERIES
IN WCPFC CONVENTION AREA
2025

SCIENTIFIC DATA TO BE PROVIDED TO THE COMMISSION

MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (MMAF)

NATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AGENCY

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

2026

The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

INDONESIA

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2026	[YES] Submitted in 27 April 2026
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

A. SUMMARY

The Indonesia's tuna annual catch estimate workshop (the 17th IT-ACES) for FMAs 713,714, 715, 716 and 717 will be conducted in the 8th to 12th August 2026 in Bogor Indonesia. The workshop (WS) will be attended by MMAF, RCF-BRIN, fishing association, fishing industry, and relevant NGOs, WPEA-SPF manager and SPC expert. Catch in 2024 is as followed skipjack –255.073t; yellowfin – 215.728 t ; bigeye – 43.498 t and albacore – 402 t, with total catch was 514.702 t while cacth in 2025 will be finalized afer the ACES meeting in the second week of June. **[will revisit after ACES 2026]**

B. BACKGROUND

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation, strategically located between Asia and Australia and bordered by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The country comprises more than 17,500 islands with an estimated coastline of approximately 81,000 km, and possesses about 5.8 million km² of marine waters, including 3.1 million km² of territorial seas and 2.7 million km² of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This vast maritime domain places Indonesia in direct interaction with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention Area, particularly in the Sulawesi Sea and the Indonesian EEZ of the Pacific Ocean, where highly migratory tuna resources are abundant.

As a coastal and fishing state exploiting highly migratory fish stocks, Indonesia is bound by a number of international fisheries instruments, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Indonesia ratified the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement through Act No. 21/2009, reaffirming its commitment to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks through effective implementation of UNCLOS provisions.

This commitment is further reflected in Indonesian Fisheries Law No. 31/2004 as amended by Law No. 45/2009, which mandates that fisheries management beyond Indonesia's Fisheries Management Areas shall conform to applicable international laws, standards, and obligations. The law also emphasizes that fisheries utilization must generate optimum and sustainable benefits while ensuring resource conservation, and explicitly requires the Government to actively participate in regional and international fisheries management organizations.

In line with this legal and policy framework, Indonesia became a full member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission in late 2013 through Presidential Regulation No. 61/2013, after several years of engagement as a cooperating non-member. Membership has strengthened Indonesia's role in regional tuna governance, enhanced its international fisheries cooperation, and supported efforts to secure sustainable livelihoods for Indonesian tuna fishers. This report is therefore submitted as part of Indonesia's obligations as a member of the Commission

C. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

The Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop (ITFACE-17) will be conducted on 8th -12th June 2026 in Bogor Indonesia. The catches for 2025 were estimated using DGCF catch data, and then discuss and compare to other sources of data from port sampling activities (WPEA-CFR, MDPI, AP2HI,YKAN, FIP-PS), logbook, observer and fishing ports information center (PIPP).

1. NOMINAL CATCHES IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREA

The 2025 catch estimates will be finalized and endorsed at the 17th Meeting of the in 2026, involving the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF), the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), the Centre for Data, Statistics and Information (PUSDATIN), as well as representatives from fishing associations, the fishing industry, and non-governmental organizations. Indonesia's total tuna catch from all fishing gears operating in the FAO Statistical Area within the WCPFC Statistical Area is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Total tuna catch (skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye) for all gear within WCPFC statistical area estimated for 2025 (This table followed the new data format of WCPFC, the provision of ACES data were submitted to SPC 27 April 2026 and will revisit on ITFACE-17 on June 8th-12th June 2026).

ID_prelim_ace_2025

	year	gear_code	flag_code	fleet_code	ocean_code	sp_code	retain_mt	discard_mt	in_arch	comments
1	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	ALB	22.007	NA	0	NA
2	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	ALB	30.198	NA	1	NA
3	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	BET	219.442	NA	0	NA
4	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	BET	122.892	NA	1	NA
5	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	BLM	3.785	NA	0	NA
6	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	BLM	5.443	NA	1	NA
7	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	BUM	6.934	NA	0	NA
8	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	BUM	1.289	NA	1	NA
9	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	FAL	21	NA	1	NA
10	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	LMA	5.396	NA	0	NA
11	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	MAK	4.237	NA	0	NA
12	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	MAK	37	NA	1	NA
13	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	SFA	803	NA	0	NA
14	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	SFA	223	NA	1	NA
15	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	SKJ	149.532	NA	0	NA
16	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	SKJ	57.446	NA	1	NA
17	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	SWO	234	NA	0	NA
18	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	SWO	225	NA	1	NA
19	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	YFT	719.514	NA	0	NA
20	2025	H	ID	LS	WP	YFT	980.662	NA	1	NA
21	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	ALB	62.541	NA	0	NA
22	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	ALB	264.799	NA	1	NA
23	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	BET	4849.43275	NA	0	NA
24	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	BET	8089.494	NA	1	NA
25	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	BLM	376.819	NA	0	NA
26	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	BLM	5227.666	NA	1	NA
27	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	BUM	17.628	NA	0	NA
28	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	BUM	278	NA	1	NA
29	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	MAK	338	NA	0	NA
30	2025	H	ID	SS	WP	MLS	32.3	NA	0	NA

The estimate of total nominal catches in Fisheries Management Area 716 (IEEZ Sulawesi Sea) and 717 (IEEZ Pacific Ocean), Archipelagic waters (FMA 713, 714, 715) for year 2024 is provided in table 2.

Table 2. Total tuna catch (Skipjack, Yellowfin, Bigeye) for all gear within FMA 713, 714, 715, and area 716, 717 estimated for 2024. The 2025 figure will be provided after ITFACE 17.

2024*) estimates								
FMAs	**Skipjack**	**%**	**Yellowfin**	**%**	**Bigeye**	**%**	**Albacore**	**Total Tuna**
FMAs 713,714,715	163.242	48%	145.203	43%	32.467	10%	297	341.209
FMAs 716, 717	91.831	53%	70.525	41%	11.032	6%	105	173.493
FAO Area 71	255.073	50%	215.728	42%	43.499	8%	402	514.702

SHARK CATCH ESTIMATE (Landing, Observer dan Logbook)

Table 3. Landed-Catch estimate of Sharks (metric ton) related to tuna fishery in FMAs 716 and 717. Additional data for 2025 will be provided after ITFACE 17

Year	*Centrophoridae, Squalidae* **Dogfishes (DGZ) + Others**	*Carcharhinus longimanus* **Oceanic Whitetip (OCS)**	*Carcharhinus falciformis* **Silky shark (FAL)**	*Galeocerdo cuvier* **Tiger sharks (TIG)**	*Sphyrna spp* **Hammerheads sharks (SPN)**	*Prioance glauca* **Blue sharks (BSH)**	*Alopias spp* **Thresher sharks (THR)**	*Isurus spp* **Mako sharks (MAK)**
2016	365	0	92	0	5	0	59	174
2017	52*	1	1*	0	2	0	6	2
2018	31	0	24	0	1	0	0	7
2019	0	0	55*	0	0	0	?*	1
2020	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
2021	20	0	1	0	0.75 (14 ind)	0	0	1
2022	47	0	0.05 (1 ind)	0	0.09 (6 ind)	0	0	4
2023	1	0	0	0	1 (18 ind)	0	0	0
2024	5	0.05(1ind)	2 ind	0	3 ind	1 ind	NA	0.5

Notes:

1. First time in 2016 for estimating total catch of sharks from national fisheries data statistics (landing data)-DGCF
2. Estimated Catch of Sharks in 2017 -2020 from Pusdatin (CSDI)-MMAF
3. *) subject to be further clarified, source of data from surveillance unit of MMAF and CFR
4. All catches of sharks were fully utilized by the fishers as source for livelihood.
5. Data with individual was provided by PRL-DGCF.
6. Individual=ind

Table 4. ERS (Ecological Related Species) for sharks interaction of tuna fisheries recorded by enumerators Kendari Ports in the 714 in 2024. Additional data for 2025 will be provided after ITFACE 17

Gear Type	FMA	ERS Species	Species Code	QTY	Catch	Post Catch	Handling
Purse Seine	714	*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*	AML	3	3 dead	dead	3 retained
		Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos	AML	1	1 dead	dead	1 retained
		Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos	AML	6	6 dead	dead	6 retained
		Carcharhinus limbatus	CCL	2	2 life	life	2 retained
		Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos	AML	2	2 life	life	2 retained
		Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos	AML	3	3 dead	dead	3 retained

2. THE NUMBER OF FISHING VESSELS OPERATING IN IEEZ SULAWESI SEA AND IEEZ PACIFIC OCEAN in 2025

The number of Purse Seine (PS) operating in the FMA 716 and 717 in 2025 remain 172 vessels. Since 2017 to 2024 the Size of purse seiner operated in these areas were lower than 201 GT (30-200 GT).

Table 5. Number of Indonesia fishing vessel operating in FMA 713-717

year	flag_code	fleet_code	gear_code	vessel_total_n	vessel_cat1_n	vessel_cat2_n	vessel_cat3_n	vessel_cat4_n	comment
2025	ID	LS	L	8	2	6	0	0	NA
2025	ID	SS	L	15	15	0	0	0	NA
2025	ID	LS	P	2	0	2	0	0	
2025	ID	SS	P	6	6	0	0	0	
2025	ID	LS	S	437	436	1	0	0	
2025	ID	SS	S	177	177	0	0	0	

Note : *) the sum of number of purse seine fishing vessel from size of 30 GT to 200 GT.
+) revised number for 2019
** purse seine fishing vessel with size of 220 GT

3. THE INDONESIAN FISHING FLEET STRUCTURE REGISTERED IN WCPFC

Table 6. Number of Indonesia fishing fleet by gear and type registered in WCPFC (2017-2025)

NO	FLEET	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Tuna long liner and long liner	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Purse Seiner	8	17	9	11	11	20	20
3	Pole and Liner	13	0	13	2	1	1	1
4	Gillnetter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Handliner	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6	Support Vessel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Non Specified vessel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Carrier vessel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21	19	22	13	12	22	22

4. DEVELOPMENTS/TRENDS IN THE FISHERY (CHANGES IN FISHING PATTERNS, FLEET OPERATIONS, TARGET SPECIES, LEVEL OF TRANSHIPMENT, ETC.)

Major Regulatory Reforms Driving Structural Changes in Indonesia's Tuna Fisheries, Indonesia's tuna fisheries have undergone significant structural transformation over the past decade, primarily driven by a series of major regulatory reforms introduced by the Government of Indonesia.The first major shift began with the issuance of Ministerial Regulation No. 56/2014 concerning the temporary moratorium on fishing licenses for foreign-built fishing vessels; and Ministerial Regulation No. 57/2014 concerning the prohibition of transshipment at sea. These two regulations marked a turning point in Indonesia's tuna fisheries governance and triggered substantial operational, spatial, and administrative changes across the fishing industry.

Immediate Regulatory Impacts (2014–2015). The implementation of the moratorium and transshipment ban resulted in several immediate consequences, such as Moratorium on foreign-built fishing vessels. Foreign-built vessels were no longer permitted to continue normal fishing operations. As a result many vessels were detained at Indonesian ports, some returned to their flag states or relocated to other countries, and industrial tuna fleet capacity declined sharply. Full prohibition of transshipment at sea (effective January 2015). Since January 2015 until the end of 2024, all at-sea transshipment activities have been prohibited, requiring all catches to be landed directly at designated fishing ports. This policy significantly altered fleet logistics, trip duration, and catch handling systems. Changes in fishing gear composition and fishing operations The reduction of large industrial fleets led to substantial shifts in fishing activities among in particular for the increase of Handline (HL). Since 2017, all licensed fishing vessels have been subject to annual re-registration and re-measurement to ensure legal compliance and accurate fleet statistics.

Until 2024 as a direct consequence of the regulatory restrictions on built foreign vessel, Indonesian tuna fleets ceased operating in the high seas fishing activities became increasingly concentrated within Indonesian archipelagic waters and territorial seas, and Indonesia EEZ. This resulted in a growing dominance of small-scale fishing vessels, increased fishing intensity in

coastal and archipelagic fishing grounds, and a measurable rise in catch contribution from small-scale tuna fisheries.

On other side Increased inspection, surveillance, and law enforcement, National surveillance operations were significantly intensified. As of the latest enforcement records no fewer than **621 fishing vessels**—both domestic and foreign—have been sanctioned, with many vessels sunk due to involvement in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing since 2015. This period marked Indonesia's transition toward a much stricter Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) regime.

Transition from Administrative Control to Science-Based Quota Management (2023 onward) Following nearly a decade of fleet restructuring and enforcement-oriented governance, Indonesia introduced a second major reform through: Government Regulation No. 11 of 2023 on Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) or Quota base Measured Fishing. This regulation represents a shift from input-control fisheries management toward output-control or quota-based fisheries management. The PIT policy aims to ensure long-term sustainability of fish resources, protect marine ecosystems, strengthen accountability in fish utilization, and promote equitable national economic growth.

5. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTATION OF CMM (SEABIRD, CETACEAN, AND WHITE-TIP SHARK) - Will update during ITFACE 17

- **Seabird**: According to the Minister regulation No 12/2012 concerning on fishing in highs seas, that Indonesian Longline fishing vessel operating in high seas should utilized tori line. Recently, Indonesia has developed national plan of action (NPOA) of seabird in collaboration with seabird life South Africa and able to join several workshops related to seabird conservation both in Indonesia and Vietnam in 2016 and April 2017. During the workshops it is noted that very small number of seabird has interact with vessel that operated in the Indian Ocean. In 2024 there were reported zero interaction of Indonesia's Longline with seabird fishing in the area of WCFPC convention i.e. FMA 716 and FMA 717.
- **Cetacean**: According to Indonesian government Act No. 7 year 1999 on protecting of cetaceans and stipulating the Minister Regulation No. 12 /20 12 on Fishing Business in High Seas, Minister Regulation No. 30 year 2012 on Fishing Business in Fisheries Management Area of Republic of Indonesia, and Minister Regulation No. 26 year 2013 on Amended of Minister Regulation No. 30 year 2012 article 73 on Fishing Business in Fisheries Management Area of Republic of Indonesian cetaceans are protected. Log book data reported in 2024 (as submitted to Secretariat) there were no (zero) interaction of cetaceans with Indonesia's purse seine (PS))
- **White-tip Shark**: According to Minister regulation No 12/2012, No 59/2014 as amended by minister regulation No 34/2015 it is regulated that landing of oceanic whitetip shark and hammer head sharks are prohibited, to date such regulation still enforce.
- **Sea Turtle**: There was zero interaction Sea Turtle with Indonesia purse-seine fishing vessels based on 2024 log book, surveillance and national observer report.

6. DISPOSAL OF CATCH (FRESH/FROZEN/OTHER)/MARKET DESTINATION (EXPORT)

Disposal of Catch: There was no disposal of catch in 2024.

Market Destination (Export)

The export data of tuna has been divided by HS number. The export data included catches from Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

Indonesia has issued detailed breakdown of tuna exports into 16 HS code, as the following:

YFT (Fresh or Chilled);

Skipjack (Fresh or Chilled);

Bigeye (Fresh or Chilled);

Albacore (Fresh or Chilled);

Other tunas (Fresh or Chilled);

YFT (Frozen);

Skipjack (Frozen);

Bigeye (Frozen);

SBT (Frozen);

Other tunas (Frozen);

Skipjack and Frozen tuna fillet;

Whole or sliced tuna in the air tied container;

Whole or sliced Skipjack or bonito in the air tied container.

Overall tuna, neritic tuna and tuna like products were exported to 72 neighbours countries were estimated for 203.202 tons in 2023 and 271.884 tons in 2024 from various types of products.

7. SUMMARY OF OBSERVER AND PORT SAMPLING PROGRAMMES (SCIENTIFIC DATA)

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has issued Ministerial Regulation Number 01 Year 2013 concerning national observer program. In 2024 there were 89 trips been observed with total 864 days at sea (Table 15). Port sampling activities are continuing under WPEA-ITM in Bitung (12 enumerators and data entry person) from mid-June 2023 to date. The 12 enumerators, database person, coordinator was recruited and trained in the 12-14 June 2023 and since then the port sampling of WPEA-ITM in Bitung is continuing from 17th June 2023. Some port sampling program are still continuing by non-government organisation i.e. MDPI, AP2HI, and YKAN. Port sampling Review Workshop will be conducted in July 2025 with the involvement of representatives from BRIN, Bitung Fishing Port-DGCF, MDPI, YKAN, AP2HI and SPC. The national data collection program for recording the catch in the fishing ports and non-fishing ports in each district and regency is continuing under PIPP program of DGCF-MMAF. In addition, data collections through observer also conducted by DGCF and non-government organizations (NGOs) linked to DGCF. Update on the national observer in year 2024 is provided in the table 15.

Table 15. Indonesia national observer program (DGCF) in 2021-2024 (LL : Longline, HL: handline, PL; Pole and line, PS: Purse seine). Additional update for 2025 observer data will provided during ITFACE17

Gear Type	FMA	2021		2022		2023		2024	
		No. trip	No. Days At Sea	No. Trip	No. Days At Sea	No. Trip	No. Days At Sea	No. Trip	No. Days At Sea
HL	713					2	25	-	-
	714	2	32	-	-			1	13
	715	2	5	-	-			2	40
PL	713	-	-	2	8			-	-
	714	9	333	4	69			3	81
	715	9	244	5	36	2	13	-	-
	716	1	10	-	-			-	-
PS	713	1	20	-	-				
	714	15	649	278	1970	13	1324	77	586
	715	8	278	-	-	1	14	4	46
	716	4	103	-	-	1	31	-	-
	717	1	75	-	-	3	66	2	98
Total		52	1749	287	2083	145	1473	89	864

8. REPORTING OF EFFORT (Longline, Purse seine, Hand line and Pole and line)

Indonesia initiated an interim Harvest Strategy Framework for skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna in its archipelagic waters during the 3rd Bali Tuna Conference on 31 May 2018. Building on this process, Indonesia subsequently updated and officially launched the revised Harvest Strategy for tropical tuna fisheries in archipelagic waters on 9 June 2023, reflecting continued progress toward science-based and precautionary management of these key tuna stocks.

As part of harvest strategy development, recent analyses using data estimated the nominal catch per unit effort (CPUE) of skipjack tuna at approximately 1.2 tonnes per fishing day. Total fishing effort for the pole-and-line fleet operating in Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) 713–715 was estimated to an average of 177 fishing days per vessel per year.

In addition, Indonesia has submitted logbook data for purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line fisheries covering the period 2017–2024, particularly for FMAs 716 and 717, to the . These data are expected to provide an important basis for estimating standardized fishing effort, esatimating aggregated catch and effort data and supporting future harvest strategy analyses for fisheries operating in the Pacific sector of Indonesia. Further technical discussion is therefore required through a dedicated national catch-and-effort workshop, with technical assistance from the , to improve effort reconstruction and strengthen the data inputs needed for harvest strategy implementation.

9. STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN USE ORGANIZATION AND JOB DUTIES

A. GENERAL PROCEDURE OF ONE DATA POLICY

Since 2017, in line with the One Data Policy of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), national fisheries data collection was centralized under the Centre for Data, Statistics and Information (CDSI). CDSI was responsible for designing survey methodologies, supervising field data collection, compiling and tabulating fisheries statistics, conducting analyses, and publishing the National Capture Fisheries Statistics. Since 2021 to date, however, the lead responsibility for national capture fisheries statistics has been returned to the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF), while CDSI continues to serve as the central reporting and data coordination unit within MMAF.

Data validation process is conducted with hierarchical scheme from district, provincial to center government (MMAF).

The respective Directorates General within MMAF—namely the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, the Directorate General of Aquaculture, and the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management—are responsible for validating capture fisheries production, aquaculture production, and salt production data, respectively. Subsequently, all validated data submitted by these Directorates General, together with data collected from provincial and district authorities, are consolidated and cross-validated by the Centre for Data, Statistics and Information (CDSI).

Data collection at fishing ports is primarily derived from several key sources, including fishing logbooks, landing declarations, initial catch documentation for catch certification, vessel inspection reports, and observer program records.

B. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES (TUNAS, OTHER SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, OCEANOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES)

1. WPEA: Tuna data collection based on ports sampling on selected sampling is continuing under WPEA-SPF project. The Project in the 2025 covers Bitung fishing ports to continue record on catch composition by species by gear as well as its size distribution.

2. A collaborative research project between CFR-MMAF (Indonesia) and ACIAR – CSIRO (Australia) for period 2018-2021 that extended to March 2024 is “Harvest strategies for Indonesian tropical tuna fisheries to increase sustainable benefits”, among other objectives this activity will determine productivity of tropical tuna in Indonesia and collect socio-economic information for the different sectors of the tuna fisheries, as well as improve capacity of operational fisheries management and research.

3. Port-based data collection for small-scale tuna fisheries is being continuously expanded through collaborative arrangements with non-governmental organizations (MDPI, SFP, YKAN, and YII) and fishing industry associations, particularly AP2HI

(Pole-and-Line and Handline Association of Indonesia) and, more recently, APSI (Purse Seine Association of Indonesia)

I. FISHING GROUND (2025) [need to renew for 2025]

Based on interview with the skippers and having them point the position of fishing in one-degree-grid map, the fishing grounds can be presented in the following figures:

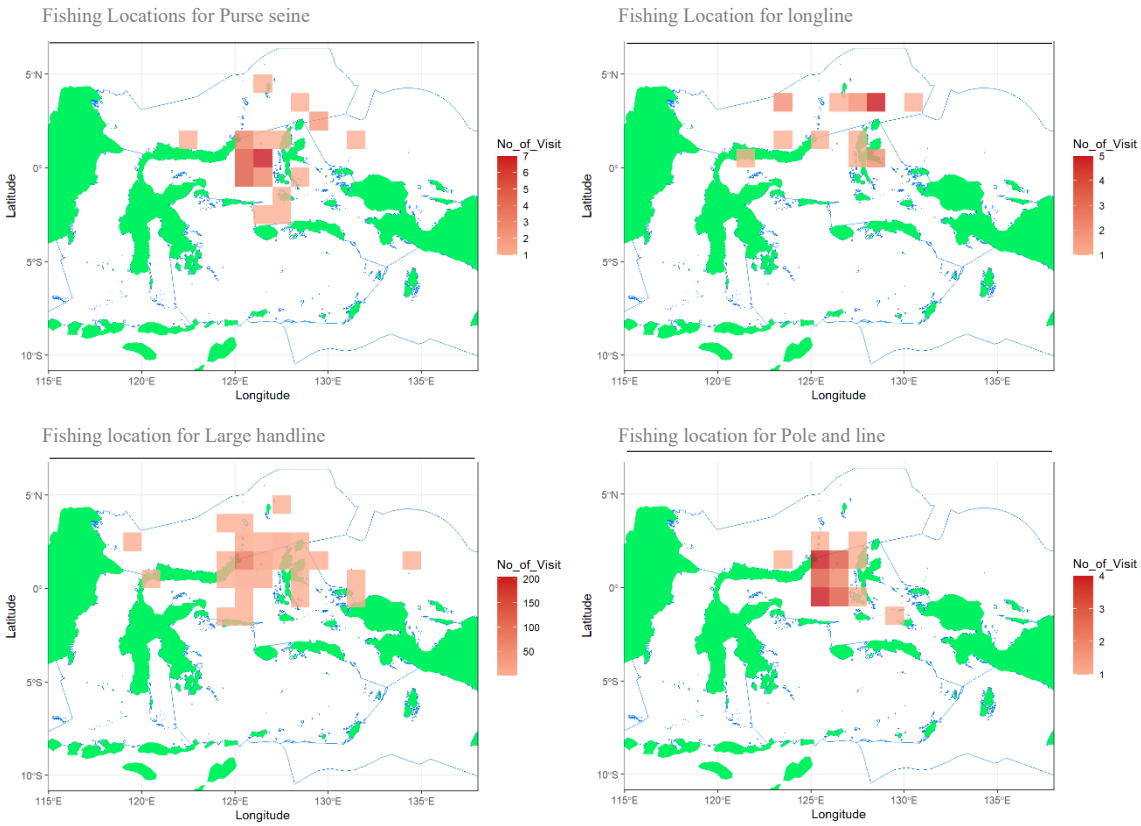


Figure 2. Fishing areas for Purse Seine, Pole and Line, Long Line and Hand Line vessels.

II. CATCH COMPOSITION 2025 [Bu Lilis dan Bayu]

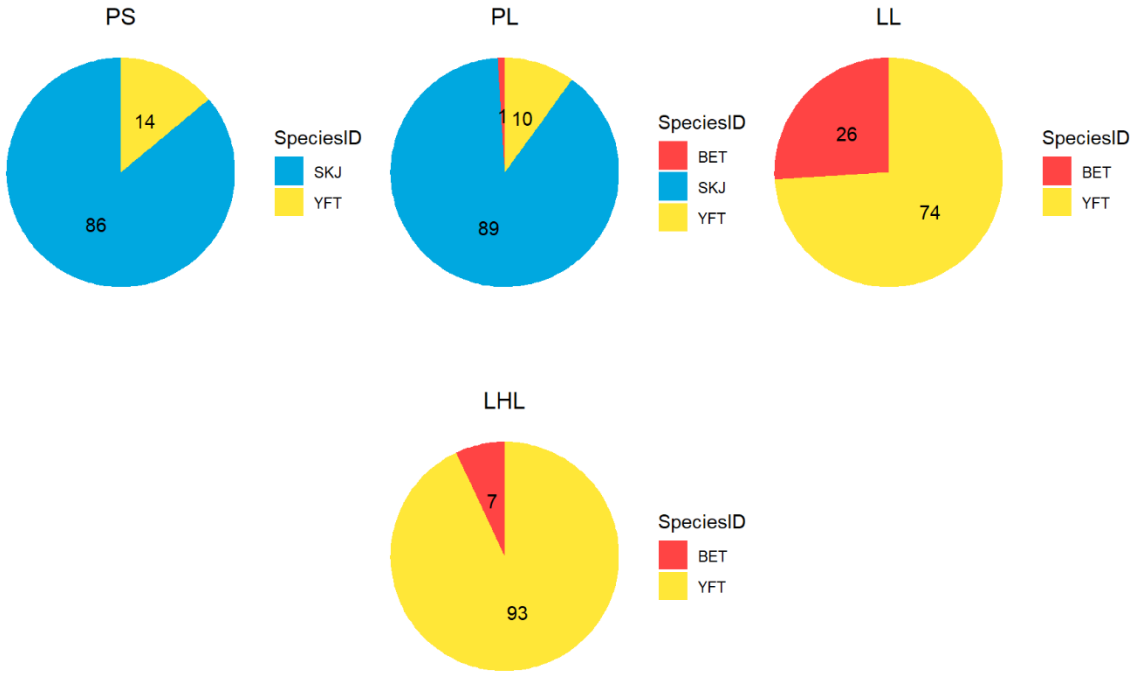


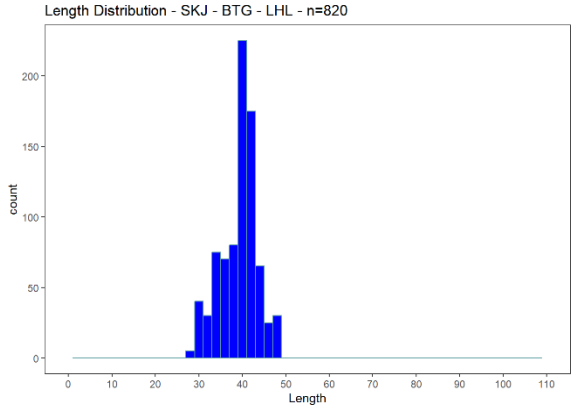
Figure 3. Catch composition of Purse Seine, Pole and Line, Long Line and Hand Line, based at Bitung, in 2024

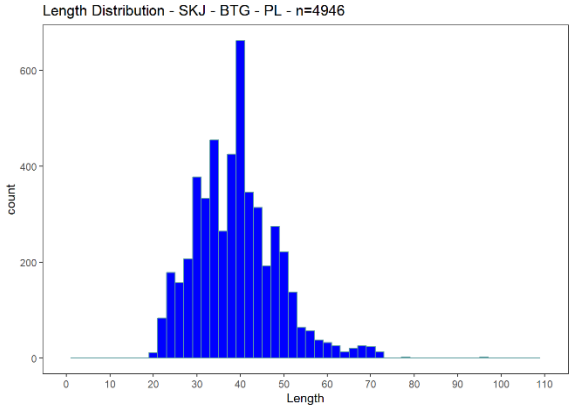
Port Sampling activity in Bitung in 2024 reports that catch composition by gear varied: Purse Seine caught mostly SKJ (86 %); Pole and Line caught mostly SKJ (89 %); Long Line caught mostly YFT (74 %); Large Handline caught mostly YFT (93 %);

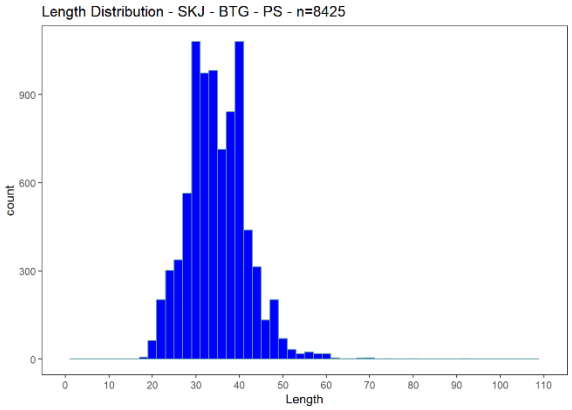
III. SIZE DISTIBUTION BASED ON PORT SAMPLING YEAR 2025 (revisit is needed0

A. Length Frequency Distribution

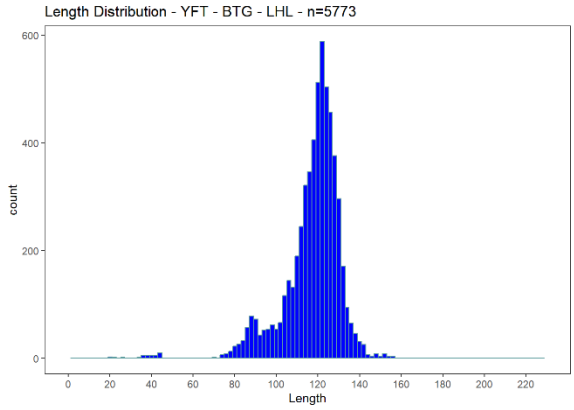
Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)

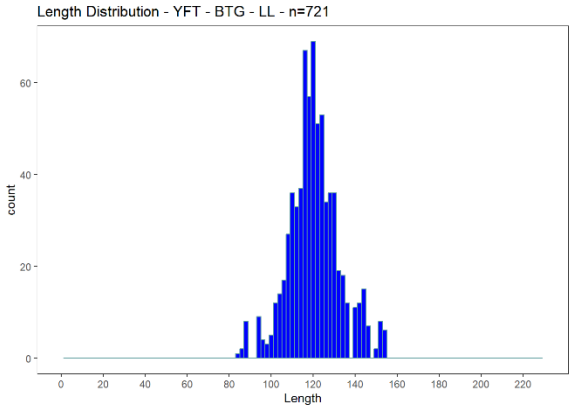


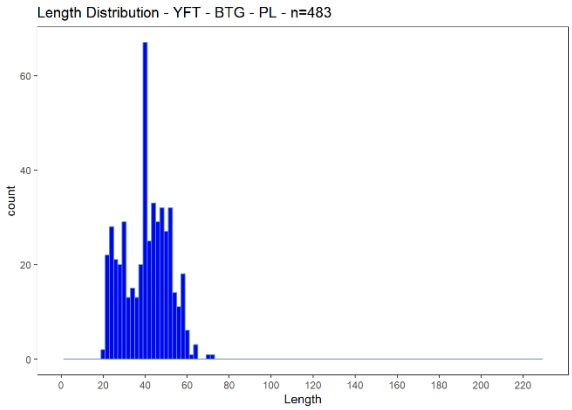


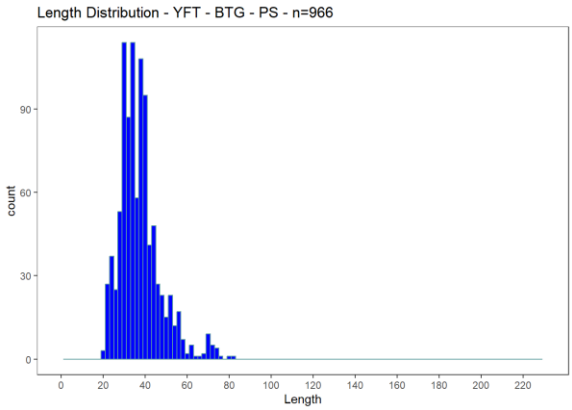


Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

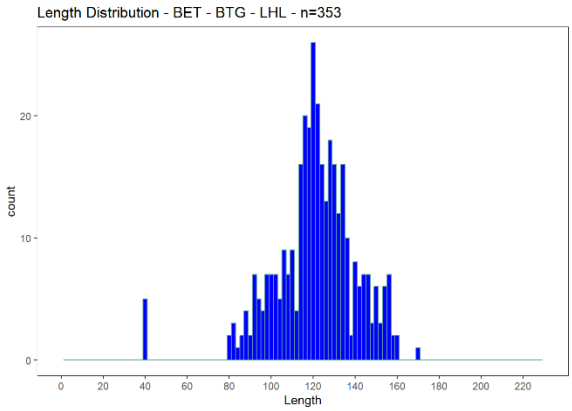


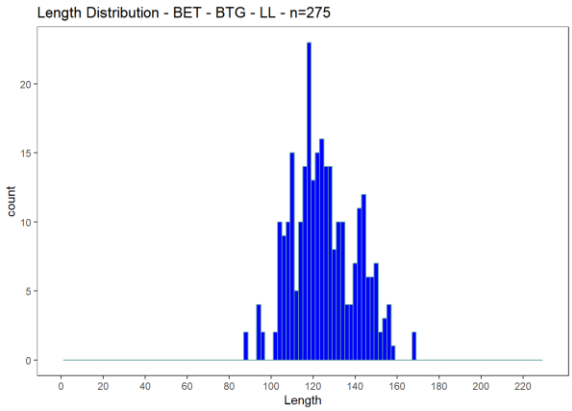






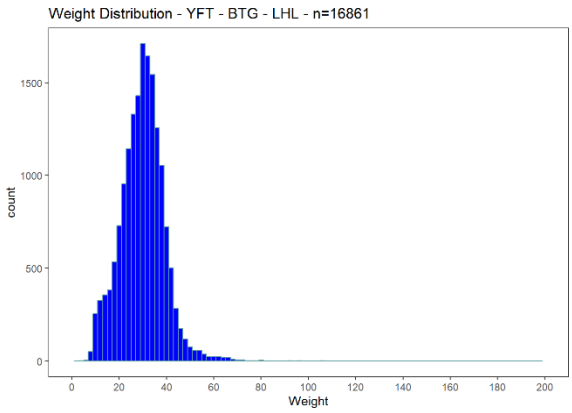
Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)

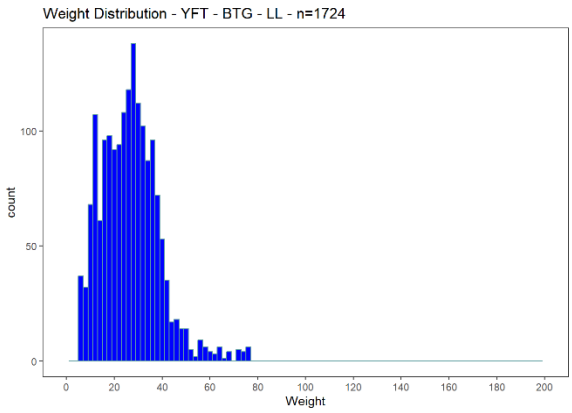




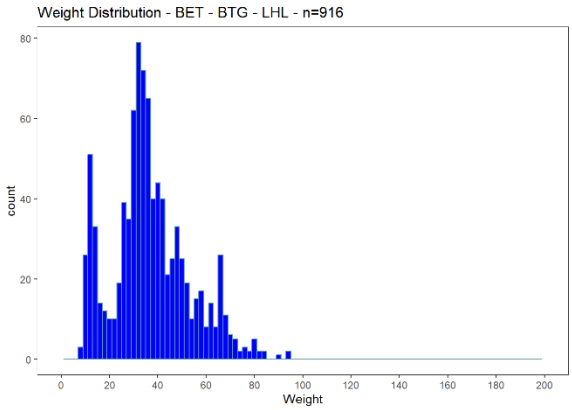
B. Weight Distribution

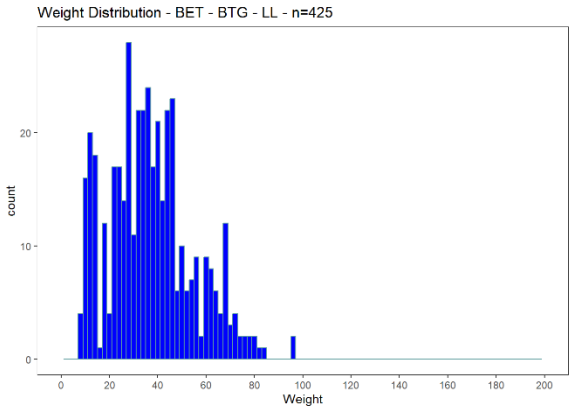
Yellowfin Tuna *(Thunnus albacares)*





Bigeye Tuna *(Thunnus obesus)*





ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 (2025)
Specific information to be provided in Part 1 as required by CMMs[1] - need to revisit after ITFACE

CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4	There are no catch of north albacore from (PS,LL, PL) gear that operated north of equator.
CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4	Not Applicable for Indonesia. No Indonesian fishing vessel operated South of 15 S
CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8	Not Applicable for Indonesia → No Indonesia fishing vessels targeting swordfish South of 20^0S as well as north of 20^0S in WCPFC convention Area
CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	**No transhipment in 2024**, all cacth shall landed directly to port. Indonesia has issued Minister Regulation No. 57/20 14 on banning of transhipment.
CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4	Catch of shark is provide in the table 10 a.
CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	**No PS interaction with cetaceans** CCMs shall include in their Part 1 Annual Report any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, reported under paragraph 2(b).
CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3	Provision Catch of shark is provide in the table 11a, 11b
CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06	**No PS interaction with cetaceans**
CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3	Provision Catch of shark is provide in the table 11a,11b
Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)	Indonesia has national observer program as inform in annual part 1. Table 14. **Not applicable** . In year 2024 there was no Indonesia vessel operated in high seas and on other countries EEZ
CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4	**Not applicable** for Indonesia. no Indonesian fishing vessel operated South of 20 S
CMM 2017-06 [Seabirds] Para 9	Zero interactions of seabird to Indonesia's Tuna fishing Vessel

[1] Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC15 (Dec 2018)

IV. CMM 2017-06: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

Indonesia has adopted CMM 2012-07/CMM 2015-03/CMM 2017-06 through Minister Regulation No. 12 year 2012 on Fishing in High Seas. In 2025, no interactions were reported by observer on board on 2025.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge the support of all enumerators in Bitung, who spent effort and provide port sampling data under WPEA project, Enumerators from MDPI,AP2HI and YKAN. Thanks to WCPFC and SPC for their Assistance. Thanks to DGCF Secretariat for national capture fisheries data, Directorate Fish and Resource Management (DFRM)- Directorate General for Capture Fisheries (DGCF) for log book and national observer data and Pusdatin MMAF.

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