SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION
11-19 August 2026
Apia, Samoa (Hybrid)

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

WCPFC-SC22-2026-AR-CCM09_Rev01
6 August 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 17th Indonesia Tuna Annual Catch Estimates Workshop (IT-ACES) for Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) 713, 714, 715, 716, and 717 was held in Bogor, Indonesia, from 9–12 June 2026. The workshop brought together representatives from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the Research Center for Biota System (RCSB–BRIN), fishing associations, the fishing industry, relevant NGOs, the WPEA-SPF manager, and experts from the Pacific Community (SPC). The workshop estimated Indonesia's 2025 tuna catches as follows: skipjack**:** 278,725 t**;** yellowfin tuna**:** 174,792 t**;** bigeye tuna**:** 42,547 t**;** and albacore**:** 490 t. The estimated total tuna catch was 496,557 t, include an additional 2 t of Pacific bluefin tuna recorded

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) was conducted on 9th -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-MMAF).

1. NOMINAL CATCHES IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREA

The 2025 catch estimates was finalized and agreed at the 17th national ACES Meeting 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-SKJ, yellowfin tuna-YFT, bigeye tuna-BET, Albacore-ALB, Pacific Bluefin-PBF) for all gear (H=handline, L=Longline, S=Purse seine, G=Gillnet, P=Pole and line, O=Other 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 on 27 April 2026.

Sp_code	Gear_code	ocean_code				Total (tons)
		NX		WX		
		EEZ (716-717)	Archipelagic (713-715)	EEZ (716-717)	Archipelagic (713-715)	
ALB	H	53	159	53	159	425
	L	15		15		29
	O	6	8	6	8	26
	S	3	2	3	2	9
BET	G				3.208	3.208
	H			3.732	10.929	14.660
	L			254	169	422
	O			3.380	12.341	15.721
	P				366	366
	S			6.009	2.161	8.170
PBF	H				1	1
	S			1		1
SKJ	G			2.001	12.135	14.136
	H			17.791	47.530	65.321
	L			168	418	586
	O			10.818	43.930	54.748
	P			1.588	24.359	25.947
	S			74.630	43.358	117.987
YFT	G			1.040	1.762	2.802
	H			19.989	65.364	85.353
	L			930	514	1.444
	O			8.095	46.537	54.632
	P			34	6.231	6.265
	S			14.638	9.657	24.296
Grand Total (tons)		**76**	**169**	**165.172**	**331.139**	**496.557**

Note: sci Data submission is following the WCPFC standardised SciData reporting templates through sci data submission portal

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 2025 is provided in table 2.

Table 2. Total tuna catch (Skipjack, Yellowfin, Bigeye, Albacore and Pacific Bluefin) for all gear within FMA 713, 714, 715, and FMA 716, 717 estimated for 2025.

2025 Catch Estimates									
FMAs	**Skipjack (SKJ)**	**%**	**Yellowfin (YFT)**	**%**	**Bigeye (BET)**	**%**	**Albacore (ALB)**	**Pasific Bluefin (PBF)**	**Total Tuna**
713,714 and 715	171.730	51,83	130.066	39,26	29.174	8,81	337	1	331.308
716 and 717	106.995	64,75	44.726	27,07	13.374	8,09	153	1	165.249
FAO Area -71	278.725	56,13	174.792	35,20	42.547	8,57	490	2	496.557

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.

Year	*Centrophoridae, Squalidae* **Dogfishes (DGZ) + Others**	*Carcharhinus longimanus* **Oceanic Whitetip (OCS)**	*Carcharhinus falciformis* **Silky shark (FAL)**	*Sphyrna spp* **Hammerheads sharks (SPN)**	*Prioance glauca* **Blue sharks (BSH)**	*Alopias spp* **Thresher sharks (THR)**	*Isurus spp* **Mako sharks (MAK)**
2021	20	0	1	0.75 (14 ind)	0	0	1
2022	47	0	0.05 (1 ind)	0.09 (6 ind)	0	0	4
2023	1	0	0	1 (18 ind)	0	0	0
2024	5	0.05(1ind)	2 ind	3 ind	1 ind	NA	0.5
2025	NA	0	1 ind	0	0	0	9ind

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 715-716 in 2025.

Gear Type	FMA	ERS Species	Species Code	QTY	Catch	Post Catch	Handling
Purse Seine	716	*Carcharhinus albimarginatus*	ALS	2	2 dead	dead	3 retained
		Carcharhinus spp	CWZ	2	2 dead	dead	2 retained
		Isurus oxyrinchus	SMA	1	1 dead	dead	1 retained
Handline	715	*Alopias pelagicus*	PTH	1	1 dead	dead	retained
		Carcharhinus limbatus	CCL	2	2 dead	dead	2 retained
		Isurus spp	MAK	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 713-717 in 2025 was 614 vessel with 177 vessel is small Purses seine with size below 100 GT and targeting small pelagic. In 2025 the Size of purse seiner operated in these areas dominated by vessel category 1 (0-500GT).

Table 5. Number of Indonesia fishing vessel operating in FMA 713-717 (*L: Longline, P: Pole and Line, S: Purse Seine*)

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	-
2025	ID	SS	L	15	15	0	0	0	-
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: Vessel Categories by Gear Type refer to WCPFC sci data vessel category

Gear description	Code	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Longline	L	0 - 50 GRT	51 - 200 GRT	201 - 500 GRT	500+ GRT
Pole and line	P	0 - 50 GRT	51 - 150 GRT	150+ GRT	-
Purse seine	S	0 - 500 GRT	501 - 1000 GRT	1001 - 1500 GRT	1500+ GRT

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 type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Tuna long liner and long liner	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14
2	Purse Seiner	8	17	9	11	11	20	20	91
3	Pole and Liner	13	0	13	2	1	1	1	1
4	Handliner	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	Carrier vessel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Total	21	19	22	13	12	22	22	126

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 2025, 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 regulatory restrictions on foreign-built fishing vessels, Indonesia's tuna fleet substantially reduced its high seas fishing activities, with operations becoming increasingly concentrated within Indonesian archipelagic waters, territorial seas, and the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This shift resulted in the growing dominance of small-scale fishing vessels, increased fishing pressure in coastal and archipelagic waters, and a greater contribution of small-scale fisheries to Indonesia's overall tuna catch.

Recent logbook data indicate that this trend began to change in 2025, with an increasing number of Indonesian tuna fishing vessels operating in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 717, including waters within the Pacific EEZ. This suggests a gradual expansion of fishing activities beyond the archipelagic waters following several years of predominantly domestic fishing operations.

On other side Increased inspection, surveillance, and law enforcement, National surveillance operations were significantly intensified. As of the latest enforcement records no fewer than—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 fishing zone policy. 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)**

- **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 2025 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 2025 (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 2025 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 2025.

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, 271.884 tons in 2024 and 294.461 tons in 2025 from various types of products (https://portaldata.kkp.go.id/portals/data-statistik/exim/tbl-statis/d/155).

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 2025 there were 79 trips been observed with

total 546 days at sea (Table 7). Port sampling activities are continuing under WPEA-SPF in Bitung (12 enumerators and data entry person) to date. Some port sampling program are still continuing by non-government organisation and association i.e. MDPI and AP2HI (since end of 2024 YKAN temporarily suspend their tuna CODRS program). Port sampling Review Workshop was conducted in July 2026 with the involvement of representatives from BRIN, Bitung Fishing Port-DGCF, MDPI, YKAN, AP2HI, APSI 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 2025 is provided in the table 7.

Table 7. Indonesia national observer program (DGCF) in 2022-2025 (HL: handline, PL; Pole and line, PS: Purse seine).

Gear Type	FMA	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		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	-	-			1	13	-	-
	715	-	-			2	40	-	-
PL	713	2	8			-	-	-	-
	714	4	69			3	81	1	17
	715	5	36	2	13	-	-	-	-
	716	-	-			-	-	-	-
PS	713	-	-					1	5
	714	278	1970	13	1324	77	586	77	524
	715	-	-	1	14	4	46	-	-
	716	-	-	1	31	-	-	-	-
	717	-	-	3	66	2	98	-	-
Total		287	2083	145	1473	89	864	79	546

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

Indonesia initiated the development of 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 initiative, Indonesia officially launched the revised Harvest Strategy for tropical tuna fisheries in archipelagic waters on 9 June 2023, demonstrating continued progress towards science-based, precautionary, and adaptive fisheries management. Recently, on

2026 technical harvest strategy workshop was conducted to update the Std CPUE of PL, HL and LL and selectivity analysis for those gear.

To further strengthen the scientific basis for harvest strategy development, Indonesia has submitted logbook data for the purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line fisheries covering the period 2017–2025, for FMAs 713 to 717, to the WCPFC-Pacific Community (SPC**)**. These datasets will support the development of standardized catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) indices, reconstruction of fishing effort, and compilation of aggregated catch-and-effort data for fisheries operating in Indonesia's Pacific waters. Continued technical collaboration with SPC through dedicated national catch-and-effort workshops remains essential to improve data quality, refine effort estimation methods, and strengthen the analytical inputs required for harvest strategy implementation.

Most recently, during the 17th Indonesia Annual Catch Estimates Workshop (IT-ACES), conducted in collaboration with SPC, Indonesia produced updated aggregated catch-and-effort datasets for year 2025. In addition, the proportion of large and small yellowfin tuna (YFT) for HL catch was revised using historical and newly available size-composition information.

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 centre 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. The Project was concluded in June 2025 awaiting further consideration to continue remaining samples to be processed.

3. Port-based data collection for small-scale tuna fisheries continues to be strengthened through collaborative partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the fishing industry. Key partners include MDPI, the Association of Indonesian Pole-and-Line and Handline Fisheries (AP2HI), and, more recently, the Indonesian Purse Seine Association (APSI), whose member fisheries participate in Fishery Improvement Programs (FIPs). These collaborations have expanded the coverage and quality of fisheries-dependent data collected from small-scale tuna fisheries, contributing to improved catch monitoring and stock assessment. Since 2025, the Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) has shifted its programmatic focus to other activities and has consequently discontinued implementation of its tuna Crew-Operated Data Recording System (CODRS) program

I. FISHING GROUND (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:

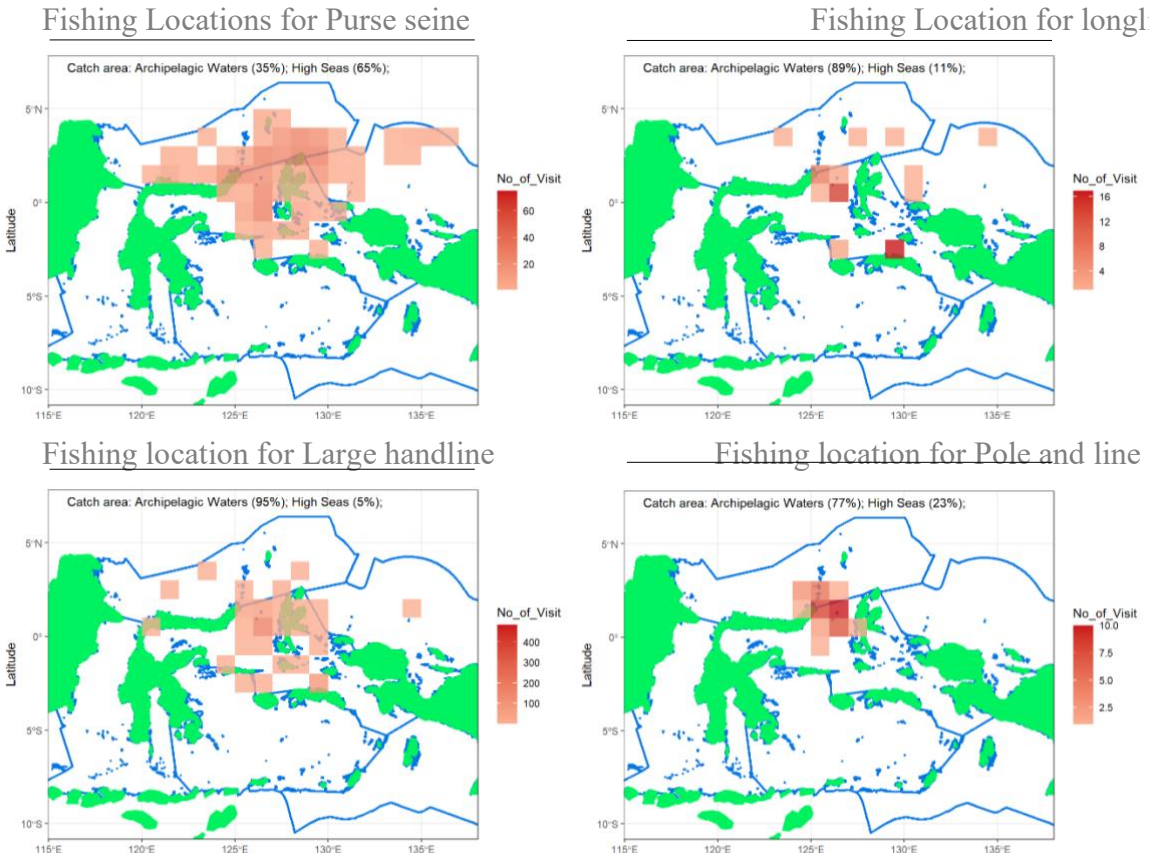


Figure 2. Fishing areas for Purse Seine, Pole and Line, Long Line and Hand Line vessels

II. CATCH COMPOSITION 2025

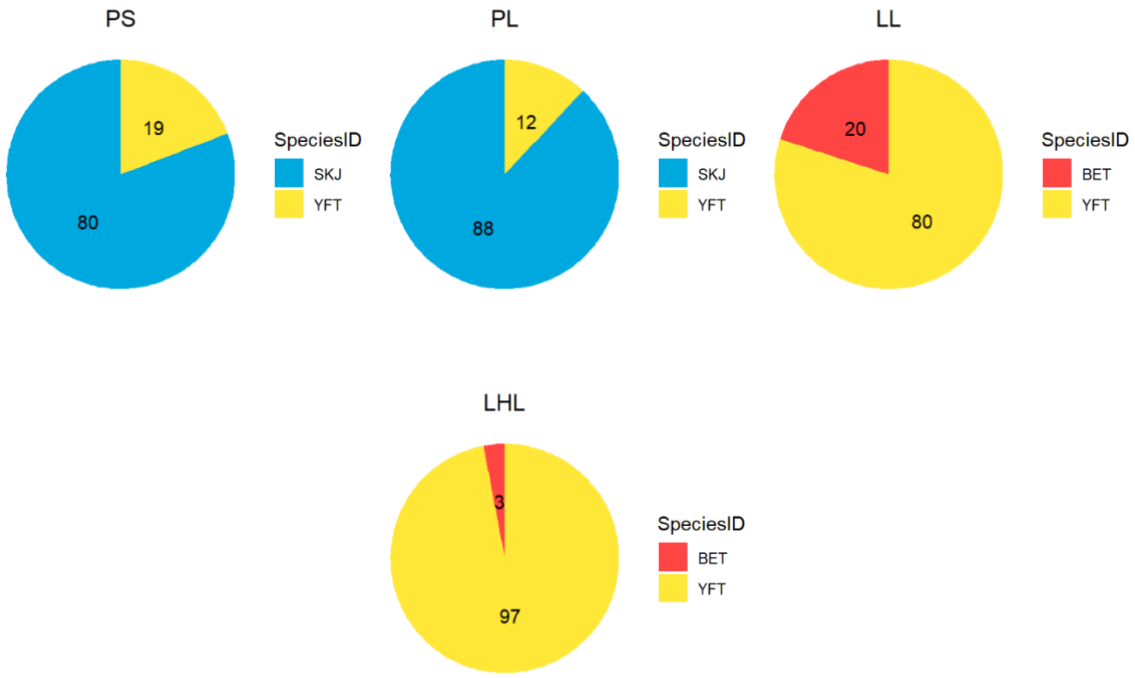


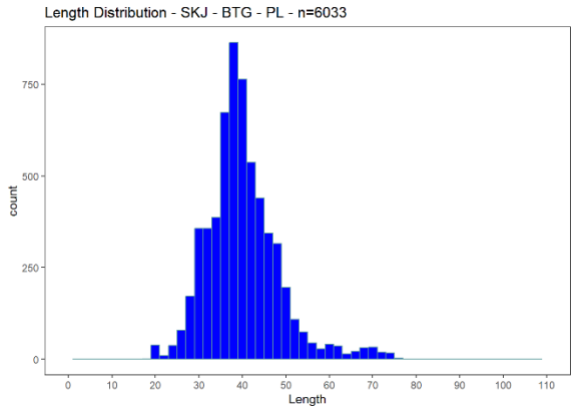
Figure 3. Catch composition of Purse Seine, Pole and Line, Long Line and Hand Line, based at Bitung, in 2025

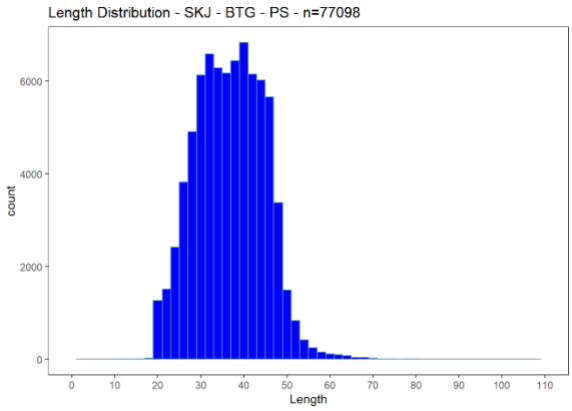
Port Sampling activity in Bitung in 2025 reports that catch composition by gear varied: Purse Seine caught mostly SKJ (80 %); Pole and Line caught mostly SKJ (88 %); Long Line caught mostly YFT (80 %); Large Handline caught mostly YFT (97 %);

III. SIZE DISTIBUTION BASED ON PORT SAMPLING YEAR 2025

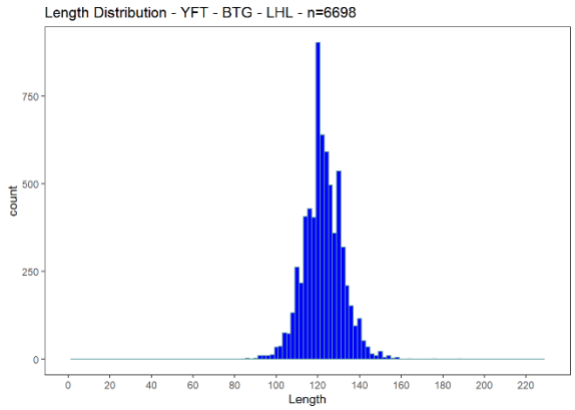
A. Length Frequency Distribution

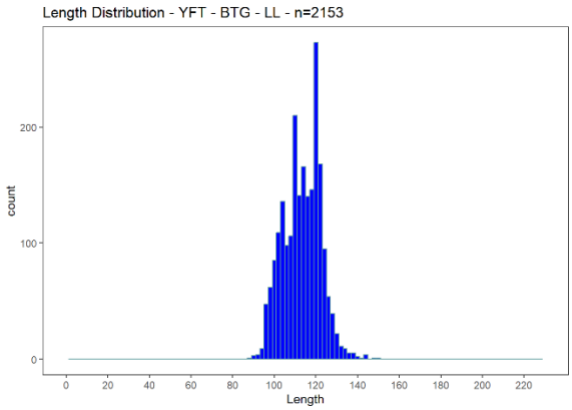
Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)

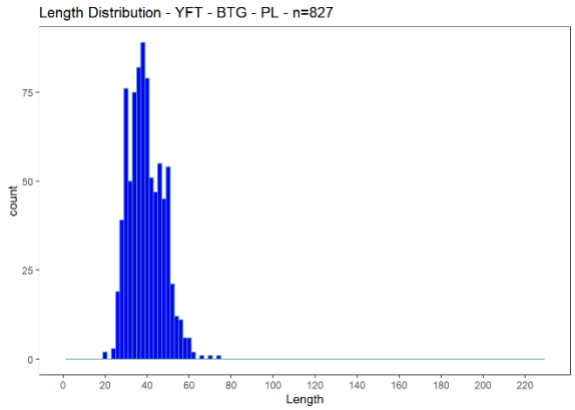


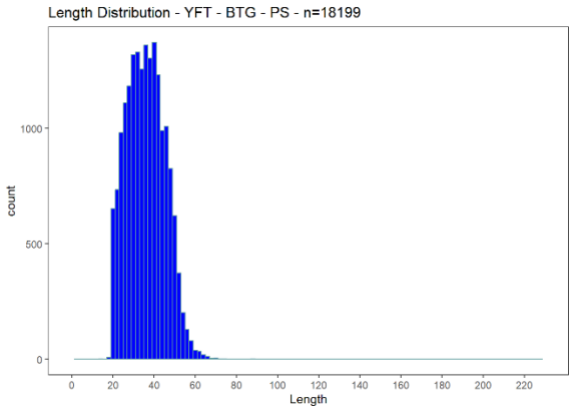


Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

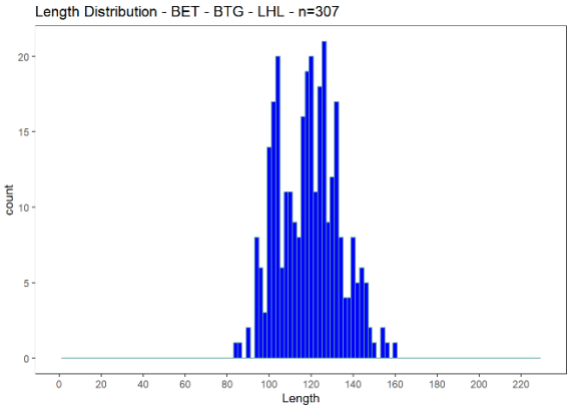


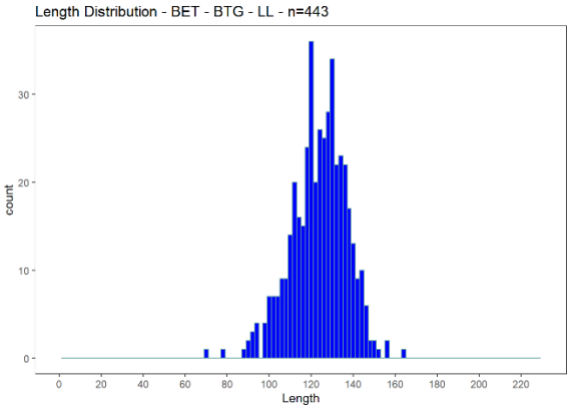


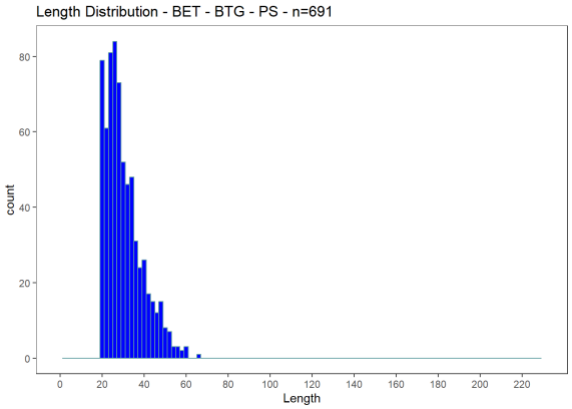




Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)

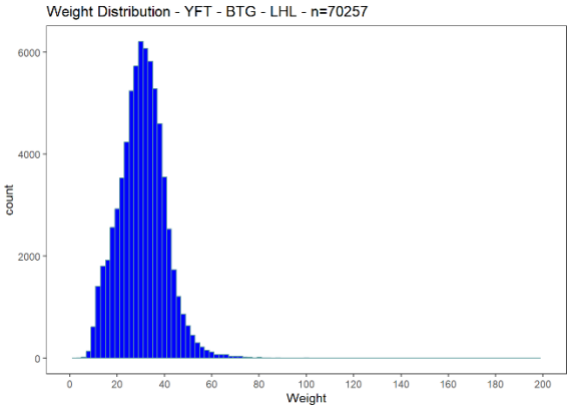


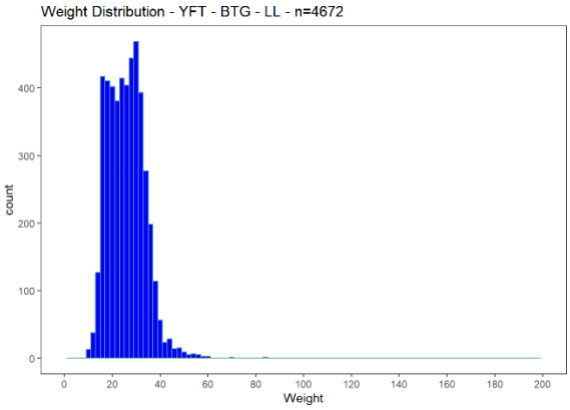




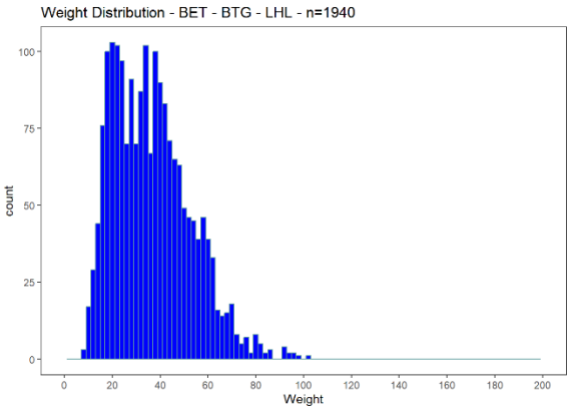
B. Weight Distribution

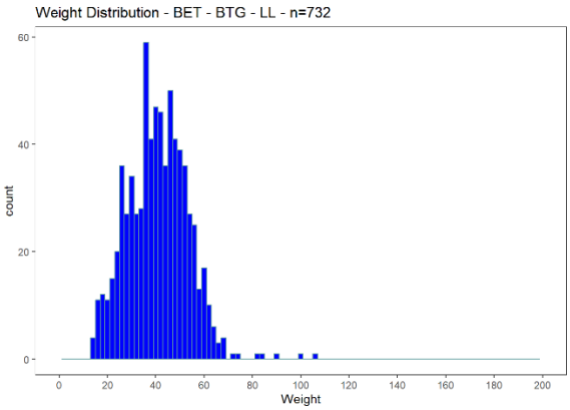
Yellowfin Tuna *(Thunnus albacares)*





Bigeye Tuna *(Thunnus obesus)*





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

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 2025**, 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 7. **Not applicable** . In year 2025 there was no Indonesia vessel operated in high seas and on other countries EEZ

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

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

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 gratefully acknowledge the dedication and hard work of all port enumerators in Bitung who have contributed to the collection of port sampling data under the WPEA Project, including enumerators from MDPI, and AP2HI. We sincerely thank the WCPFC,WPEA and SPC for their continued support.

We also express our appreciation to the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), for providing national capture fisheries data. In particular, we thank the Directorate of Fish Resources Management (DFRM), DGCF, for access to logbook and national observer data, and the Center for Data, Statistics, and Information (Pusdatin), MMAF, for providing fisheries data that supported this work

.

This report prepared by: Fayakun Satria [1], Anung Widodo[1], Lilis Sadiyah [1],(1. RCSB-BRIN) and I Gede Bayu Sedana [2](2. MMAF); Syahril Abdul Raup [3], Putuh Suadela [3], Ade [3], Dodiet Rachmadi [3] Mumpuni[3], Yuni Trikumoro[3], Saraswati[3] (3. DFRM-DGCF_MMAF); and Muhammad Anas [4], Anang Wahyu Susilo [4] (4. DGCF Capture Fisheries Data Section-MMAF).