



COMMISSION
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
Denarau Island, Fiji
5 – 9 December, 2016

**INFORMATION PAPER ON INDONESIAN COMPLIANCE WITH CONSERVATION
AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE 2015 – 01**

WCPFC13-2016-DP30
2 December 2016

Paper submitted by Indonesia

1 December 2016

Feleti Teo
Executive Director
Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
PO Box 2356, Kolonia
Federated States of Micronesia

Dear Feleti,

Indonesia's actions in accordance with CMM 2015-01, specifically paragraphs 46-48 for other commercial fisheries

Indonesia is committed to the conservation and management of WCPFC tuna resources and has been working diligently to implement the CMMs. As a large archipelagic developing State, Indonesia has historically had limited capacity to manage and monitor its fisheries, including fisheries inside the Indonesian EEZ. This letter and the attached information sets out the actions that Indonesia has taken and the work it continues to progress consistent with our obligations and commitment to the WCPFC, specifically related to 2015-01, paragraphs 46-48.

A key component of CMM 2015-01 are the explicit management measures for purse seine and longline fisheries on skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna stocks. But the CMM also highlighted the need to address the impact of the 'other commercial fisheries' through paragraphs 46-48. The intent of paragraphs 46-48 is to enable the Commission to establish, adopt and then implement effective management measures for other commercial fisheries targeting skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna.

Paragraph 46 of the CMM calls for advice from the SC and TCC regarding what information needs to be collected by CCMs and the identification of which fisheries are to be included under the heading of other commercial fisheries. Together with paragraph 48 CCMs are to either provide estimates of the effort or to establish proposals for the provision of this effort information going forward. Paragraph 47 of the CMM is the active management paragraph requiring CCMs to take necessary measures to limit the total effort and capacity of their other commercial tuna fisheries (excluding those fisheries taking less than 2,000 tonnes) to the average level for the period 2001-2004 or 2004.

For Indonesia these paragraphs may relate to small-scale fisheries using handline, troll and pole and line fishing gears and which target skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and/or bigeye tuna. As largely artisanal and small-scale fisheries, CCMs will understand that managing these fisheries is challenging. It is important to note that prior to 2004, handline catch data was combined with troll catch data and the catch estimates for pole and line fisheries are underestimated due to Indonesia's limited capacity for data collection previously. Moreover, there is limitations related to effort, including accurate figures on the number of vessels. Combined, this means that Indonesia does not have robust historical catch and effort estimates on which to base its implementation of the CMM for handline and pole and line fisheries.

To this end, the Indonesian Government, understanding the current gaps in its fisheries management, has implemented a range of programs to rectify this while addressing the gaps in data accuracy and availability and the conservation and management of tuna stocks within its WCPFC-EEZs. These regulations and activities demonstrate Indonesia's continuous efforts to improve its fisheries

management and comply with CMMs from the WCPFC. As Indonesian data accumulates and management capacity improves, Indonesia hopes to implement further management measures specific to CMM 2015-01. Details of these programs are provided in attached appendix.

We request you to include this Information Paper as an official document in the 13th Regular Session of the Commission. We look forward to further support from, and to, the WCPFC.

Appendix

Data collection, collation and reporting activities

Port sampling activities: Numerous organisations are involved in data collection activities in FMA 716 and 717. Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) conducts port sampling in North and Central Sulawesi and in West Papua. The West Pacific East Asia Project (WPEA) also has data collection in North Sulawesi. The submission of data from provincial governments to the national statistics office has improved in recent years.

The implementation of a *fisheries logbook* in 2010 under (Ministerial Regulation 18 of 2010) has also enhanced the available data from small scale and large scale vessels flagged in Indonesia. The requirement of the fishing logbook is also coupled with the *Fishing permits regulation* (Ministerial Regulation 45 of 2014) that details the requirement of a fishing permit and the different process for different vessel types. Together these elements provide an increasing understanding of the catch and its associated effort.

Fisheries management activities

Harvest Strategy work: beginning in 2014, the national government has began leading efforts to develop Harvest Strategies, including the reference points and harvest control rules for Indonesian Archipelagic waters for skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and neritic tuna species. Although this is currently for Archipelagic waters it demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to developing national capacity for management, with the plan to extend the work to more species and areas in the future.

National Management Plan For Skipjack, Tuna And Tongkol Species (Ministerial Decree 107 of 2015): in 2015 Indonesia adopted its tuna management plan. It is a management plan for Indonesia's tuna fisheries in Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs); FMAs 716 and 717 are within the WCPFC Convention Area and so give special considerations of WCPFC measures. The management plan has goals to achieve over a five-year period.

R-VIA system – Indonesia commenced a national program to register its vessels authorised to fish for tuna, skipjack tuna and neritic tuna within Indonesian archipelagic and EEZ waters. This national register was initiated in support of the National Management Plan for Tuna, Skipjack and neritic species (Ministerial Decree 107 of 2015).

Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) Management Plan (Ministerial Regulation 26 of 2014) details the permits required to deploy and use a FAD, the fisheries allowed to operate on FADs, restrictions on FAD deployment, FAD labelling, etc. Great understanding and control of FADs is critical to Indonesian tuna fisheries particularly given the proportion of smaller tuna species caught in the EEZ.

In 2015, the *Prohibition on the use of seine nets and trawls* in Indonesian Fisheries Management Areas (Ministerial Regulation 2 of 2015) was enacted. It prohibits the use of seine and trawl nets **in the EEZ and territorial waters**.

Monitoring, control and surveillance activities

In 2016 Indonesia ratified the *Agreement on the port state provisions to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing* (Presidential Decree 43 of 2016). This provides Indonesia with greater MCS capability.

Vessel Monitoring System requirement (Ministerial Regulation 5 of 2007): to support flag state control, in 2007 Indonesia required that all vessels greater than 30GT be equipped with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Indonesia's national observer program was successfully audited by the WCPFC Secretariat in 2016 and now forms part of the Regional Observer Program. **Indonesia places observers on all its flagged transshipment vessels consistent with WCPFC requirements under CMM 2009-06.**

Establishing a Task Force to combat illegal fishing activities (Presidential Decree 115 of 2015) has been established to focus efforts on reducing and eliminating IUU fishing inside Indonesia's EEZ. The establishment of the taskforce has also been supported by increased MCS activities on the water.

Moratorium on licences for foreign built vessels (Ministerial Regulation 56 of 2014): a year-long temporary suspension of licences granted to Indonesian and foreign-built vessels was enacted to support greater transparency of Indonesia's fisheries.

Transshipment ban (Ministerial Regulation 57 of 2014): banning all at-sea transshipment activities inside the EEZ for all fisheries was a way for the government to understand the level of catch by Indonesian vessels.