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INDONESIA'S VIEW ON DRAFT BRIDGING CMM ON TROPICAL TUNA

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Paper by Indonesia

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Dear Feleti,

Indonesia's view on draft bridging CMM on tropical tuna

Government of the Republic of Indonesia is committed to implement the conservation and management of WCPFC tuna resources and has put serious efforts to comply with the CMMs which has been shown by the significant improvement in the level of Indonesia's compliance in the WCPFC in the recent year.

In line with this, Indonesia has taken its actions to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing since formulation of Indonesia's National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat IUU Fishing 2012-2016. Importantly, strong leaderships have been shown by the Indonesian Government since end of 2014 to eliminate IUU fishing from all Indonesian waters resulting with no less than 263 vessels were executed due to IUU cases. Indonesia has released some regulations focusing on the IUU fishing, which give benefits to the WCPFC for the sustainability of the tuna stock, such as reduced number of fishing vessels operated in the WCPFC-CA, transshipment bans in the Indonesian waters and a close season to fish yellowfin tuna in the Banda Sea (Indonesian Fisheries Management Area 715).

As a member of the WCPFC, Indonesia is committed to manage its fisheries, especially for tropical tuna fisheries to be compatible with CMM 2016-01 on the Conservation and Management Measures for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. As CMM 2016-01 will be expired and replaced by Draft Bridging Measure on Tropical Tuna, Indonesia would like to deliver some points regarding to the draft as follow:

- A significant proportion of Indonesia's fisheries are subsistent and artisanal in nature, yet complex and not easy to be managed. At the same time these fisheries are required to be well monitored and documented. After improving and continuing data monitoring programs for eight years, Indonesia has started to develop Harvest Strategy Framework for Indonesia's tuna archipelagic waters since 2014 (refer to WCPFC14-2017-DPxx2). It is expected that the Commission should take into account the process of the Indonesia's harvest strategy development as a step forward which is consistent with the objectives of the commission for the sustainability of tuna resources.
- Regarding to Para. 31, Indonesia proposes to be included in the exemption of the proposed measure as it will give an opportunity for Indonesia to re-develop the purse seine with freezing capacity. Currently, Indonesian fishing vessel is not fishing in high seas of WCPO and not fully optimizing the Indonesia EEZ in WCPO.
- There are some potential constraints for Other Commercial Fisheries given Para. 56 especially with regards to catch notification and limitations, i.e. "take more than 2000 tons of bigeye, skipjack, or yellowfin tuna annually from the Convention Area". The

measure may have negative implications to the livelihood of small scale fishers and communities reliant on these fisheries in Indonesia. Whilst, related to Para. 57, Indonesia requests to exempt Other Commercial Fisheries from the draft bridging CMM on tropical tuna until an interim harvest strategy for tropical tuna in the Indonesia's archipelagic waters are in place.

• In addition to the FAD issues being discussed in the WCPFC meetings, Indonesia has taken collaborative actions to address the issues. In 2017, two consultative stakeholder workshops have been undertaken to identify the challenges in managing FAD fishery and investigating its implementable solutions. A revised management plan is being developed and to be implemented started from 2018. We are pleased to have some inputs on this endeavor and will provide an update in the coming WCPFC meeting.