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**INFORMATION ON DATABASE OF INDONESIAN VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO FISH FOR TUNA**

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## **INFORMATION ON DATABASE OF INDONESIAN VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO FISH FOR TUNA**

The WCPFC has adopted the Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) 2018-06 concerning WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish. It is stated that each member of the Commission shall authorize its vessels to fish in the Convention Area, consistent with Article 24 of the Convention, only where it is able to exercise effectively its responsibilities in respect of such vessels under the 1982 Convention, the Agreement and the Convention.

It is clearly stated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982), Articles 63 and 64, that the prevailing measures on conservation and management of straddling species and highly migratory stocks were applied only within or beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Under the Presidential Regulation No. 61 the Year 2013 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, Indonesia declared that the Convention is only implemented within Indonesia's EEZ, which also resides in the Pacific Ocean, as defined on Article 3 of the Convention, which does not cover archipelagic waters, territorial waters, and internal waters. The declaration was accepted by the WCPFC in late 2013.

Based on the understanding of the Convention and the Declaration, Indonesia's fishing vessels that are authorized to fish in archipelagic waters, territorial waters, and internal waters of Indonesia have no obligation to register to the WCPFC Record of Authorized Vessels. However, there is a market issue where a few importer countries were questioning the registration status of Indonesian fishing vessels at the RFMO Record of Authorized Vessels that fish within Indonesian waters that are not under jurisdiction of the Convention of RFMOs. This has caused Indonesian tuna products from such fishing vessels to be put on hold before the issue was clarified and resolved.

To address this issue, as a member of WCPFC, Indonesia is developing the *Database of Indonesia Vessels Authorized to Fish for Tuna* (DIVA-TUNA). DIVA-TUNA is a database of authorized fishing vessels that catch tuna and neritic tuna within Indonesian waters, which includes archipelagic waters, territorial waters, exclusive economic zone waters, and also for those fishing vessels that are authorized to fish in the RFMOs convention area and registered in the RFMO RAV.

DIVA-TUNA was developed in accordance with the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No. 107 year 2015 on Tuna, Skipjack Tuna and Neritic Tuna Fisheries Management Plan. The aim of DIVA-TUNA is to register, verify and monitor all Indonesian fishing vessel that are authorized to fish for tuna. The objectives of DIVA-TUNA are to apply a traceability baseline of tuna products from upstream to downstream parts of the tuna supply chain for better acceptance by international and high-value markets, to implement the management practices according to RFMO standards, to have transparency of tuna fishery

management within Indonesian waters, and to support in combating IUU fishing activities. In addition to that, the establishment of DIVA-TUNA is also proof of Indonesia's goodwill to be compatible with the CMM in WCPFC.

DIVA-TUNA adopts the RFMO application system which contains and displays a list of fishing vessels' information that have a Fishing License or Fishing Vessel Registration Book and are authorized to fish tuna resources within Indonesia archipelagic waters, territorial waters and exclusive economic zone. This platform is integrated with the national License System for vessels 30 GT and below authorized by local governments, and vessels above 30 GT authorized by the Central Government. Therefore, the fishing vessels listed in the DIVA-TUNA is a complete repository of fishing vessels that are legal to operate within Indonesian waters.

By having the DIVA-TUNA developed and implemented, Indonesia expects that the national and international public can use the database to find information relating to the legality of Indonesia tuna fishing vessels, so that product traceability from those vessels can be claimed as being harvested from a legal operator, especially when tuna products from such vessels are being exported and marketed internationally.

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