

REVISED
INDONESIA

Annual Report
to
the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission CCSBT

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Yogyakarta, Indonesia



MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CAPTURE FISHERIES
DIRECTORATE FISH RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

JAKARTA
2017

**Template for the Annual Report
to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission**

(Revised as agreed at CC11 following CCSBT 23)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. EU, South Africa and the Philippines), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.

1. National Catch Quota is legally distributed to Association (DG Decision No. 15/KEP-DJPT/2017 of 20 April 2017).
2. Catch Quota for Association is distributed to their members (quota holders).
3. Catch quota holder submit the list of authorised fishing vessels to catch SBT to DGCF. to register those vessels into CCSBT Record of Vessels to Authorised to Fish.
4. CDS application system is in place and effectively monitor the process of CDS Verification and Validation since 1 January 2015.
5. Total catch of SBT in 2016 is below National Quota.

(2) Future planned improvements

Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

1. Strengthening the implementation of CDS Application
2. Strengthening physical inspection of catch
3. Increasing the coverage level of observer program
4. Strengthening coordination with association
5. Strengthening coordination with other government agencies

(3) Implementation of the common CCSBT definition for the “Attributable SBT Catch”

CCSBT 21 agreed on a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch. Further, it agreed to implement this common definition as soon as practicable, but not later than the 2018 quota year. Members should report on progress on the action points for implementing the Attributable SBT catch as specified in Table 1 at paragraph 53 of the CCSBT 21 report (provided here as Attachment A).

Attributable SBT Catch is all SBT indicated in the CDS form (Catch Tagging Form)

II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Total Long line	Long line >30 GT	Long line ≤30 GT
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2010	272	272	
2011	274	274	
2012	319	319	
2013	550	386	164
2014	498	336	162
2015	422	254	168
2016	226	142	84

(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	National SBT allocation (t) (excluding carry-forward)	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)					
			<i>long line >30 GT</i>		<i>long line ≤30 GT</i>		<i>Total</i>	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2010	651		0	unknown	0	unknown	0	651
2011	651		0	774	0	69	0	843
2012	685		0	889	0	21	0	910
2013	709		0	1374	0	9	0	1383
2014	750		0	815	0	248	0	1063
2015	750		0	301	0	292	0	593
2016	750		0	465	0	135	0	600
2017	750	149	0	171*	0	51*	0	222*

Note: *) Temporary SBT Catch (1 January – 31 July 2017)

(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary):-

- Indonesia applies IQ system
- National quota is distributed to associations (Director General of Capture Fisheries Decision concerning quota distribution)
- Each association distributes the quota to their members such as companies or individuals (quota holder)
- Quota holder through association submit the list of vessels authorised to fish tuna (including SBT) to the Indonesia Government to be registered in CCSBT Record of Vessel Authorised to Fish for SBT.
- Catch monitoring of each quota holder is conducted through CDS application system.
- If the catch of quota holder reach its allocated quota, the quota holder is prohibited to catch SBT.

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p>Specify:</p> <p>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered: Mandatory for fishing vessel greater than 10 GT (Act No. 7 Tahun 2016 concerning the fishermen protection and empowerment)</p> <p>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc): shot by shot</p> <p>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance: Yes</p> <p>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks: species and number</p>

	<p>v. <i>Who were the log books submitted to</i>¹: Harbour Master of fishing port</p> <p>vi. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i>² for submission: prior to catch landing</p> <p>vii. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information: Actual inspection</i></p> <p>viii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Minister Regulation No. 48/PERMEN-KP/2014. Penalties will be applied in term of suspension of fishing permit.</i></p> <p>ix. <i>Other relevant information</i>³: Log book application systems was developed recently</p>																																														
<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered: None</i></p> <p>ii. <i>The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS): None</i></p> <p>iii. <i>Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)</i>¹: None</p> <p>iv. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i>² for submission: None</p> <p>v. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information: None</i></p> <p>vi. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: None</i></p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information</i>³: None</p>																																														
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:-</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="403 1453 1339 1695"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="2">Longline</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 2</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 3</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1.25</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>476</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>X</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>1.06</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>241</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>X</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>1.76</td> <td>0.06</td> <td>170</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>X</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ii. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data: workshop catch verification, involving scientist, technical staff and enforcement unit as well as other related units within MMAF</i></p>	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Longline		Obs. days deployed	Sector 2		Obs. days deployed	Sector 3		Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	2014	1.25	0.9	476	x	x	x	x	X	x	2015	1.06	1.2	241	x	x	x	x	X	x	2016	1.76	0.06	170	x	x	x	x	X	x
Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Longline		Obs. days deployed	Sector 2		Obs. days deployed	Sector 3		Obs. days deployed																																						
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.		% effort obs.	% catch obs.		% effort obs.	% catch obs.																																							
2014	1.25	0.9	476	x	x	x	x	X	x																																						
2015	1.06	1.2	241	x	x	x	x	X	x																																						
2016	1.76	0.06	170	x	x	x	x	X	x																																						

¹ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

² In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

³ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	<p>iii. <i>Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between countries:</i></p> <p>a. <i>Generally, scientific observer program has complied with CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards, but there are some non-compliance issues such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>standards for training of observers, operation of observer programs and the data to be collected including the forms to be used will be prepared</i> • <i>data collected would become part of the CCSBT database as subsequently agreed in CCSBT protocols (partly)</i> • <i>exchange of data sheets and standards for longline fleets between member countries through the Secretariat</i> <p>b. <i>There was no exchange of observers with other countries.</i></p> <p>iv. <i>What information on ERS was recorded by observers: geographical location, species, and number</i></p> <p>v. <i>Who were the observer reports submitted to: Head of Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries (observer deployed by Research Centre) and Director of Fish Resources Management (observer deployed by DGCF).</i></p> <p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports: 14 days and 7 days after fishing trip (RITF and DGCF respectively)</i></p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort): strengthening collaboration with tuna long line association in order to increase the coverage level.</i></p>
<p>VMS</p> <p><i>The items of “ii” are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT’s VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:</i> <i>Based on Ministry Regulation No. 42/2015, Indonesian fishing vessels greater than 30 GT are mandatory to have VMS on-board.</i></p> <p>ii. <i>For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:</i> <i>There were 142 vessels greater than 30 GT are required to report to National VMS System in 2016.</i> • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:</i> <i>142 vessels</i> • <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member: NONE</i> • <i>In the event of a technical failure of a vessel’s VMS, the vessel’s geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:</i> <i>Based on Article 25 of Ministry Regulation No. 42/2015, manual reporting system of vessel position is required to be submitted in the event of technical failure of a vessels’s VMS.</i> • <i>The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. “manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis”):</i>

	<p><i>Manual reporting position is recorded on an hour basis and reported when returning to the fishing port.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken: There was no investigation requested by Member and Cooperating Non-Member of the Extended Commission</i> <p><i>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Ministry Regulation Number 42/2015. Penalties will be applied in term of suspension of fishing permit.</i></p>
<i>At-Sea Inspections</i>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected): None</i></p> <p><i>ii. Other relevant information³: At sea inspection by fisheries patrol vessels mainly conducted within the Indonesia territorial waters (12nm), but not exclusively to tuna fleets.</i></p>
<i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i>	<i>Handed camera, binoculars, etc</i>

(e) Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Attachment B, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.

(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

Not applicable for Indonesia

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-*
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-*

(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-*
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*
- iii. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-*

(d) For “b” and “c” above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(e) Other relevant information³

⁴ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

(3) SBT Transhipment (in port and at sea)

(a) In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

i. The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
None	None	None

ii. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season: None

iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season: None

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments in port. This should include details of:

i. Flag State rules for and names of:

- designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and
- foreign ports where in-port transhipments of SBT are prohibited: None

ii. Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transhipments of SBT (include % coverage): None

iii. Information sharing with designated Port States: None

iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped: None

v. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form): None

vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: None

vii. Other relevant information³: None

(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments at sea. This should include details of:

i. The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped: Based on Ministry Regulation No. 57/2015, transhipment at sea within Indonesia jurisdiction is prohibited

ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped: None

iii. Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form): None

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Ministry Regulation No. 57/2015. Penalties will be applied in term of suspension of fishing permit.

v. Other relevant information³: None

(4) Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/SBT Products on Board

This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment. Only information for landings/transshipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

- i. Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry: Oceanic Fishing Port of Nizam Zachman – Jakarta, Oceanic Fishing Port of Bitung – North Sulawesi, Oceanic Fishing Port of Bungus – West Sumatera, Archipelagic Fishing Port of Ambon – Maluku, and Archipelagic Fishing Port of Palabuhanratu– West Java.*
- ii. Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports: NA*
- iii. For the most recent whole calendar year, provide information about the number of landing/transshipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/ transshipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected:-*

Calendar Year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected
	NA	NA	NA	NA
	TOTAL NUMBER			

(5) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

*(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.
30.18% (181.1 tons)*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT: there is no rule for designated port of landing of SBT, however SBT is only landed in Bali for domestic product*
- ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):
Inspection of catch landing on port by fisheries inspectors does not exclusively for SBT but for tuna species at random basis. Inspection procedure of fishing vessel which landing of catch on port is undertaken in accordance with Director General Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries No. 143/DJPSDKP/2012 concerning Technical Guidelines for Surveillance of Fishing Vessel.*
- iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species: None*
- iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed: following CDS procedure*

- v. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form): CDS is submitted by company to validator through CDS application system for data verification and validation.
- vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 8 year 2016 concerning guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme
- vii. Other relevant information³: None

(6) SBT Exports

(a)

i. Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 full calendar years to each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.

Calendar Year ⁵	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to										
		Japan	Korea	USA	Malaysia	Thailand	Italy	Rusia	Hong kong	China	Canada	Lebanon
2010	19.6	431.0	13.0	172.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	115.2	512.6	17.0	193.0	0.4	0	1.3	2.9	0	0	0	0
2012	142.7	530.2	32.3	203.1	0.2	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	401.3	655.7	62.1	259.0	0.2	0.2	0	2.3	0.06	1.7	0	0
2014	214.1	626.5	11.0	204.3	0.01	0.6	0	6.6	0.1	0	0.06	0
2015	129.7	319.9	10.5	122.5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0
2016	181.1	249.6	0.3	169.0	0.6	0	0	0	0.01	0.1	0	0

ii. Specify the quantity of imported catch that was re-exported

Calendar Year ⁵	SBT Re-exported to							
	Country / Fishing Entity 1							
	NA	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):
100% inspected by internal quality control of individual company
- ii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species: None
- iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported: Following CDS procedures

⁵ "Calendar year" refers to the calendar year of the (re-)export date

- iv. *Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form): Submitted by company to validator through CDS application system for verifying the data prior to sign the CDS form*
- v. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Director General Capture Fisheries Decree no. 8 year 2014 on Guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme*
- vi. *Other relevant information³: Indonesia will undertake a National Supply-Chain Study of SBT in 2017*

(7) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 full calendar years from each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.

Calendar Year ⁵	SBT Imported from								
	Country / Fishing Entity 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2014	NONE								
2015	NONE								
2016	NONE								

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. *Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT: Belawan-Medan, Tanjung Priok-Jakarta, Tanjung Mas-Semarang, Tanjung Perak-Surabaya, Batu Ampar-Batam, Soekarno Hatta-Makasar; Tanjung Wangi-Banyuwangi; and all internasional airport across Indonesia; and cross-boundaries check point Entikong and Merauke.*
- ii. *Inspections required for imports of SBT (including % coverage):*
 - a. *If there is MRA or Mou between Indonesia and exporting country coverage will be 1%.*
 - b. *if there is a quality equivalent agreement between Indonesia and exporting country, coverage will be 5 %*
- iii. *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-*
- iv. *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
- v. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Minister Regulation No. 46 year 2014 concerning quality control and fish product security entering into teritorial area of Republic of Indonesia.*
- vi. *Other relevant information³: None*

(8) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market: All SBT catches from the vessels greater than 30 GT is exported by the vessels owner; while catches from the artisanal vessels is sold to vessel owner greater than 30 GT and/or to fish processing unit.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements): CDS Procedures

(c) Other relevant information³: None

(9) Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements

(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8⁶ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

- 1. An actual inspection will verify fishing license and check the vessel whether listed in CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels or not*
- 2. The audit of catch will verify the catch record between SBT caught and landed. The result will be used for validation data/information contained in CDS form*
- 3. The inspection will record number of label (tag) has attached properly and number of label (tag) is released inadvertently during the period of fishing*

(2) Ecologically Related Species

(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:*
 - International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:
During 2015, there was no interaction between longliner and seabird in observed longline fisheries*
 - International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:
a. National plan of action for shark has been established by 10th October 2010
b. Ministerial Regulation No. 12/2012 chapter X contains management and conservation of bycatch and ecological related species on tuna fisheries
c. Awareness building program has been conducted within 2013-2015 such as a seminar, workshop, poster to prohibit of catching some species of shark*
 - FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:
Since 2005, WWF-Indonesia has facilitated efforts to reducing sea turtle bycatch in tuna longlines through fishing experiment by circle hooks on tuna longliners. WWF collaborates with Research Center for fisheries management and conservation (RCFMC). NPOA of Sea Turtle is being in the process of finalisation.*
- ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁷ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁸ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:*
 - IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area: NONE*
 - WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area: NONE*
 - ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area: NONE*
- iii. Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:*

⁶ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

⁷ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

⁸ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

- CCSBT⁹: not yet complied with Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna
- IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area: not yet complied with Resolution IOTC 2011/04. The progress being made is to enhance personal capacity of observer and increase coverage level of observer program, as well as strengthening collaboration with Indonesia Tuna Association.
- WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area: NONE
- ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area: NONE

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species – including the scientific name – wherever possible¹⁰):

	Longline			
2015				
Total number of hooks (shots for LL)	15,992,339			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	1.06%			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	7	0		
Sharks	626	615		
Sea Turtles	1	0		
2014				
Total number of hooks (shots for LL)	49,676,998			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	1.25%			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	1	0		
Sharks	930	919		
Sea Turtles	12	0		

Note:

- Thresher shark, 6 fish in 2015 and 3 fish in 2014, were live released
- Oceanic whitetip shark, 4 fish in 2015 and 8 fish in 2014, were live released
- Hammerhead shark, 1 fish in 2015 and 0 fish in 2014, were live released

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

1. Circle hook for Sea Turtle
2. IOTC resolution 2012/06 (Night setting with minimum decklighting and line weighting)

(d) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- i. Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year):
Inspection by surveillance officer.

⁹ Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

¹⁰ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

- ii. Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:
Catch composition including by-catch and ERS.

(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet, recreational) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For longline and recreational, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and “Non-Retained SBT” includes towing mortalities. If the number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”. It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter “?”. However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Longline					
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2010	NA	0				
2011	11,978	0				
2012	10,532	0				
2013	18,005	0				
2014	11,573	0				
2015	5,944	0				
2016	6,414	0				

Note: SBT catch in individuals

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53. The action points shown in Table 1 were agreed by Members, noting that within the table, “External” refers to non-Member catches, while “Internal” relates to Members’ attributable catches.

Table 1: Action points in relation to implementing the Attributable SBT Catch.

	External	Internal	ESC work schedule
2015	The EC initiates discussion on the principles and process for taking account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period. The ESC, CC and Members to undertake analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. Commission market analyses on significant markets to contribute to estimating non-member catch.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual Member research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to ESC and CC for discussion and review. 2. Members shall endeavour to set allowances to commence for 2016-17 quota years for all sources of attributable mortality based on best estimates and notify other Members by CCSBT22. If Members can't they will notify CCSBT22 and explain why they are unable to and set a date by which they can set the allowance. 3. The EC initiate discussion and agreement to a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20). 	Collation of information on unreported mortalities and categorising this information in accordance with OM “fleets” (ESC19 Report).
2016	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. The EC decides on the adjustment to take account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EC if necessary continue discussion so as to agree on a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20). 2. Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to the ESC and CC for discussion and review. 	ESC scheduled to run MP to recommend TAC for 2018-2020.
2017	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch.	Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality & report back to the ESC and CC for discussion review.	ESC scheduled to conduct full stock assessment and the first formal review of MP.
2018		Full implementation of the common definition of attributable catch.	

CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfill in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.