INDONESIA

Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission CCSBT

9 – 16 October 2014 Auckland, New Zealand



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

JAKARTA 2014

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

(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee, adopted at CCSBT 19 and revised following CCSBT 20)

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 seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. Indonesia, 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.

- Identification of fishing companies and fishing fleets involved in SBT fisheries within 2010 2013, as well as respective annual catch. This information is being considered in catch quota distribution by 2015.
- Developing a national policy of technical guidance in distribution of national quota to concerned tuna association.
- Developing an application system of CDS to provide online service of CDS validation (port based).

(2) Future planned improvements

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

- Implementation of technical guidance in distribution of national quota to concerned tuna association as well as individual companies for fishing seasons of 2015.
- CDS validation form will be submitted through the application system of CDS by 2015.
- The persons in-charged to validate and to sign CDS form will be appointed from each concerned Association by Director General of Capture Fisheries by 2015.
- To promote amendment of Ministerial Regulation in fishing bussiness to enable the government to impose a sanction to quota recipient in case over quota occurred.

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

CCSBT 20 agreed that the Compliance Committee would develop a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch by 2014, taking into account the importance of including all sources of mortality. Members have been asked to consider and commit to a timetable for implementation commencing in 2015 with annual reporting to the Extended Commission. Details of the implementation timetable and implementation progress should be provided here (this is unlikely to be possible prior to CCSBT 21).

Attributable SBT catch of Indonesia is all SBT catch that have been tagged (CDS 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.

	TOTAL FLEET Commercial LONG LINE (>30 GT)		Artisanal LONG LINE
Fishing		, ,	(≤30 GT)
Season	Number of		
(e.g. 2011/12)	vessels*)	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2010	272	272	
2011	274	274	
2012	317	317	
2013	550	386	164
2014**)	498	336	162

Note:

^{*)} based on CCSBT Authorised Vessel List by 1 January up to 31 December each year **) 1 January up to 5 October 2014

(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	National	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)							
Season	SBT	SBT Unfished		Long line		tor 2	Sec	tor 3	
(1 January –	allocation	allocation			(please name)		(please name)		
31 December	(t)	carried forward to				Actual		Actual	
yearly bassis)	(excluding carry- forward)	this fishing season (t)	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Catch Against Allocation	
2010	651		651	635.5					
2011	651	15.5	651	842.4					
2012	685		685	909.7					
2013*)	709		709	1,382.6					
2014**)	750		750	373.7					

Note:

(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 longliners mainly targeting yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, but SBT is also caught in a small amount or as bycatch. At the time being, there is no existing system for effective controlling the level of SBT catch.

The controling system will be initiated by implementing the distribution of National quota system to association as well as the application of CDS system by 2015.

(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).

Daily log book Specify: • Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Mandatory for vessels above 5GT	Monitoring Methods	Description
 The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- shot by shot 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:- The template of log book consists of column for retained catch. The non-compliance consists of: Position of hauling Date and time of hauling Catch composition (length or weight (individual)) Discarded catch 		 Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-Mandatory for vessels above 5GT The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- shot by shot 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:- The template of log book consists of column for retained catch. The non-compliance consists of: Position of hauling Date and time of hauling Catch composition (length or weight (individual))

^{*) 2013} temporary figure

^{**)} as of August 2014

- Otoliths of SBT for age determination
- Any tags recovered
- Environmental data that may influence SBT CPUE (sea surface temperature, wind direction and speed, etc.)
- What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-No specific column to record ERS
- Who were the log books submitted to¹:- head of base fishing port
- What was the timeframe and method² for submission:before catch unloading
- The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information: Checking and verification is routenally done by harbour master at fishing port.
- Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Minister Regulation Number 18 year 2010 concerning fishing logbook and Minister Regulation Number 17/2014 concerning implementation of fisheries survailance officer
- Other relevant information³:None

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.

Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)

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. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered: Additional report:
 - a. Catch Tagging Form
 - b. Catch Monitoring Form
 - c. REEF
- ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS): Name of fishing vessels, fishing area based on CCSBT statistical area, month of harvest, tag number, fork length, individual weight, number of SBT caught, gear type, and product type.
- iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:
 - a. Fishing company to based fishing port
 - b. Based fishing port to DGCF
- iv. What was the timeframe and method² for submission: Quarterly basis submitted by fax or email
- v. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-Verification is done by cross-checking between CTF and CMF (total number and weight of SBT) by monthly basis.
- vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
 - Director General Capture Fisheries Letter No. 20 year 2014 concerning Validation for Catch Documentation Scheme
- vii. Other relevant information³:-

Scientific Observers

Specify:

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:-

	Sector 1			Sec	tor 2		Sec	tor 3	
Fishing	(Lon	gline)							
Season	%	%	Obs.	%	%	Obs.	%	%	Obs.
(e.g.	effort	catch	days	effort	catch	days	effort	catch	days
2011/12)	obs.	obs.	deployed	obs.	obs.	deployed	obs.	obs.	deployed
2011	3.3	0.1	0.6						
2012	10.7	0.4	2.7						
2013	1.9	0.1	0.5						

- ii. The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-None
- iii. 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:-

Non-compliance:

- All fishing:
 - a. Year vessel built
 - b. Total freezer capacity (cubic metres)
 - c. Fuel capacity (tonnes)

- d. Instrumentation and electronic fishing equipment: NNSS, Radio direction finder, Radar, Weather Fax, Track plotter, NOAA receiver, Sounder (1=colour monitor 2=monochrome monitor, 3=printer), Sonar (1=scanning, 2=PPI), Doppler current monitor, Sea surface temperature recorder, Bathy-thermograph, Bird radar
- Longliners only:
 - a. Material of mainlines (Nylon, Cotton thread, Other)
 - b. Material of branchlines (Nylon, Cotton thread, Other)
 - c. Material of buoylines (Nylon, Cotton thread, Other)
 - d. Tori Pole used (Y/N)
 - e. Bait thrower/line shooter used (Y/N)
- All fishing:
 - Sea surface temperature (degrees Celsius, to 1 decimal place) at start of Set
 - b. Intended target species4
- Longline:
 - a. Direction of line set (eg straight, curved)5
 - b. (Comment: It is enough to collect the temperature at the start of set) At the period of the location and wind are measured for the operation (e.g. noon, start of set etc.)
 - a. Direction of line set (straight, curved)
 - b. Intended depth of the shallowest hook (m)
 - c. Intended depth of the deepest hook (m)
 - c. Distance between beacons, buoys, or floats as is appropriate to the operation (m)
 - a. Percentage of bait by bait categories that were Fish, Squid, Artificial, and Other
 - d. Total processed weight (kg) and Processed State6 by species4 of SBT, and other species caught. (i.e. all fish, birds, turtles etc.)

There are no exchange of observer between Indonesia and other countries.

- iv. What information on ERS was recorded by observers:
 - various information (species, number by species, live or dead, date and time) were collected by RITF observers including ERS information as describes and detail in the standard operational procedure and field manual of RITF observer. However data collection of ERS had not yet included mitigation technique and measures.
- v. Who were the observer reports submitted to:-
 - Observer trip report were submitted and registered to RITF administrative division and to be reviewed by scienties tuna group prior submission to the Head of RITF. The compilation of observer report submitted to RCFMC at annually basis.
- vi. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-
 - Observer trips report submitted to RITF Administrative division not more than a week immediately after a completion of the survey/trip
- vii. Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-
 - Recently DGCF is developing an observer scheme program and has already been regulated in Ministerial Regulation No 1 year 2013 on observer program. In the year 2014 a substantial fund has approved by Indonesian government to establish a national observer program, DGCF will collaborate with RCFMC and link to the Former Scientific observers in Benoa RITF which is aim to increase a coverage of

	observed vessels
VMS The items of "ii"	Specify: 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
are required in association with the Resolution on	improvement:- mandatory for vessels 30 GT above and no technical failure
establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System	 ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify: The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system: 386
	 The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system: 371
	 Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member: - Financial issue - Legal operational letter was not issue
	• 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:- GPS
	• The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):- There is no regulation on manual reporting procedure in case technical failure occurred. It is beeing promoted to amend a National legislation on VMS to include the obligation to submitted manual reporting in case technical failure occurred.
	• 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: None
	iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Minister Regulation Number 10 year 2013 concerning Vessel Monitoring System
At-Sea Inspections	Specify: i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- N.A
	 ii. Other relevant information³:- At sea inspection by fisheries patrol vessels mainly conducted within the Indonesia teritorial waters (12 nm), but not exclusively to tuna fleets.
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	Handed camera, binoculars etc.

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

Not Applicable to 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

(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: None
 - i. The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous fishing season: None

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

- ii. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea during the previous fishing season:
- iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transhipment from their LSTLVs:
- (b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments in port. This should include details of:
 - i. Rules for and names of designated foreign ports of transhipment for SBT and for prohibition of transhipment at other foreign ports: None
 - ii. Port State inspections required for 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:-

Minister Regulation Number 12/2012

ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-Transhipment declaration that has been signed by observer on board

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

Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-

The company has to submit transhipment declaration that has been signed by observer on board to Director General of Capture Fisheries

- iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-Minister Regulation Number 12/2012
- *iv.* Other relevant information³:- None

(4) 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. None
- (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:Minister regulation Number 30/2012 on Fishing bussines in Indonesia Fisheries Management
 Area as has been amended by Minister Regulation Number 26/2013
 - ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage): Inspection of catch landing on port by fisheries survailance officer not exclusively for SBT but for all fishes.
 - 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 submitted by company to validator. Validator verify the data prior to validate the CDS form.
 - vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 20 year 2014 concerning Validation for Catch
 Documentation Scheme
 - vii. Other relevant information³:- None

(5) SBT Exports

(a) Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (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 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

			SBT Exported to (t)						
Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	Japan	Korea	USA	Malaysia	Thailand	Italy	Russia	
2010		431	13	172	-	-	-	-	
2011		513	17	193	0.4	-	1	3	
2012		530	32	200	0.2	1	-	-	
2013*)		550	7	37	0.2	-	-	-	

Note: Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

- (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):Inspection conducted by internal officer 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 procedure
 - 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):
 - a. CDS Form submitted by fishing company to validator.
 - b. Validator will make a check of vessel status in CCSBT record of vessels authorized to fish for SBT.
 - c. Validator will make a check of catch data on CDS form and logbook.
 - d. Validator will validate CDS Form.
 - v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 20 year 2014 concerning Validation for Catch
 Documentation Scheme
 - vi. Other relevant information³:- None

^{*) 2013} temporary data.

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity: None

	SBT Imported from								
Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Country / Fishing Entity 1								
None									

- (b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:
 - *i.* Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:- International airport all over Indonesia following a National regulation on importing fish product.
 - ii. Inspections required for import 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 %

Currently, there is no agreement between Indonesia and exporting country.

- 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:-None
- iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:Minister Regulation No. 15 year 2011concerning quality control and fish product security
 entering into teritory of Republic of Indonesia
- v. Other relevant information³:-

(7) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-

- All SBT catches from the vessels above 30 GT directly exported by the vessels owner/ fishing company.
- All SBT catches from the vessels 30 GT and below is sold to the owner of vessels above 30 GT and/or 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):-

following CDS procedures

(c) Other relevant information³ None

(8) 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 5.8^5 of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

(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: None.
 - 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. Minister Regulation No 12 year 2012 chapter X contains management and conservation of bycatch and ecological related species on tuna fisheries.
 - c. Awarness building program has been conducted within 2013 such as a seminar, workshop, poster to prohibit of catching some species of shark.
 - d. Minister Regulation No. 18/2013 on full protecting status of whale shark (*Rhyncodon typus*)
 - e. Minister Regulation No. 4/2014 on full proctecting status of Manta Rays (*Manta alfredi* and *Manta birostris*)
 - 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).

 DGCF has initiated and collaborated with relevant stake holders, Fishing association, and institutions to develop a national plan of action to reduce turtle by-catch.
 - ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁶ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁷ 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:
 - WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
 - ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:
 - 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:-

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⁵ 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.".

⁶ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: <u>http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php</u>.

⁷ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

- $CCSBT^8$:
- *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
- WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
- *ICCAT*, for fishing within *ICCAT*'s Convention Area:

(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 possible⁹):

	Sector (Longli		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year 2013				
Total number of hooks	109,2	13		
Percentage of hooks observed	1.32	2		
	Total num	ber of observ	ed interactions/n	nortality
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	-	-		
Sharks(Crocodile shark)	15	15		
Sea Turtles (Olive ridley turtle)	4	3		
Pelagic stingray	445	441		
Lancet fish	937	935		
Long nose chimaeras	14	14		
Ocean sunfish	3	0		
Tapper tail ribbon fish	2	2		
Moon fish	1	1		
Escolar	4	4		
Previous Calendar Year 2012				
Total number of hooks	855,23	34		
Percentage of hooks observed	4.79)		
	Total num	ber of observ	ed interactions/n	nortality
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	2	NA		
Sharks	16 (1,039 kg)	NA		
Sea Turtles	5	NA		

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

Fishing	Retained and Non-Retained SBT								
Season (1 January	Long	line	Artisanal l	ong liner*)	Sector 3 (please name)				
-31 December									
yearly	Retained	Non- Retained	Retained	Non- Retained	Retained	Non- Retained			
bassis)	SBT	SBT	SBT	SBT	SBT	SBT			
2010	635.5	0							
2011	842.4	0							
2012	909.7	0							
2013**)	1,382.6	0							

Note:

Indonesia fishing season define as 1 January – 31 December each year.

*) Catches of artisanal longliner not yet properly recorded

**) 2013 temporary figure