

Implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2025

Based on the Report of CCSBT27, paragraphs 49, 92 and Attachments 9:

49. In addition to the payback plan, Indonesia submitted a second plan describing measures that will ensure that its 2021 catch of SBT remains within its allocation. Indonesia committed to implement this plan which is provided at Attachment 9. Members expressed some concerns that the plan does not contain specific controls and requested more concrete measures be added to control capacity.

92. The EC accepted the pay back plan and management measures which Indonesia submitted (paragraphs 48 and 49) subject to the review to be conducted at CC16 and CCSBT28.

Based on the Report of CC17, paragraphs 31 and 43:

31. Indonesia presented paper CCSBT-CC/2210/23 on implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within the TAC for 2022, along with paper CCSBT-CC/2210/Info01 on updated analysis on the catch of SBT by fishing area from the Indonesian tuna longline fleet.

43. Members were thankful for the opportunity to question Indonesia on the implementation of its plan and are satisfied that the plan is meeting requirements set down for Indonesia. The CC therefore recommends that the EC endorse the continuation of the arrangements in place with Indonesia.

Indonesia has implemented the work plan remain within TAC for 2021 as described in attachment 9 of the report CCSBT27. Indonesia continue to implement the work plan in remaining the catch within TAC for 2025. The implementation progress as shown as in the following table:

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No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
1	National policy in the distribution of national quota	The Indonesian Government allocates the SBT Quota to fisheries associations who distribute those quotas to their members	DGCF– MMAF	Since 2015	• Since 2015, The Indonesian Government allocates the SBT Quota to fisheries associations who distribute those quotas to their members. • The allocation of Indonesia's national catch quotas for 2024 has been distributed to tuna fishing operators through associations, in accordance with the Minutes of the Meeting on the Allocation of SBT Quotas for 2024. • Indonesia is currently in a transition period of revising its quota allocation mechanism, which began in the middle of the first semester of 2025. Under the new mechanism, SBT quotas are allocated directly to vessels that have the potential to catch SBT. In addition, Indonesia is also developing an SBT quota distribution and monitoring application, which is expected to be integrated with the CCSBT eCDS in the future to facilitate the monitoring of SBT utilization.
2	CDS application system	Implementing a quota block and prevent an over catch for the following year within the Indonesia CDS system	DGCF - MMAF	Since 2015	• Implementing a quota block and prevent an over catch for the following year within the Indonesia CDS system. The Indonesian Government informs associations and fishing companies on the fishing capacity reduction before the next harvesting year. • Warning system starts when respective fishing company reaches 80% of their quota.

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No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					- The Government Indonesia is currently developing an SBT Quota Monitoring Application System to monitor the realization of SBT quota utilization by each vessel. - The application will also include warning system by sending notifications to vessel owners when quota utilization reaches 80%, advising them to take measures to avoid potential SBT fishing areas and prohibiting any transshipment activities of SBT catches.
3	Observer coverage	Improve observer coverage	DGCF, RITF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2020 – 2024	- In 2020, number of longline vessels observed were 2 units. - In 2021, number of longline vessels observed were 4 units. - In 2022, number of longline vessels observed were 9 units. - In 2023, number of longline vessels observed were 7 units. - In 2024, number of longline vessels observed were 23 units.
4	Early warning system	It will regularly notify associations and fishing companies of the SBT catch status as an early warning system to avoid over-catch. Reward and punishment application towards the catch quota/vessel	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2025	- DGCF is implementing early warning system in form of regular notifications to quota holders on quarterly basis. - In order to avoid over catch, DGCF will also send an additional notification letter to inform that SBT catch reach/almost reach 90% limit. There will be also a reminder to reduce/cease catch of SBT for

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					remaining fishing season and daily information on catch level. • The Government Indonesia is currently developing an SBT Quota Monitoring Application System to monitor the realization of SBT quota utilization by each vessel. • The application will also include warning system by sending notifications to vessel owners when quota utilization reaches 80%, advising them to take measures to avoid potential SBT fishing areas and prohibiting any transshipment activities of SBT catches. • In the future, the quota monitoring application is expected to be integrated with the CCSBT eCDS to facilitate the monitoring of SBT utilization.
5	Tagging control	Reduce tagging on port activities	DGCF and Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2025	• Reduce tagging on port activities by conducting regular dissemination to the tuna associations and companies holding quotas regarding the provisions on tagging at port. • Fishing vessel brought tags onboard prior fishing operation.
6	E-logbook	Improve e-logbook implementation for LL vessels above 30 GT as an obligation and under 30 GT as a voluntary.	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	Since 2019	• In 2019, there were 221 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 84 vessels have implemented an e-logbook (> 30 GT).

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					• In 2020, there were 250 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 174 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤ 30 GT = 23 vessels; > 30 GT = 151 vessels). • In 2021, there were 265 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 224 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤ 30 GT = 50 vessels; > 30 GT = 174 vessels). • In 2022, there were 273 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 223 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤ 30 GT = 48 vessels; > 30 GT = 175 vessels). • In 2023, there were 309 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 228 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤ 30 GT = 46 vessels; > 30 GT = 182 vessels). • In 2024, there were 332 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 261 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤ 30 GT = 31 vessels; > 30 GT = 230 vessels).
7	E-monitoring	E-monitoring for supporting/carrier fishing vessels and LL vessel above 100 GT	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2025	• E-monitoring is obligatory for carrier vessel. • E-monitoring on fishing vessel is not mandatory. The plan to implement e-

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					monitoring on longline vessel above 100 GT in voluntary basis has not been implemented yet due to budget constrain. An EM training was conducted by the Seabird Project in February 2025, and a follow-up training is planned for October 2025.
8	Catch analysis by fishing area	Data analysis of SBT catches to identify SBT was caught weather at the territorial waters, archipelagic waters, Indonesian EEZ, or high seas. The data analysis will be conducted by overlaying various data such as CDS, fishing logbooks, e-Monitoring and VMS data.	DGCF, RITF	2022	- A paper has been developed to a data analysis of SBT catches to identify whether SBT was caught at the territorial sea, archipelagic water, EEZ, or high seas. The data analysis will be conducted by overlaying various data such as CDS, fishing logbooks, and VMS data. The paper has been submitted to the ESC27. - An updated paper was submitted to the CC17.
9	Market trade data	Consolidation to all market data resources	DGCF, DGPCMF, AFQ, PUSDATIN, Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Customs	2021	MMAF has conducted a consultation process with related national export tuna data resources including Statistics Indonesia and Indonesia Customs. The result of the consultation presented in the paper (Further investigation into discrepancies between COMTRADE and Indonesia CDS data) submitted to CC16.
10	Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) for tuna longliner	- Increase observer coverage. - Improvement of data collection through enhancement and	Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2025	The FIP for tuna longliner is not only for vessel catching SBT or registered on CCSBT.

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		increase compliance on E-Logbook implementation • ERS mitigation • Improvement of compliance on regulations related to longline tuna enforced by the Government • Training and/or awareness activities to fishing industries to ensure compliance • Follow up on the results of the MSC Pre Assessment FIP • Improvements in relation to human rights and social responsibility for fishing vessel crews.			• In 2025, there were 328 longline vessels that are members of the FIP. • In June 2025, all FIP members attended refreshment briefing on e-logbook recording as part of data collecting improvement. • There were total 27 observers onboard of 369 vessels of FIP members in 2024. Observers data and information were analysed and draft report of the by catch including ETP from the Indonesian tuna longline fishery was developed with a collaboration between Directorate of Fish Resources Management (DFRM) and the scientists from Research Center for Fishery Research Organization for Earth Sciences and Maritime National Research and Innovation Agency. • For monitoring transshipment at sea in 2025, 19 carrier vessels conducted transshipment at sea in IOTC area, which are members of the FIP, were 100% monitored by national observers onboard under IOTC resolution. The observers verified catches for both target species and bycatch. The monitoring also ensured compliance with conservation actions and mitigation management in case any Endangered, Threatened, and Protected Species were caught. • In June 2024, the Directorate of Fish Resource Management held a

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					Technical Coordination Meeting (RAKORTEK) for observers on fishing vessels and fish carrier vessels. • In 2025, following up on the results of the MSC Pre Assessment carried out at the end of 2024, as follows: - Recording and reporting non-economic fish that are intentionally discarded at sea. - Increasing compliance on shark according to existing regulations.

Note:

MMAF = Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

DGCF = Directorate General of Capture Fisheries

DGMFRS = Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance

DGSCMFP = Directorate General of Strengthening Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products

DGFQ = Directorate General of Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Safety of Fishery Products

PUSDATIN = Center for Data, Statistic, and Information, Statistics Indonesia-MMAF

DFRM = Directorate of Fish Resources Management

RITF = Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries, MMAF

ATLI = Indonesia Longline Tuna Association