Implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2026

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 for 2021-2025 and submitted annual updates to the Compliance Committee. Indonesia will continue to implementing the work plan in 2026 to ensure that its catch remain within TAC for 2026. The implementation progress as shown as in the following table:

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

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 has allocated SBT quotas to fisheries associations, which subsequently distribute the quotas among their members. • In 2025, Indonesia revised its SBT quota allocation mechanism and began implementing the revised mechanism in mid-2025. Under the new mechanism, SBT quota are allocated directly to individual fishing vessels eligible to fish SBT. In line with this new mechanism, Indonesia developed and began implementing a web-based application in Q4 2025 to support the distribution and monitoring of SBT quota utilization at the vessel level.
2	CDS application system	Implementing a quota blocking and prevent an over catch under the Indonesia CDS system	DGCF - MMAF	Since 2015	• Implementing a quota blocking mechanism through Indonesia CDS system to prevent over-catch during the current harvesting year. A warning is triggered when a fishing company reaches 80% of its allocated quota, enabling timely measures to prevent quota overrun. • The Indonesian Government has developed an SBT Quota Monitoring Application System to monitor SBT quota utilization at the individual vessel. The application sends notification to vessels owners when quota allocation reaches 80%, advising them to take measures to

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					avoid fishing for SBT and prohibiting any transshipment of SBT catches. • The application supports quota control at the vessel level, including monitoring quota utilization and implementing measures to prevent further SBT catch when the allocated quota is fully utilized. • Indonesia has developed and implemented a Temporary New CDS integrated under the quota-monitoring application to replace the previous CDS application. The Temporary New CDS is connected to the landing system to support data validation and improve consistency between REEF and CMF records. The system is designed to ensure that the REEF weight does not exceed the corresponding CMF weight. The Temporary New CDS has been implemented since 14 September 2026. The Temporary New CDS will be used as an interim system until the CCSBT eCDS is implemented by all CCSBT Members on 1 April 2027.
3	Observer coverage	Improve observer coverage	DGCF, RITF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2020 – 2025	Number of longline vessels observed: • In 2020: 2 units. • In 2021: 4 units. • In 2022: 9 units. • In 2023: 7 units. • In 2024: 25 units. • In 2025: 32 units.

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
4	Early warning system	The system will regularly notify associations and fishing companies of the SBT catch status as an early warning system to prevent over-catch. The system may also support appropriate reward and sanction measures.	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2026	• The Indonesian Government has developed and implemented an SBT Quota Monitoring Application System to monitor SBT quota utilization at the individual vessel. • The application is also equipped with a warning system that sends notifications to vessel owners when quota utilization reaches 80%, advising them to take measures to avoid fishing in potential SBT fishing areas and prohibiting any transshipment activities involving SBT catches. • The quota monitoring application has been integrated with the new temporary CDS. Integration of the quota monitoring application is expected to be integrated with the CCSBT eCDS is expected to be further discussed with the Secretariat of CCSBT to facilitate monitoring and validation of SBT catch and quota utilization.
5	Tagging control	Reduce tagging on port activities	DGCF and Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2026	• 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.

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
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). • 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

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 31 vessels; > 30 GT = 230 vessels). • In 2025, there were 299 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 256 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (≤30 GT = 21 vessels; > 30 GT = 235 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, as the relevant regulatory provisions have not yet established. Indonesia has planned a voluntary trial of e-monitoring for longline vessel above 100 GT; however, the trial has not yet been implemented due to budget constrain. • An EM training was conducted by the Seabird Project on 11–13 February 2025, and a follow-up training was conducted on 14–15 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	• An analysis of SBT catch data was conducted to identify whether SBT was caught in territorial waters, archipelagic waters, the Indonesian EEZ, or on the high seas. The analysis was conducted by overlaying various datasets, including CDS, fishing logbooks, and VMS data. • A paper on the analysis has been submitted to the ESC27 and an

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					updated paper was submitted to the CC17.
9	Market trade data	Consolidation to market trade data from all relevant data resources	DGCF, DGPCMF, AFQ, PUSDATIN, Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Customs	2021	MMAF has conducted a consultation process with relevant national data providers on tuna export, including Statistics Indonesia and Indonesia Customs. The result of the consultation were presented in the paper entitled Further investigation into discrepancies between COMTRADE and Indonesia CDS data", which was submitted to CC16.
10	Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) for tuna longliner	• Increase observer coverage. • Improvement of data collection through enhancement and increase compliance with E-Logbook implementation • ERS mitigation • Improve compliance with Indonesian regulations related to longline tuna • 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.	Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2026	• The FIP for tuna longliner is not limited to vessel catching SBT or registered with the CCSBT RAV. • In 2026, a total of 336 longline vessels were members of the FIP. • In May 2026, all FIP members attended a refresher briefing on e-logbook recording as part of effort to improve data collection. • From 10 to 14 August 2026, MRAG conducted in person training for 10 observers to improve observer capacity and competency in line with IOTC standards and recommendations. • In 2025, a total of 32 observers were deployed onboard 345 vessels of FIP members. Observers data and information were analysed, and draft report on catch, including ETP species, from the Indonesian tuna longline

Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2026

No.	Activities	Description	Institution/Stakeholders	Period	Update Description
					fishery was developed in collaboration with Directorate of Fish Resources Management (DFRM) and the scientists from National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). • For monitoring transshipment at sea in 2026, 19 carrier vessels conducting transhipment at sea activities in IOTC area, all of which are FIP members, were monitored by national observers with 100% observer coverage. The observers verified catches for both target species and bycatch. The monitoring also ensured compliance with conservation and mitigation measures in the event that any ETP Species were caught. -

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