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

(Revised at the Thirty-First Annual Meeting: 10 October 2024)

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. the EU), 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.

Contents

Page

1 Summary of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Improvements 2
1.1 Improvements achieved in the current fishing season 2
1.2 Extraordinary Circumstances 2
1.3 Future planned improvements 2
1.4 Progress with actions taken to rectify any non-compliance 3

2 SBT Fishing and MCS 3
2.1 Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna 3
2.2 Monitoring catch of SBT 5
2.3 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only) 8
2.4 SBT transhipment (in port and at sea) 8
2.5 Port Inspections of Foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels (FVs/CVs) with SBT/SBT Products on Board 12
2.6 Monitoring of trade of SBT 12
2.7 Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken 13

3 Changes to sections in Annex 1 13

Annex 1. Standing items: details of MCS arrangements used to monitor SBT catch in the fishery 14

1 Monitoring catch of SBT 14
1.1 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only) 16
1.2 SBT Transhipment (in port and at sea) 16
1.3 Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/SBT Products on Board 17
1.4 Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms) 18
1.5 Monitoring of trade of SBT 18
1.6 Other 19

2 Additional Reporting Requirements Ecologically Related Species 19

Appendix 1. CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution 22

1 Summary of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Improvements

1.1 Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

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

1. Strengthening the regulatory framework for SBT management through the issuance of Circular Letter No. B.2510/DJPT.1/HK.410/VI/2025 on the Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) in Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia 573 and the High Seas of the Indian Ocean, dated 30 June 2025.
2. Improvement of the quota distribution and control mechanism, whereby, starting in March 2025, catch quotas previously allocated to associations have been progressively shifted ato direct allocation to individual vessels, enabling more specific monitoring and control of SBT catch quota utilisation at the vessel level.
3. Catch quota holder submit an application to the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF) for the registration of fishing vessels that have been allocated SBT catch quotas in the CCSBT Record of Vessels Authorized to Fish for SBT.
4. CDS application system is in place and effectively monitor the process of CDS Verification and Validation since 1 January 2015.
5. Strengthening the early warning and quota control system through the development and implementation, starting in July 2025, of a web-based SBT Quota Monitoring Application by the DGCF, in line with the implementation of SBT quota distribution at the individual vessel level. The application enables monitoring of SBT quota utilisation at the vessel level and provides early warning notifications to fishers/business operators when quota utilisation reaches 70–80%, 80–100%, and exceeds 100%, thereby supporting timely management of action to prevent quota overrun.

1.2 Extraordinary Circumstances

Provide comment on whether extraordinary circumstances contributed to non-compliance with any of the Commission's conservation and management measures during the current fishing season. Where extraordinary circumstances are identified, include a description of extraordinary circumstance, the CCSBT obligation impacted by the extraordinary circumstance, and the action taken by the Member to alleviate any risk created by the extraordinary circumstances.

None

1.3 Future planned improvements

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

1. Developing a CDS module to replace the existing national CDS application until eCDS CCSBT is implemented, as a follow-up to address the data discrepancies between REEF and CMF.
2. Strengthening physical inspection of catch by enumerator
3. Increasing the coverage level of observer program by revitalizing the national observer program
4. Strengthening coordination with association
5. Strengthening coordination with other government agencies
6. Strengthening CDS validation by using logbook data for spatial information

1.4 Progress with actions taken to rectify any non-compliance

Describe actions taken to rectify any non-compliant issues identified in the previous Compliance Committee meeting.

- Indonesia has developed a CDS module to replace the existing national CDS application as a follow-up action to address data discrepancies between REEF and CMF. The CDS module is expected to be implemented in September/October 2026, following its socialisation to relevant stakeholders.
- To improve the timeliness of artisanal SBT catch reporting, MMAF conducted socialisation of the SBT Management Circular Letter on 18 December 2025 and provided socialisation/training to relevant officers. A CDS validator from PPS Cilacap has been registered with the CCSBT Secretariat since 5 March 2026. PPS Cilacap also submitted the monthly artisanal SBT catch report covering the period from January to July 2026 in August 2026, which was subsequently submitted by MMAF to the CCSBT Secretariat.
- To improve the registration of artisanal SBT vessels, MMAF is continuing to collect and verify information on vessels that caught SBT during the 2026 fishing season. Once the vessel information is complete, MMAF will submit the vessel details to the CCSBT Secretariat for registration in the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels (RAV).
- Indonesia has been implementing the trial project on transhipment at sea using national observers in accordance with the requirements of the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels since November 1, 2023, and has attempted to improve the national program system for transhipment at sea to meet the requirements.
- Indonesia will submit a paper entitled “Progress Report on the Detailed Plan and Implementation Timeline for Improving Artisanal SBT Catch Reporting, REEF–CMF Alignment, and the Transhipment-at-Sea Trial Project” to CC21, providing an update on the progress made in addressing the identified compliance issues.

2 SBT Fishing and MCS

2.1 Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

2.1.1 Catch and allocation

Specify the Effective Catch Limit, carry-forward of quota, total available catch, and attributable catch for the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 1. All figures should be provided in tonnes.

Table 1. Effective catch limit, carry-forward, total available catch, and attributable catch.

A	B	C	D	E
Fishing Season	Effective Catch Limit[1] (tonnes)	Quota Carried Forward to this Fishing Season (tonnes)	Total Available Catch[2] (B+C) (tonnes)	Attributable catch[3] (tonnes)
January - December 2023	1,122.8	(-91.317)	1,031.5	1,031.345
January - December 2024	1,336.0	(-91.317)	1,244.7	1,224.377
January - December 2025	1,336.0	(-91.317)	1,244.7	1,192.221

2.1.2 Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector

Specify the allowances and SBT mortality for each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 2. If information on SBT mortality is not available for a particular sector, use the best estimates of catch. All figures to be provided in tonnes.

Table 2. Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector.

Sector	Commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not			
	Sector 1: (Longline)		Sector 2: (please name)	
Fishing season	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)
January - December 2023	1,031.5	949.8	NA	NA
January - December 2024	1,244.7	1,168.5	NA	NA
January - December 2025	1,244.7	1,173.2	NA	NA

Sector continued	Releases and/or discards		Recreational fishing		Customary and/or traditional fishing		Artisanal fishing	
	Sector 3:		Sector 4:		Sector 5:		Sector 6:	
Fishing season	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)
January - December 2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.5
January - December 2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.8
January - December 2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.1

2.1.3 SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

For the three most recently completed fishing seasons, specify the weight (in tonnes) and number of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing and artisanal fishing) in Table 3. Provide the best estimate if reported data is not available. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For

[1] Effective catch limit is the Member's allocation plus any adjustments for agreed short term changes to the National Allocation. For example, see column 3 of Table 1 at paragraph 87 of the Report of CCSBT 24.
[2] Total available catch means a Member's Effective Catch Limit allocation for that quota year plus any amount of unfished allocation carried forward to that quota year.
[3] 'A Member or CNM's attributable catch against its national allocation is the total Southern Bluefin Tuna mortality resulting from fishing activities within its jurisdiction or control including, inter alia, mortality resulting from: commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not; releases and/or discards; recreational fishing; customary and/or traditional fishing; and artisanal fishing.'

all non-farming sectors, “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 towing mortalities. If possible, provide both the weight in tonnes and the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]) for each sector. Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”.

Table 3. SBT catch (retained and non-retained)

Fishing Season	Retained and discarded SBT							
	Commercial sectors (all weights are in tonnes)							
	Sector 1 (Longline)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3: Recreational sector		Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
January - December 2023	[10,233]	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	[852]	0
January - December 2024	[12,164]	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	[590]	0
January - December 2025	[11,699]	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.051	0

Note: SBT catch in individuals

2.1.4 The number of vessels in each sector

Specify the fishing season and number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 4.

In cases where vessel numbers are not able to be provided, specify the best estimate.

Table 4. Vessels by Sector

	Number of vessels			
	Commercial sectors		Sector 3: Recreational sector	Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector
Fishing season	Sector 1 (Longline)	Sector 2 (please name)		
January - December 2023	183	NA	NA	52
January - December 2024	162	NA	NA	49
January - December 2025	216	NA	NA	78

2.2 Monitoring catch of SBT

2.2.1 Daily logbooks

i. If daily logbooks are not mandatory, specify the % of SBT fishing where daily logbooks were required.

According to Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.28/2023 Concerning Implementing Regulation of Government Regulation No 11 of 2023 on the Quota Based Fishing Policy, daily logbooks are mandatory for fishing vessels below:

a. Fishing vessels above 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a fishing logbook (using the e-logbook).
b. Fishing vessels up to 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a simplified fishing logbook.

In 2025, there were 299 Indonesia fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels, of which 256 vessels (85.62%) already implemented the fishing logbook.

ii. Specify 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, the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan.

2.2.2 Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)

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) then, for each reporting method, specify if it was mandatory, and if not, specify the % of SBT fishing the reporting method covered.
None

2.2.3 Scientific Observers

i. Provide the percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed in the three most recently completed fishing seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, and domestic fleet) in Table 5. The unit of effort should be hooks for longline and sets for purse seine.

Table 5. Observer coverage of SBT catch and effort

Fishing season	Sector 1		Sector 2	
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.
January - December 2023	0.98	2.22	NA	NA
January - December 2024	2.16	5.09	NA	NA
January - December 2025	4.14	9.20	NA	NA

ii. 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 Members.
   a. Generally, scientific observer program has complied with CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards.
   b. There was no exchange of observers with other countries.

2.2.4 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

For the most recently completed fishing season for Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT specify:

i. Was a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution in operation?
According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 23/2021 concerning Legal Operation Standard of Fishing Vessels and the fishing vessel monitoring system, Indonesian fishing vessels licensed by central government or operating in the high seas are mandatory to install VMS on-board.

ii. If a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was not in operation, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement.
Indonesian Fishing Vessel Monitoring System was in full operation.

iii. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that were required to report to a National VMS system:-
1) FVs: 299 vessels
2) CVs: 20 vessels

iv. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that actually reported to a National VMS system:-
1) FVs: 299 vessels
2) CVs: 20 vessels

v. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.
None

vi. 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.
None

vii. 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

2.2.5 At-sea inspections

Specify the coverage level of at sea inspections of SBT authorised fishing vessels by Member's patrol vessels during the most recently completed fishing season (e.g. the percentage of SBT trips inspected).
None

2.2.6 Authorised vessel requirements

Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Appendix 1, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.
None

2.2.7 Monitoring of catch of SBT from other sectors (e.g. recreational, customary, etc)

Provide details of monitoring methods used to monitor catches in other sectors.
Indonesia has conducted SBT monitoring for artisanal fisheries at several fish landing sites outside Bali and Jakarta. Artisanal fisheries landed in Cilacap, Pondokdadap, and Labuhan Lombok, where fish were caught using handline gear with vessels size between 10 and 30 GT.
To date, no SBT catches have been recorded from recreational fishing activities.

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

Not applicable for Indonesia

i. Specify the percentage of the tows that were observed and the percentage of the transfers of the fish to the farms that were observed during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 6.

Table 6. Observer coverage of towing and transfer to and between farms

Fishing season	Observer coverage of tows (%)	Observer coverage of transfers (%)
(e.g. April 2019 – March 2020)		

ii. Provide updates on plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring.

2.4 SBT transhipment (in port and at sea)

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

i. The quantities and percentage of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 7.

Table 7. SBT transhipment (in port and at sea)

Fishing season	Kilograms of SBT transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Kilograms of SBT transhipped in port	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
January - December 2023	689,663	76.90%	NA	NA
January - December 2024	602,145	56.55%	NA	NA
January - December 2025	657,448	63.26%	NA	NA

Note:

- NA: Data Not Available

ii. The list of the tuna longline fishing vessel with Freezing Capacity (LSTLVs) registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the most recently completed fishing season.

No.	CCSBT Registration Number	Vessel list of transhipment at sea
1.	FV6249	AGUNG BERKAH
2.	FV4845	BAHARI - 18
3.	FV4846	BAHARI - 19

4.	FV4847	BAHARI - 268
5.	FV4857	BAHARI - 668
6.	FV4851	BAHARI - 688
7.	FV4853	BAHARI - 699
8.	FV4852	BAHARI 689
9.	FV4869	BALI JAYA - III
10.	FV4873	BALI PERMAI - I
11.	FV6336	BANDAR BAHARI - 188
12.	FV6029	BANDAR BAHARI - 198
13.	FV6026	BANDAR BAHARI 20
14.	FV7911	BANDAR BAHARI 278
15.	FV8004	BANDAR NELAYAN - 08
16.	FV4880	BANDAR NELAYAN - 102
17.	FV4881	BANDAR NELAYAN - 108
18.	FV8008	BANDAR NELAYAN - 118
19.	FV4897	BANDAR NELAYAN - 123
20.	FV4882	BANDAR NELAYAN - 126
21.	FV4883	BANDAR NELAYAN - 127
22.	FV5814	BANDAR NELAYAN - 128
23.	FV4898	BANDAR NELAYAN - 138
24.	FV5851	BANDAR NELAYAN - 156
25.	FV6065	BANDAR NELAYAN - 158
26.	FV4884	BANDAR NELAYAN - 16
27.	FV6068	BANDAR NELAYAN - 167
28.	FV5230	BANDAR NELAYAN - 168
29.	FV4885	BANDAR NELAYAN - 17
30.	FV6398	BANDAR NELAYAN - 176
31.	FV6069	BANDAR NELAYAN - 191
32.	FV5815	BANDAR NELAYAN - 202
33.	FV7757	BANDAR NELAYAN - 211
34.	FV6931	BANDAR NELAYAN - 223
35.	FV5809	BANDAR NELAYAN - 226
36.	FV5810	BANDAR NELAYAN - 236
37.	FV5811	BANDAR NELAYAN - 238
38.	FV4886	BANDAR NELAYAN - 26
39.	FV6932	BANDAR NELAYAN - 262
40.	FV8012	BANDAR NELAYAN - 270
41.	FV6933	BANDAR NELAYAN - 273
42.	FV6502	BANDAR NELAYAN - 275
43.	FV7755	BANDAR NELAYAN - 276
44.	FV5812	BANDAR NELAYAN - 277
45.	FV6946	BANDAR NELAYAN - 278
46.	FV5813	BANDAR NELAYAN - 288
47.	FV4888	BANDAR NELAYAN - 31
48.	FV5729	BANDAR NELAYAN - 35
49.	FV6942	BANDAR NELAYAN - 36

50.	FV5730	BANDAR NELAYAN - 50
51.	FV5731	BANDAR NELAYAN - 55
52.	FV6716	BANDAR NELAYAN 581
53.	FV5732	BANDAR NELAYAN - 60
54.	FV5733	BANDAR NELAYAN - 65
55.	FV8007	BANDAR NELAYAN - 75
56.	FV5852	BANDAR NELAYAN - 80
57.	FV4892	BANDAR NELAYAN - VI
58.	FV4899	BANDAR NELAYAN - XI
59.	FV4893	BANDAR NELAYAN - XII
60.	FV4895	BANDAR NELAYAN - XXI
61.	FV5231	BANDAR NELAYAN 208
62.	FV8005	BANDAR NELAYAN 281
63.	FV8013	BANDAR NELAYAN 511
64.	FV8014	BANDAR NELAYAN 512
65.	FV8015	BANDAR NELAYAN 515
66.	FV8016	BANDAR NELAYAN 516
67.	FV7756	BANDAR NELAYAN 517
68.	FV6733	BANDAR NELAYAN 528
69.	FV6930	BANDAR NELAYAN 555
70.	FV8017	BANDAR NELAYAN 556
71.	FV7860	BANDAR NELAYAN 562
72.	FV8018	BANDAR NELAYAN 565
73.	FV6716	BANDAR NELAYAN 581
74.	FV6704	BANDAR NELAYAN 582
75.	FV6705	BANDAR NELAYAN 583
76.	FV6717	BANDAR NELAYAN 585
77.	FV6718	BANDAR NELAYAN 586
78.	FV6719	BANDAR NELAYAN 589
79.	FV6706	BANDAR NELAYAN 590
80.	FV6707	BANDAR NELAYAN 595
81.	FV6720	BANDAR NELAYAN 806
82.	FV6708	BANDAR NELAYAN 809
83.	FV6578	BENOA JAYA
84.	FV5668	BINA HASIL - I
85.	FV6071	BINTANG MAS DIAMOND
86.	FV4912	BINTANG SAMUDRA SEJAHTERA
87.	FV6577	BORNEO JAYA - II
88.	FV5844	CHARLY TUNA WIJAYA - 10
89.	FV5868	CHARLY TUNA WIJAYA - 11
90.	FV5832	CHARLY TUNA WIJAYA - 8
91.	FV4933	CHIU SHIH - 05
92.	FV4931	CHIU SHIH - 2
93.	FV6072	FORTUNA
94.	FV5515	GOLDEN TUNA - 168
95.	FV6497	GOLDEN TUNA - 66

96.	FV6589	JASA MINA UTAMA - I
97.	FV6634	JAYA ABADI - 78
98.	FV6389	JAYA BALI - B.03
99.	FV6515	JAYA BALI BERSAUDARA - 8
100.	FV4992	JAYA PONTI - I
101.	FV5794	JIMMY WIJAYA - 23
102.	FV4996	JIMMY WIJAYA - 26
103.	FV6612	JIMMY WIJAYA - 28
104.	FV5994	JIMMY WIJAYA - 38
105.	FV5023	LINGSAR - 07
106.	FV5430	LINGSAR - 17
107.	FV5022	LINGSAR - 6
108.	FV5027	LULU MARINA 8
109.	FV6516	MAHAKAM
110.	FV5028	MAHAKAM JAYA
111.	FV5042	MEKAR GLORIA
112.	FV6575	MEKAR JAYA ABADI
113.	FV5046	MEKAR MANDIRI
114.	FV6424	MITRA JAYA BERSAMA 31
115.	FV7818	MUTIARA 22
116.	FV7840	MUTIARA 26
117.	FV7819	MUTIARA 38
118.	FV7843	MUTIARA 98
119.	FV6151	NAGA MAS PERKASA - 18
120.	FV6052	NAGA MAS PERKASA - 26
121.	FV6615	NENGGALA - 01
122.	FV6146	PERINTIS JAYA - 69
123.	FV6046	PERINTIS JAYA - 88
124.	FV5663	PERINTIS JAYA - 99
125.	FV6145	PERINTIS JAYA 66
126.	FV5808	PERMATA 105
127.	FV7838	PERMATA 106
128.	FV7839	PERMATA 168
129.	FV7842	PERMATA 188
130.	FV7820	PERMATA 318
131.	FV7841	PERMATA 32
132.	FV7858	PERMATA 33
133.	FV6929	PERMATA 99
134.	FV5094	PRIMUS JAYA
135.	FV5097	PURNAMA - 168
136.	FV5109	REJEKI CEMERLANG
137.	FV5129	SAMUDRA TUNA NUSANTARA - 01
138.	FV5804	SEGARA TUNA
139.	FV6163	SETIA JAYA III
140.	FV6338	SUMBER REZEKI - 21
141.	FV5184	SURYA EKA SAKTI

142.	FV6473	SURYA NELAYAN
143.	FV6482	SURYA NELAYAN - 12
144.	FV6474	SURYA NELAYAN 2
145.	FV6533	SURYA NELAYAN 8
146.	FV5449	SURYA TERANG - 88
147.	FV6284	WIRTA - 7

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 most recently completed fishing season.
The observer report for at-sea transhipments during the 2025 fishing season is currently in process for submission to the IOTC.

2.5 Port Inspections of Foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels (FVs/CVs) with SBT/SBT Products on Board

For the three most recently completed **whole calendar years**, provide information about the number of landing/ transhipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/ transhipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected in Table 8.

Table 8. Port inspections of foreign FVs and CVs with SBT/SBT products on board

Calendar year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected
2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	NA	NA	NA	NA
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA
	TOTAL NUMBER			

2.6 Monitoring of trade of SBT

For the most recently completed whole calendar year or fishing season:

i. Record the calendar year/ fishing season.
1 January - 31 December 2025

ii. Provide the percentage of landings of SBT that were inspected.
100%

iii. Provide the percentage of exports of SBT that were inspected.
100%

iv. Provide the percentage of imports of SBT that were inspected.
None

2.7 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[4] of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.
All landing reported according to CDS procedure (100%)

3 Changes to sections in Annex 1

If this is not the first year of completing Annex 1, list any sections of Annex 1 that have changed since the previous year.

[4] *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."*

Annex 1. Standing items: details of MCS arrangements used to monitor SBT catch in the fishery

1 Monitoring catch of SBT

Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch is 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 is monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary).

Complete the table below to provide details of methods used to monitor catching in the fishery.
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 1.1 of this Annex).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	*Specify:* *i.* *Whether this was mandatory.* *Logbook regulate in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.28/2023 Concerning Implementing Regulation of Government Regulation No 11 of 2023 on the Quota Based Fishing Policy, are mandatory for:* *a. Fishing vessels above 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a fishing logbook (using the e-logbook).* *b. Fishing vessels up to 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a simplified fishing logbook.* *ii.* *The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc): shot by shot* *iii.* *What information on ERS is recorded in logbooks: species and number* *iv.* *Who are the logbooks submitted to[5]: Harbour Master of fishing port* *v.* *What is the timeframe and method[6] for submission: prior to catch landing* *vi.* *The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information: Actual inspection* *vii.* *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.28/2023. Logbook information will be considered as one of requirements for port clearance.* *viii.* *Other relevant information[7]: Logbook application systems was developed in 2012. E-monitoring by using e-logbook for vessels above 30 GT started running in November 2018. Based on the current regulation E-Logbook is implemented to gradually substitute the paperbased logbook for vessel above 5 GT.*

[5] *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.*
[6] *In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.*
[7] *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 is mandatory.* *None* ii. *The information that is recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):* *None* iii. *Who the reports are submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)[5]:* *None* iv. *What is the timeframe and method[6] for submission:* *None* v. *The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information:* *None* vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:* *None* vii. *Other relevant information[7]:* *None*
Scientific Observers	*Specify:* i. *The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:* *annual workshop catch verification (observer report and VMS data used to validate data from logbook and CDS as well), involving scientist, technical staff and enforcement unit as well as other related units within MMAF.* ii. *What information on ERS is recorded by observers:* *geographical location, species, number of fish/ERS, condition at capture, condition at release, and total number of hooks.* iii. *Who are the observer reports submitted to:* *Director of Fish Resources Management - DGCF (national observer program)* iv. *Timeframe for submission of observer reports:* *7 days after fishing trip* v. *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 (support FIP Program for tuna longline fishery). A capacity building on EM workshops have been attended by 2 representatives of Indonesia under CCSBT seabird program.*
VMS	i. *For Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT provide references to applicable legislation and penalties:* *According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 23/2021 concerning Legal Operation Standard of Fishing Vessels and the fishing vessel monitoring system, Indonesian fishing vessels licensed by central government or operating in the high seas are mandatory to install VMS on-board.*
Other (for example, use of	

electronic monitoring etc.)	

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

Not applicable for Indonesia

(a) 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*

ii. *Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality).*

(b) 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*

ii. *Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*

(c) For "a" and "b" above, describe the process used for completing, validating[8] and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(d) Other relevant information[7]

1.2 SBT Transhipment (in port and at sea)

(a) *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*
The national regulation stipulated that Indonesian fishing vessel and carrier vessel must land the catches in domestic fishing port in accordance with their license

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 validating[8] 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 information[7]:* *None*

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

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

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:*
Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2021 on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 Concerning Standards of Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licenses in the Marine and Fisheries Sector.

ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:*
- *Captain needs to submit transshipment plan electronically to the head of fishing port in Indonesia and the RFMO Secretariat by filling out the transshipment declaration within 24 hours prior to the transshipment.*
- *The transshipment shall be monitored by observer on board from the RFMOs or eligible based on RFMO standard.*
- *Captain needs to fulfill and submit the transshipment declaration electronically that has been authorized by the parties involved. It should be submitted to the head of fishing port in Indonesia within 15 (fifteen) days after the transshipment has taken place.*

iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form): Directorate General Capture Fisheries c.q Directorate of Fish Recources Management manages CCSBT CDS documents. Fishing port authority collects CDS documents from fishing vessels operators, exporters and importers and submits the documents to the Directorate of Fish Resources Management on a quarterly basis.*

iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:*
Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2021 on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 Concerning Standards of Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licenses in the Marine and Fisheries Sector.

v. *Other relevant information[7]: None*

1.3 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 transhipment. Only information for landings/transhipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

(a) *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry: There is an update regulation regarding the list of designated ports for PSM implementation, which is Ministerial Decree No. 52 Year 2020. The new list of designated ports as follow: Oceanic Fishing Port of Nizam Zachman – Jakarta, Oceanic Fishing Port of Bitung – North Sulawesi, Oceanic Fishing Port of Bungus – West Sumatera, Benoa Port – Bali.*

(b) *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: As stated in Chapter IV Article 8 (point 3) of Ministerial Regulation No. 39 year 2019 that Prior notification has to be transmitted to the Port State no later than 7 X 24hrs before entry the port.*

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

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

(a) *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 and Jakarta for domestic product. For SBT caught by artisanal fisheries identified landed in Cilacap, Pondokdadap and Labuhan Lombok.*

(b) *Inspections required for landings of SBT.*
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. 12/PERDJPSDKP/2017 concerning Technical Guidelines for Surveillance of Fishing Vessel.

(c) *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*

(d) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:* *following CDS procedure*

(e) *Process for validating[8] and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):* *CDS is submitted by company to government validator through CDS application system for data verification and validation.*

(f) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:* *Director General of Capture Fisheries Decree No. 8 year 2014 concerning guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme.*

(g) *Other relevant information[7]:* *None*

1.5 Monitoring of trade of SBT

1.5.1 SBT Exports

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:

(a) *Inspections required for export of SBT:*
100% inspected by internal quality control of individual company and Fish Quarantine and Inspection Agency

(b) *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*

(c) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:* *Following CDS procedures.*

(d) *Process for validating[8] 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 government validator through CDS application system for verifying the data prior to sign the CDS form.*

(e) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:* *Director General of Capture Fisheries Decree no. 8 year 2014 on Guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme.*

(f) *Other relevant information[7]:* *None*

1.5.2 SBT Imports

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

(a) Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT: None

(b) Inspections required for imports of SBT: Based on document of CDS

(c) 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

(d) Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form): Yes

(e) Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: None

(f) Other relevant information[7]: None

1.5.3 SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market: All fresh grade SBT are exported, and while non fresh grade SBT sold to processing company before to be exported (export after landing domestic product).

(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 information[7]: None

1.6 Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

2 Additional Reporting Requirements 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:*
  Indonesia has conducted a workshop related to by-catch mitigation especially in longline fishery to inform the IPOA of seabirds to Longline operators. Based on observer report, the observed vessels already implement mitigation measures for seabird.

- *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
  Indonesia have been issued several regulations in line with the RFMO's recommendations in order to conserve and manage sharks and rays incidental catch from longline and other fisheries as follows:
  a. Ministerial Regulation No. 58/PERMEN-KP/2020, chapter XIV related to management and conservation of by-catch and ecologically related species (ERS) on tuna fisheries.
  b. Ministerial Decree No. 18/KEPMEN-KP/2013 related to conservation of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) superseded by Ministerial Decree No. 16/KEPMEN-KP/2021 concerning on the national plan of action for conservation of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) for the year 2021- 2025.
  c. Ministerial Regulation No. 5/PERMEN-KP/2018 concerning on export prohibition of whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna spp.*).
  d. Government Regulation No. 7/1999 related to full protection of sawfish (*Pristidae sp*)

e. Ministerial Decree No. 4/KEPMEN-KP/2014 related to full protection of manta rays (*Manta sp*).

National plan of action for shark and rays (has been established since 10th October 2010, and renewed every 5-year period).

- *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
  Indonesia has established National Plan of Action for marine turtles 2016-2020. Workplan were focus to identified areas of critical habitats, such as migratory corridors, nesting beaches, and Inter-nesting and feeding areas were identified. Information related migration corridors, nesting beaches, and critical habitats for marine turtle as well as mitigation measures to reduce mortality when interact with fishing operation had been provided. Currently the government of Indonesia is still in the process to review the National Plan of Action for marine turtles.
  Indonesia also has established the Minister Decree No 65/2022 on the National Plan of Action of Marine Turtle.

ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures[9] aimed at the protection of ecologically related species[10] 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: Yes*
- *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area: Yes*
- *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area: Yes*

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:-*

- *CCSBT[11]: The data has been regularly collected and reported to the CCSBT Secretariat (i.e., ERSWG data exchange). ERSWG data exchange is still being prepared.*
- *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area: The data has been regularly collected and reported to the IOTC Secretariat (i.e., Form 1DI, Form 3CE, Form 4SF, Form 1RC, etc.)*
- *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area: The data has been regularly collected and reported to the WCPFC Secretariat through the annual report part 1.*
- *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area: None*

(b) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

1. *Prohibition of using shark line and shark finning onboard*
2. *Circle hook for Sea Turtle*
3. *IOTC resolution 2012/06 (Night setting with minimum deck lighting and line weighting). Mitigation measures to avoid the capture of seabirds in this resolution have been adopted in Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2021 on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 Concerning Standards of Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licenses in the Marine and Fisheries Sector.*

(c) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

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[9] *Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/bycatch-mitigation.*
[10] *Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.*
[11] *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.*

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, report from observer on board, port sampling program

ii. *Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:*
Species identification, length/weight, geographical location, condition when caught and release, and sex.

Appendix 1. 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 fulfil 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 transhipping;

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 anymore;

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.