

## **Implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2021 - 2022**

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.

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 2022. The implementation progress as shown as in the following table:

## Work plan to remain within Indonesia's TAC for 2022

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	The Indonesian Government allocates the SBT Quota to fisheries associations who distribute those quotas to their members. The legal basis for the national distribution catch quota is Directorate General of Capture Fisheries Decree No. 17 of 2022, as per April 25th, 2022.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Warning system starts when respective fishing company reaches 80% of their quota.</li> </ul>
3	Observer coverage	Improve observer coverage	DGCF, RITF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2020 - 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2020, number of longline vessels observed were 2 units.</li> <li>• In 2021, number of longline vessels observed were 14 units.</li> </ul>
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	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2022 (Start 1st Quarter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGCF is implementing early warning system in form of regular notifications to quota holders on quarterly basis.</li> </ul>

		and punishment application towards the catch quota/vessel			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 remaining fishing season and daily information on catch level.</li> </ul>
5	Tagging control	Reduce tagging on port activities	DGCF and Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce tagging on port activities by conducting regular dissemination to the tuna associations and companies holding quotas regarding the provisions on tagging at port.</li> <li>• Fishing vessel brought tags onboard prior fishing operation.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2019, there were 221 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 84 vessels have implemented an e-logbook (&gt; 30 GT).</li> <li>• In 2020, there were 250 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 174 vessels have implemented the e-logbook</li> </ul>

					<p>(<math>\leq 30</math> GT = 23 vessels; <math>&gt; 30</math> GT = 151 vessels).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2021, there were 265 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 224 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (<math>\leq 30</math> GT = 50 vessels; <math>&gt; 30</math> GT = 174 vessels).</li> <li>• In 2022 (January - August), there were 255 Indonesian fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels with 182 vessels have implemented the e-logbook (<math>\leq 30</math> GT = 45 vessels; <math>&gt; 30</math> GT = 137 vessels).</li> </ul>
7	E-monitoring	E-monitoring for supporting/carrier fishing vessels and LL vessel above 100 GT	DGCF & Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E-monitoring is obligatory for carrier vessel.</li> <li>• E-monitoring on fishing vessel is not mandatory. The plan to implement e-monitoring on longline vessel above 100 GT in voluntary basis has not been implemented yet due to budget constrain.</li> </ul>
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,	DGCF, RITF	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

		fishing logbooks, e-Monitoring and VMS data.			<p>overlaying various data such as CDS, fishing logbooks, and VMS data. The paper has been submitted to the ESC27.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An updated paper has been submitted to the CC17.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase observer coverage.</li> <li>• Data collecting improvement</li> <li>• ERS mitigation</li> <li>• Improving compliance on the regulations related to longline tuna enforced by the Government</li> <li>• Conducting training and/or awareness activities to fishing industries to ensure compliance</li> </ul>	Tuna Fisheries Association	2021 - 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FIP for tuna longliner is not only for vessel catching SBT or registered on CCSBT.</li> <li>• During 2021, there were 318 longline vessels that are members of the FIP. While the vessels that have been placed observers were as many as 21 vessels.</li> <li>• Data collecting improvement In 2020, One Data System employs about 5,210 enumerators assigned to all over Indonesia. It increased 6% compared to 2019 (4937 enumerators). Meanwhile, there were 198 regencies</li> </ul>

					<p>which sampled for data collection during year 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ERS mitigation Tuna Association has conducted training on the ERS mitigation for companies joined FIP program.</li><li>• Improving compliance on the regulations related to longline tuna enforced by the Government The government collaborated with tuna association has regularly conducted dissemination to the quota holder company.</li><li>• Conducting training and/or awareness activities to fishing industries to ensure compliance.</li><li>• As per 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2022, there are 339 longline vessels that are members of the FIP. While, 17 observers have been deployed in 17 vessels member of FIP.</li><li>• In June 2022, all FIP members attended refreshment briefing on e-logbook recording as part of data collecting improvement.</li><li>• In April 2022, FIP participated in the meeting organised by Directorate of Fish Resources Management (DFRM) to</li></ul>
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					develop 2021 observer on board report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIP will support the development of ETP report by providing information on ETP caught by FIP members.</li> </ul>
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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