

Revision 1 Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity – Indonesia

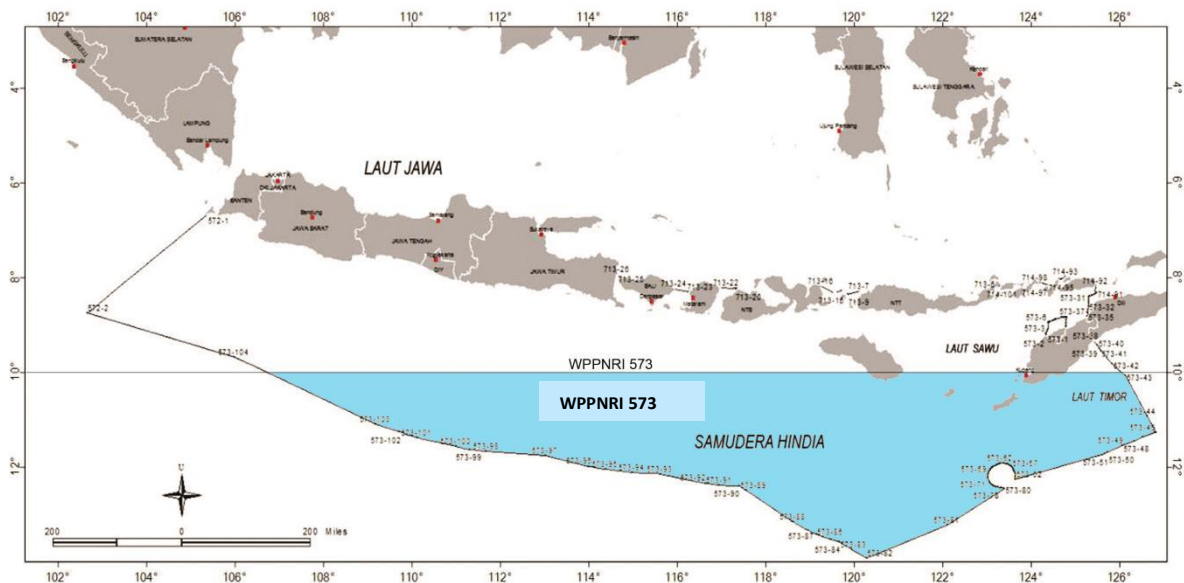
1. Summary of Indonesia SBT fishery

SBT is only harvested by tuna longline vessels and is considered as bycatch for the vessel greater than 30 GT, while it is as unintended bycatch for the vessels 30 GT below. The main target of Indonesia tuna longliner particularly bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. The distribution of fishing ground where SBT was taken can be shown in table 1 below:

Table 1. Distribution of Fishing Ground

Statistical Area	Number of Fleets/Years									
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Unit	%	Unit	%	Unit	%	Unit	%	Unit	%
1	180	96,70	166	88,8	135	93,1	153	96,8	188	98,4
2	5	2,69	15	8,1	3	2,1	2	1,3	1	0,6
8	0	0	4	2,1	6	4,2	2	1,3	2	1,0
9	1	0,61	1	0,5	1	0,6	1	0,6	-	0
14	0	0	1	0,5	0	0	-	0	-	0
Total	186	100,00	187	100,0	145	100,0	158	100,0	191	100,0

CCSBT statistical number 1 is overlapping with Indonesia Fisheries Management Zone 573 as is shown in the following map:



2. Trend in number of vessels authorized to fish for SBT

Number of tuna longline vessels authorized to fish for SBT since 2011 – 2015 fishing season is shown in the table 2 below:

Table 2. Number of Tuna Longline Fleets

No	Year	Authorized			Number of Vessel (unit)		
		≤ 30 GT	> 30 GT	Total	≤ 30 GT	> 30 GT	Total
1	2011	274		274	33	150	183
2	2012	319		319	7	133	140
3	2013	164	386	550	11	147	158
4	2014	162	336	498	81	109	190
5	2015*	141	211	352	55	23	78

Note: Fishing Season 1 January – 31 December

Number of Indonesia Tuna Longline involved in SBT fisheries from 2011-2014 is fluctuating every year, but the fluctuation starting from 2015 is expected will not be substantial due to National Catch Quota allocation has been distributed to 3 concerned Indonesia Tuna Association.

3. Management system of national catch quota allocation

Indonesia has legally distributed “2015 annual catch quota” to 3 associations. Those 3 associations have also distributed their own quota to their members or to 17 companies. There are 211 vessels greater than 30 GT belong to those companies have been listed as authorized vessels to fish for SBT in which 185 have been included in the CCSBT Record of Vessel Authorized to Fish for SBT, and 23 out of them have harvested SBT. By this scenario, we are optimistic that there will be no over-catch caused by vessels greater than 30 GT within this 2015 fishing year.

Verification is conducted by 3 aspects as follow:

- a. CDS verification is undertaken by application system of CDS starting from 1 January 2015.
- b. Verification of fish size is undertaken by physical check of individual fish with coverage about 30% from total landing.
- c. Verification of fishing ground indicated in CTF is undertaken by VMS track of individual vessel.

4. Issues and Concerns

Realizing the complexity of Indonesia tuna fisheries, such as (a) SBT is considered as bycatch or un-intended bycatch for artisanal vessels, (b) a huge number of fleet with the wide-range of size, (c) a lot of people depend their live on tuna fisheries, (d) tuna migrates within our fisheries management zone, there will be a potential over-catch every year, it is caused by the existence of artisanal vessels. Currently, there are 141 artisanal vessel and during Jan-May 2015, 55 out of them have harvested SBT from Indonesia fisheries management zone.

In this situation, annual catch quota from technical point of view can actually be easily distributed but it will create a serious social problem that may not be easy to settle due to

interest of artisanal fishers. Therefore the issue of catch quota distribution tend to become social and/or livelihood issue rather than technical issue, particularly to artisanal fishers.

5. Conclusion

With current SBT Fisheries Management System, Indonesia believes that the catch of tuna longline vessels greater than 30 GT could be appropriately controlled. But, for artisanal vessels could not be easy if we are not able to accommodate their interest such as by providing them annual catch allocation.