

**ANNUAL REVIEW OF INDONESIA SBT FISHERIES  
FOR THE ANNUAL COMMISSION AND COMPLIANCE MEETINGS**

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**MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES OF INDONESIA  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CAPTURE FISHERIES**

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## **Annual Review of Indonesian SBT Fisheries For the Annual Commission and Compliance Meetings**

### **A. Introduction**

1. Management of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) fishery is currently being developed along with the new status of Indonesia as a cooperating member of the Commission since April 8, 2008. Basically SBT is not a main target species for Indonesian fishery, but it is considered as a non-target species of longliners that targeting tropical tunas species such as yellowfin and bigeye. Number of longliners that presumed harvesting SBT as non-target species is decreased, since operational cost tend to increase due to the raising of fuel consumption to reach the fishing ground. In fact, SBT can be harvested in IEEZ during the whole year, and by year 2008, there is an indication that the total catch of SBT is decreased compared to 2007.
2. This report will summarize the catches and fishing activities in 2008 as well as historical data of tuna fisheries mainly at the Indonesia Fisheries Management Area No. 573 and the fishing port where SBT might be caught and landed.

### **B. Operational Constrains on Effort**

#### **Legislative Measures**

3. Fisheries management in Indonesia is undertaken based on the Act No. 31/2004 concerning fisheries. In regards to the implementation of the act, several minister regulations have been released to make sure the best practice of harvesting of fish stock at Indonesia water and IEEZ, so that fisheries resource can be sustainably utilized. To effective management of fisheries resources, the whole Indonesia water and IEEZ have been divided into 11 (eleven) Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (IFMA) as stipulated in the Minister Regulation No. PER.01/MEN/2009 concerning Indonesia fisheries management area, in which that each area is characterized by different number based on the FAO numerical approach. The area where SBT might be caught is IFMA No. 573.
4. Due to the fishing license mechanism, the Ministry office has released a Minister Regulation Number : PER. 05/MEN/2008 and Number: PER. 12/MEN/2009 regarding capture fisheries business. Indonesia fleet management operates under licensing system as the basic instrument to control exploitation or reducing pressure on the resources. License is granted at the certain fishing area when sustainable potential resources determined by the minister regulation is available as recommended by the Indonesia National Commission for Fish Stock Assessment.

5. In this regards, it is obligatory to fishing industry to comply with conditions stipulated in the minister regulation, among other receiving observer on-board, fill-in fishing logbook, install and activate VMS when sailing and fishing operation.
6. The national program of observer on-board and logbook are undertaken in order to collect a valid and objective data timely, while installation and activation of VMS is aimed to enable the Fisheries Monitoring Center to detect the fishing vessels movement when they are sailing mainly at fishing operation. By using VMS technology, the tract of fishing vessels can always be properly traced. It is quite important to fishing industry to comply with the regulations, since it will be strongly considered to approve or not the extension of fishing license at the following year.

### C. Catch and Effort

7. There are 4 (four) fishing ports along the coast to Indian Ocean where SBT might be landed namely, Jakarta Fishing Port, Cilacap (Central Java) and Benoa (Bali). But recording of data at each fishing port has not been regularly undertaken by enumerator except in Benoa Bali. The total catch of SBT was landed during 2008 is 900,209 Kgs as shown in the table 1 below :

Table 1 : Total Cacth of SBT by Weight (Kgs) in 2008

No	Month	Fishing Port				Cummulative Catch
		Jakarta	Cilacap	Benoa	Total Cacth	
1	Januari	-	1,452	141,917	143,369	143,369
2	February	-	3,550	152,550	156,100	299,469
3	March	-	10,123	120,094	130,217	429,686
4	April	-	2,208	34,811	37,019	466,705
5	May	-	422	5,881	6,303	473,008
6	June	-	-	-	-	473,008
7	July	-	-	234	234	473,242
8	August	-	-	2,415	2,415	475,657
9	Sept	-	-	50,833	50,833	526,490
10	Oct	-	-	165,961	165,961	692,451
11	Nov	-	-	89,584	89,584	782,035
12	Dec	9,392	-	108,782	118,174	900,209
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,392</b>	<b>17,775</b>	<b>873,062</b>	<b>900,209</b>	-

With respect to the previous report to CCSBT, it 's indicated that the SBT catch in Jakarta and Cilacap fishing port during 2008 has not been included. We therefore wish to revise the SBT total catch in 2008 from 873,062 Kgs become 900,209 Kgs with no discards. There is no information from recreational fishing that harvesting

SBT.As indicating in the above table, the SBT catch in Jakarta and Cilacap has not been regularly landed. This is the reason why at the previous activity on the data collecting was undertaken mainly in Benoa Bali.

#### **D. Historical Catch and Effort**

8. The historical catch of SBT within 5 (five) years that recorded from 2004 to 2008 is indicated in the table 2 below :

Table 2. Indicated Catch of SBT within 5 (five) years

Year	Total (Ton)
2004	633
2005	1726
2006	598
2007	1077
2008	900

At the Indonesia fisheries statistical system, recording of SBT data separately from other tunas species was commenced in 2004.

#### **E. Annual Fleet Size and Distribution**

9. As it is indicated that the utilization of fisheries resource in Indonesia is undertaken through licensing system. Prior to fishing license issuance, at least the following data such as name of vessel, name of owner and operators, type of gear, vessel's size (GT and LOA), call sign, vessel of origin, main engine (brand and horse-power), fishing ground, hull material and fishing port indicated at each fishing license or in the data base system. As additional to that, all fishing vessels must have a registration number provided by Directorate General of Sea Transportation.
10. For the purpose of fisheries management, preparation on fishing vessels registration and fishing vessels marking as mandated by article 36 and article 37 of Act 31/2004 respectively, have been carried out within MMAF. As a result, the registration book and the marking design have been finalized and draft of the minister regulation for the implementation has also been submitted. Series discussion on the proposed draft has also been initiated.
11. By year 2008, there are 455 authorized longliners in IEEZ that presumed harvesting SBT. All fishing vessels are operating at the fishing management area Number 573 and are considered landing their catch on the fishing port at the western coast of Indonesia such as Jakarta, Cilacap (Central Java), Benoa (Bali).

According to the data based system of the fishing license, the authorized fishing vessels presumed harvesting SBT can be summarized by fleet size as shown in the table 3 below :

Tabel 3 : Authorized Fishing Vessels presumed harvesting SBT in 2008  
(IFMA No. 573)

No	Range of GT	Number
1	<50	48
2	50 - 100	189
3	100 - 200	206
4	200 - 300	1
5	300 - 500	6
6	500 - 800	5
	Total	455

By August 12, 2009, the list of the above 455 fishing vessels including detailed data required has been submitted to the secretariat of CCSBT for registration and put them into the white list of CCSBT Vessels' Record. This number has included in the list of vessels registered to the Secretariat of IOTC.

#### F. Historical Fleet Size and Distribution

12. The historical fleet size and distribution of longliners fishery authorized to fish in Indian Ocean (IFMA No. 572 and IFMA No.573) is indicated in the table 4 below :

Table 4. Fleet size and distribution of longliners fishery  
(Authorized Fishing Vessels at Indian Ocean)

Year	Fleet Size (GT)						Total
	<50	50-100	100-200	200-300	300-500	500-800	
2004	197	570	699	2	13		1481
2005	245	645	746	1	14		1651
2006	197	583	618	1	18		1417
2007	183	546	502	2	24		1257
2008	78	260	655	3	31		1027

13. The list of the above 1,027 fishing vessels including detailed data required has been submitted to the secretariat of IOTC for registration and put them into the white list of IOTC Vessels' Record.

14. The number of fleet has substantially decreased, from 1,481 units of longliner in 2004 to 1,027 units in 2008, as this was resulted from a government policy to reduce fuel subsidies. It was also reported by fishing industry that average fishing day at sea was 35 days for vessels targeted fresh tuna.

## **G. Fisheries Monitoring**

### ***Catch Monitoring***

15. Catch monitoring of tuna has been developed through international cooperation. From April 2002 – 2006 , cooperation among Indonesia, IOTC and Japan's OFCF to collect data of tunas at Jakarta and Cilacap fishing port was completed. Furthermore, from 1992 – 2008, a joint Australian-Indonesian SBT Catch Monitoring Program in Benoa (Bali) was undertaken. Once the cooperation was completed, the catch monitoring program is continued by Indonesia government. At present, statistical data of tuna has been improved.
16. Besides using statistical form, Indonesia has initiated to collect fisheries data through logbook program. The existing logbook template has been developed through international collaborated workshop with IOTC and WCPFC and SIDA including fishing industries. Currently, there are 3 (three) templates of logbook such as (i) logbook for long-line and hand line, (ii) logbook for purse-seine and pole and line and (iii) logbook for other fisheries. By considering the characteristic of Indonesia fisheries, logbook program will be implemented gradually, starting from fishing vessels by 100 GT above and followed by smaller vessels.

### ***Observer Program***

17. Indonesia observer program has been initiated since 2005. It was started by conducting a collaborated training of observer with Australia in 2005-2008. There are 6 scientific observer and 19 observer on-board have been trained during the session. Furthermore by FY 2007, Indonesia government has trained 20 (twenty) observer on-board. Since 2008-2009, Indonesia has developed a cooperation with Japan's OFCF, and 34 observer on-board have been trained under this program. At present, there are 73 trained observer on-board are ready to be mobilized.
18. Even though there is an obligation to fishing industry to accept and support observer on-board program as stipulated at the Minister Regulation No. PER.05/MEN/2008 concerning capture fisheries business but due to the technical matter and mechanism/standard procedure, mobilization of observer on-board have not been undertaken yet. For effective implementation of this program, it is required to support the program by a minister regulation describing technical concern and mechanism/standard procedure, and currently the regulation is being finalized by MMAF office.

### ***Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)***

19. It has been clearly stated in the Minister Regulation No. PER. 17/MEN/2006 that has been superseded by No. PER. 05/MEN/2008 and No. PER.12/MEN/09 concerning capture fisheries business, that fisheries vessels are compulsory to install and activate VMS on-board when they are sailing and/or fishing. As a follow up to this, it has also been issued the Minister Regulation No. PER.05/MEN/2007 concerning VMS implementation. There are 3 (three) matter have been stipulated in the regulation such as (i) foreign fisheries vessels and other fisheries vessels 100 GT above are compulsory to procure their own transmitter, (ii) fisheries vessel with 60 – 100 GT may borrow transmitter belongs to government (if any stock) and (iii) fisheries vessels below 60 GT will be provided by VMS off line procured by government.
20. Fishing Monitoring Center (FMC) has been established at Jakarta MMAF office, and Regional Monitoring Center (RMC) has been established in Ambon and Batam.
21. By the end of 2008, total transmitter has been installed at longliners vessels that are authorized to fish at Indian Ocean ( IFMA No. 573) are 455 units. Prior to the fishing license issuance VMS on-board (transmitter) will be inspected and trial activation shall be undertaken.
22. Currently, the movement of fisheries vessels can be properly monitored from Jakarta FMC , such as ship's positions, ship's speed, ship's track including when illegal fishing occurred. The policy in VMS concerns will always be improved due to the fisheries development strategy and VMS technology improvement.

### ***Surveillance***

23. Based on Act No. 31/2004 concerning fisheries, there are 3 (three) institutions in-charged in fisheries surveillance namely Marine Police, Navy and Directorate General of Fisheries Surveillance (DGFS) under MMAF. To strengthen the effectiveness of surveillance implementation, DGFS has continued promoting a joint patrol with Indonesia marine Police and Navy. Under the existing surveillance mechanism, sea going patrol is regularly done by authorities covering all over Indonesia water. Currently, there are 21 units patrol boat and 31 units speed boat belong to Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. There is no aerial surveillance in Indonesia surveillance system.
24. As a follow up to article 71 Act No.31/2004 concerning fisheries, fisheries court has been established at 5 (five) provinces namely (i) Belawan (North Sumatera); (ii) North Jakarta; (iii) Pontianak (West Kalimantan); (iv) Bitung ( North Sulawesi) and (v) Tual (Maluku).
25. Meanwhile, multilateral cooperation has also been strengthened through Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to promote responsible fishing practice including combating IUU fishing in the region. The RPOA was promoted by Indonesia-Australia and currently there 9 (nine) ASEAN member countries has joint the RPOA namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippine, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Timor Leste and Australia, Papua Guinea. The main objective of the

RPOA is to realize a responsible fishing practice including to deter IUU fishing in the regions of South China Sea, Sulu-Sulawesi Sea and Arafura Sea. As a result of Coordination Meeting, Indonesia has been appointed as a coordinator as well as RPOA secretariat for 2008 – 2010.

### ***Biological Information***

26. Biological information is collected by scientific observer coordinated by Research Center for Capture Fisheries (RCCF). The result has been reported in the annual report to ERSW and Extended Scientific Committee meeting.

## **H. Other Factors**

### ***Import/Export Statistics***

27. Import and export Statistics are compiled by Custom and further summarized by Directorate General of Fisheries Products Processing and Marketing.
28. With regards to the Trade Information System for SBT, it has been decided that a competent authority to validate TIS will be Directorate General of Capture Fisheries. As a follow up to this, Director General of Capture Fisheries will appoint a validator at fishing port where SBT might be landed or exported. Name of validator, specimen of signature and official seal will be sent to concerned agencies or institutions.

### ***Markets***

29. Since July 2005 to October 2007, there is no Indonesian SBT exported to other countries due to the CCSBT ban. In 2008, Indonesia has exported SBT to Korea and Japan.

### ***Mitigation***

30. A lot of effort has been made to promote the reduction of incidental catch of sea turtles among others through seminar, publications and posters distribution. Investment was also made through establishment of protected nesting habitat at certain area including trade prohibition of any part of sea turtles all over Indonesia. In fishing industry, reducing of incidental catch of sea turtles was done by strongly encouraging to use circle hooks.

### ***Tags Programme***

31. Due to the CCSBT CDS resolution, that from 1 January 2010 there is a requirement to tag every whole SBT that is landed. To anticipate that rules, we have made a coordination with Indonesia Tuna Association regarding the number

of tags we need and the distribution plan to be made. As a result, we have concluded and ordered 10,000 tags to the CCSBT secretariat on August 13, 2009 and the response has been made at the same day.

32. During the meeting with the association, there was an issue addressed by Indonesia Tuna Longline Association in Bali regarding the tags for SBT that to be partly processed and exported such as tuna loin, steak and slice. How tags can be attached to the processed SBT since in fact that in one can or container or pack of processed SBT to be exported may be composed of several parts that taken from more than one SBT.

#### **I. Closures**

33. This report is made based on the up-dated information.