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

Bali - Indonesia, 6 – 13 October 2011

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

JAKARTA
2011

Annual Review of Indonesian SBT Fisheries

A. Introduction

1. Management of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) fishery is currently being developed along with the new status of Indonesia as a member of the Commission since April 8, 2008.

2. This report will summarize the catches and fishing activities in 2010 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.

7. In connection with the log book programme, the Ministry office has issued a Minister Regulation Number : PER. 18/MEN/2010 regarding Log Book of Capture Fisheries. All Indonesia fleet shall complete and submit the log book to the head of fishing port.

C. Catch and Effort

8. In 2010, there are 4 (four) fishing ports along the coast to Indian Ocean where SBT landed namely, Jakarta, Palabuhanratu (West Java), Cilacap (Central Java) and Benoa (Bali).

9. During the CCSBT Scientific Committee Meeting in Bali 2011, it was indicated in the National Report (revised version) that Indonesia annual catches of SBT totally about 467,878 Kgs. The total catch of SBT was landed during 2010 as shown in the table 1 below :

Table 1 : Total Catch of SBT by Weight (Kgs) in 2010

MONTH	WEIGHT (KGs) BALI	WEIGHT (KGs) IN JAKARTA	WEIGHT (KGs) IN PALABUHAN RATU PORT	WEIGHT (KGs) CILACAP	TOTAL WEIGHT (KGs)
January	29,328	-	**-**	250	**29,578**
February	46,883	2,193	3,889	3,019	**55,984**
March	29,611	2,606	-	5,861	**38,078**
April	13,634	4,659	-	-	**18,293**
May	2,227	10,277	-	-	**12,504**
June	13,437	11,750	-	-	**25,187**
July	920	7,971	-	-	**8,891**
August	70,107.4	6,684	-	-	**76,791**
September	21,859	2,837	-	-	**24,696**
October	63,069	-	-	-	**63,069**
November	56,856	-	-	205	**57,061**
December	57,661	-	-	85	**57,746**
TOTAL	**405,592**	**48,977**	3,889	9,420	**467,878**

10. As additional to the 2010 annual catch that has been reported during the Scientific Meeting at Bali, there are 5,376 Kgs that not incoorporate in the report. Therefore the total 2010 annual catch of Indonesia (revised) totally 473,254 Kgs. The detail of monthly catch during 2010 as shown in the table 2 below :

Table 2. Total Catch of SBT by Weight (Kgs) in 2010 (revised)

MONTH	WEIGHT (KGs) BALI	WEIGHT (KGs) JAKARTA	WEIGHT (KGs) PALABUHANRATU PORT	WEIGHT (KGs) CILACAP	TOTAL WEIGHT (KGs)	Additional catch (BALI)	TOTAL WEIGHT (KGs) (Revised)
January	29,328	-	**-**	250	**29,578**	**-**	**29,578**
February	46,883	2,193	3,889	3,019	**55,984**	2,153	**58,137**
March	29,611	2,606	-	5,861	**38,078**	**-**	**38,078**
April	13,634	4,659	-	-	**18,293**	**-**	**18,293**
May	2,227	10,277	-	-	**12,504**	**-**	**12,504**
June	13,437	11,750	-	-	**25,187**	**-**	**25,187**
July	920	7,971	-	-	**8,891**	**-**	**8,891**
August	70,107.4	6,684	-	-	**76,791**	**-**	**76,791**
September	21,859	2,837	-	-	**24,696**	**-**	**24,696**
October	63,069	-	-	-	**63,069**	2,121	**65.190**
November	56,856	-	-	205	**57,061**	0,651	**57.712**
December	57,661	-	-	85	**57,746**	0,451	**58.197**
TOTAL	**405,592**	**48,977**	3,889	9,420	**467,878**	5,376	**473,254**

D. Historical Catch and Effort

11. The historical catch of SBT within 7 (seven) years that recorded from 2004 to 2010 is indicated in the table 3 below :

Table 3. Indicated Catch of SBT within 6 (six) years

Year	Total (Ton)
2004	633
2005	1726
2006	598
2007	1077
2008	900.209
2009	640.681
2010	473.254

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

12. In 2010, there are 456 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) and Palabuhanratu.

13. 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 4 below :

Tabel 4: Authorized Fishing Vessels presumed harvesting SBT in 2010
(IFMA No. 573)

No	Range of GT	Number
1	<50	50
2	51 – 100	189
3	101 – 200	203
4	201 – 300	1
5	301 – 500	7
6	501 – 800	6
	Total	456

By December 20, 2010, the list of the above 456 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.

F. Fisheries Monitoring

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

14. 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.

15. Fishing Monitoring Center (FMC) has been established at Jakarta MMAF office, and Regional Monitoring Center (RMC) has been established in Ambon and Batam.

16. By the end of 2010, total transmitter has been installed at longliners vessels that are authorized to fish at Indian Ocean (IFMA No. 573) are 244 units. Prior to the fishing license issuance VMS on-board (transmitter) will be inspected and trial activation shall be undertaken.

17. 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.

Scientific Information

18. Scientific information is collected by scientific observer coordinated by Research Center for Fisheries Management and Conservation, Jakarta. The result has been reported in the annual report to ERSW and Extended Scientific Committee meeting.

CCSBT CDS and Tags Programme

19. During the CCSBT Scientific Committee Meeting in Bali 2011, it was indicated in the National Report (revised version) that Indonesia annual catches of SBT totally about 467,878 Kgs. This annual catches was elaborated from:

CDS tag (landing in Bali and Jakarta)	: 452,631 Kgs.
Non-tagged SBT landed in Pelabuanratu and Cilacap	: 13,309 Kgs.
Non-tagged SBT (Maya 08 Case)	: 1,938 Kgs.

The following clarification is made to the non-tagged SBT as follows:

Pelabuhanratu Fishing Port (West Java) and Cilacap Port (Central Java).

- We have introduced the adoption of SBT tagging to fishermen in these two ports by organizing meetings with port officers and fishers including owners/operators of the vessels. During the meeting, presentation of CCSBT resolution regarding tagging scheme was clearly made, and we further stressed that this is a compulsory basis in SBT fisheries.

- Fishing vessels landed SBT in the two ports are relatively small in size, about 5 GT – 10 GT. They are using longline with the main target species is yellowfin tuna. They are not exclusively to fish big eye tuna and southern bluefin tuna. Fishing activity is a primary source of income (livelihood) for them.

- Most of catches are locally sold and not for export market. For that reason, we need more time to encourage them to comply with the tagging scheme. During the meeting, they also addressed the issue regarding on how to get "tag" by free of charge basis. For the following year, we plan to organize another meeting and disseminating a poster or other publication means to ensure that the fishers in the two areas understanding all technical matters on the SBT tagging. In this concern, we can not make any legal action to them at this time, since this is strongly related to their live.

Non-Tagged SBT (KM. Maya 08-case)

- There were 75 individuals SBT (1,938 Kgs) was attempted to be exported to Japan without tagging. Once we received information from Japan on this matter, we conducted investigation to the owner of the vessel and we agreed to settle this issue based on adopted CCSBT Resolution concerned. We proposed to Japan to send a government officer to Japan to attach "tag" to each individual of SBT and Japan has no objection to our proposal. This issue has been properly settled.

- We took note the incidence as an administrative fault that resulting " a first reminder" to the vessel's owner. We have further encouraged her to do her best to avoid the same case in the future, otherwise she will be provided with "a second reminder". In our national legal mechanism, a sanction in term of withdrawal of the fishing license could be provided in case a third reminder (final reminder) not be positively respond by the license holder.

20. 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 coordination with Indonesia Tuna Association regarding the number of tags we need and the distribution plan to be made. As a result, we ordered 10,000 tags to the CCSBT secretariat on August 13, 2009 and the response has been made at the same day. For 2010, we order additional 8,000 tags on 19 July 2010.

21. 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.

22. Regarding to the implementation of CCSBT CDS program on 2010, it has been decided that a competent authority to validate CDS will be Directorate General of Capture Fisheries. On February 2010, Indonesia sent the Name of validator, specimen of signature and official seal for CDS program to the CCSBT. Since March 2010, a competent authority to validate CDS is Directorate General of Capture Fisheries

G. Other Factors

Import/Export Statistics

23. Indonesia annual catches of SBT for 2010 totally about 467,878 Kgs (Revision data has been submitted during the Scientific Meeting at Bali). This annual catches was elaborated from:
    - CDS tag (landing in Bali and Jakarta) : 452,631 Kgs.
    - Non-tagged SBT landed in Pelabuanratu and Cilacap : 13,309 Kgs.

- Non-tagged SBT (Maya 08 Case) : 1,938 Kgs.

24. 452,631 Kgs SBT which were attached by tag has been exported, while 13,309 Kgs SBT which were landed in Pelabuhanratu and Cilacap were locally sold and not for export market. Fishing vessels landed SBT in the Pelabuhanratu and Cilacap are relatively small in size, about 5 GT – 10 GT. They are using longline with the main target species is yellowfin tuna. They are not exclusively to fish big eye tuna and southern bluefin tuna. Fishing activity is a primary source of income (livelihood) for them.

25. Moreover, there were 75 individuals SBT (1,938 Kgs) was attempted to be exported to Japan without tagging. Once we received information from Japan on this matter, we conducted investigation to the owner of the vessel and we agreed to settle this issue based on adopted CCSBT Resolution concerned. We proposed to Japan to send a government officer to Japan to attach “tag” to each individual of SBT and Japan has no objection to our proposal. This issue has been properly settled

H. Closures

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