

INDONESIA

**Annual Report
to
the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission CCSBT**

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Adelaide – Australia**



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

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INDONESIA**Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission***(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee and adopted at the 19th meeting of the Commission)***Table of Contents**

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

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

- Based on Minister Regulation Number 05 Year 2007 on Vessels Monitoring System, fisheries vessels above 60 GT shall have on-line VMS transmitter on board. This regulation has been amended through Minister Regulation Number 10 Year 2013 stipulated that fisheries vessels above 30 GT shall have on-line VMS transmitter on board.

(2) Future planned improvements

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

- Indonesia is developing *Data Sharing System (DSS)* to integrate among fishing license, VMS, logbook, and catch certificate on-line systems. This integrated database system will be launched by the end of October 2013.

II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Commercial LONG LINE (>30 GT)	Artisanal LONG LINE (< 30 GT below)
	Number of vessels *	Number of vessels
2010	272	
2011	274	
2012	317	360**
2013***	258	

Note:

*) based on CCSBT Authorised Vessel List by 31 December each year

**) Not included on the CCSBT Authorised vessel to fish for SBT

***) as of 5 September 2013

(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-

Fishing Season (1 January – 31 December yearly basis)	National SBT allocation (t) (excluding carry-forward)	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)			
			Long line		Artisanal long liner**)	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2010	651		651	635.5	NA	NA
2011	651	15.5	651	842.4	NA	NA
2012*)	685		685	909.7	NA	NA

Note:

*) 2012 temporary figure

**) Catches from artisanal long liner not yet recorded

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

1. SBT quota is allocated by association namely ASTUIN and ATLI. Each association was allocated 50 % of Indonesia annual catch quota.
2. Indonesia longliners mainly targetting yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna , but SBT is also caught in a small amount or as bycatch. For this reason it is not applicable to allocate SBT quota by vessels basis as well as closing fishing season for SBT.

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. 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 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p>Specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Mandatory for vessels above 5GT ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- shot by shot iii. 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:- iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:- number and species v. Who were the log books submitted to¹:- head of base fishing port vi. What was the timeframe and method² for submission:- before catch unloading vii. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:- Actual inspection by sampling basis viii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Minister Regulation number 18 year 2010 concerning log book. ix. Other relevant information³:-

¹ 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.

² In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

³ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

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<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><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), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ERS report is obtained from observer. b. Tagging distribution is obtained from association. c. Catch report is obtained from validators. <i>ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number and species of ERS b. Number of observed vessels c. Number of catch d. Number of tag being used <i>iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observer report is submitted to research unit b. Tag report from association is submitted to DGCF c. Catch report is submitted to DGCF by head of fishing port <i>iv. What was the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observer trips report submitted to RITF Administrative division not more than a week immediately after a completion of the survey/trip. b. Tag report is submitted at semester basis c. Catch report is submitted at monthly basis <i>v. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observer trip reports to be reviewed by tuna group researchers. b. Tag distribution versus tag utilization review c. Catch report is verified by CTFs <i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister Regulation Number 1 year 2013 concerning observer on fishing vessel and carrier vessels • Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 2 year 2013 concerning Validation for <i>Catch Documentation Scheme</i> <i>vii. Other relevant information³:- None</i>
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline). The unit of effort based on hooks, of longline,:-</i>

ii. *The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-*

Year	Obs. days deployed	No Of Observer .	No Of Trips.	Avg d/Trip	Days trip.	Number of Hooks obs	% effort obs.(hook obs)	% catch obs.	Estimated Total Catch SBT (Port sampling)
2005	251	6	6	20	19-22	141961	0,70	0,04	1690
2006	758	6	19	39	7-99	645552	3,18	2,48	558
2007	648	6	14	34	21-108	393013	1,94	0,32	1077
2008	481	5	15	30	23-66	511930	2,53	0,08	905
2009	535	5	14	38	15-59	447499	2,21	0,15	641
2010	240	5	8	50	40-50	176335	0,95	0,00	580
2011	210	5	6	40	30-50	384912	1,57	0,11	769
2012	496	6	7	83	12-90	855234	4,79	0,28	817

RITF is dedicated to conduct research and monitor the tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean, including tuna and ERS catch data. Scientific port sampling by enumerators and onboard sampling by observers were two main approaches in data collection. Both type of data were entry and collected in database system and regularly supervised and validated in quarterly basis.

iii. *Excluding the coverage, 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 countries:-*

Scientific Observer Program conducted by RITF has complied with CCSBT Scientific observer program standard.

To date there were no exchange of observer between countries.

Standar Operational Procedure and field manual for observer have been developed trough colaboration and concultation with IOTC, OFCF, and CSIRO in order to meet the requirement and standar from RFMOs.

iv. *What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-*

Various information were collected by observers including ERS information as described and detailed in standard operational procedure and field manual of RITF observers (attached). However, data collection of ERS have not yet included mitigation measures.

v. *Who were the observer reports submitted to:-*

Observer trip reports were submitted and registered to RITF administrative division and to be reviewed by tuna group researchers prior submissions to the head of RITF.

	<p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i></p> <p>Observer trips report submitted to RITF Administrative division not more than a week immediately after a completion of the survey/trip.</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i></p> <p>Recently DGCF is developing an observer scheme program. This programme has been supported by issuance of Ministerial Regulation No 1 year 2013 on observer program. In the following year a substantial fund has been approved by Indonesian government to undertake a national observer activity. DGCF will collaborate with RCFMC and link to the Scientific observers in Benoa RITF to increase a coverage of observed vessels.</p>
<p>VMS</p> <p><i>The items of “ii” are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT’s VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-</i></p> <p>VMS is mandatory for all type of fisheries vessels not exclusively for vessels catching SBT.</p> <p>According to Ministry Regulation Number 10 year 2013 concerning VMS, VMS is mandatory for fishing vessel and carrier vessels of 30 GT above which are operated in Indonesia Fisheries Management Areas and High Seas.</p> <p>ii. <i>For the most recently completed fishing season, specify: (as of 31 December 2012)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:- 317 vessels</i> • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:- 265 vessels</i> • <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reason = it is transition period for vessels between 30 - 60 GT (52 units) 2. Action taken = Reminding the vessel owner to comply with VMS regulation by 5 June 2014. No port clearance will be issued in case vessels not provide VMS at the due date. • <i>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 should be reported:-</i> In the event of a technical failure, vessel’s position will be taken from VMS provider. • <i>The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. “manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis”):- None</i> There is no regulation on manual reporting procedure in case technical failure occurred

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Minister Regulation No. 10 year 2013 concerning Vessel Monitoring System</p>
At-Sea Inspections	<p>Specify:</p> <p>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- N.A</p> <p>ii. Other relevant information³:- At sea inspection by fisheries patrol vessels mainly conducted within the Indonesia territorial waters (12 nm).</p>
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	Handed camera, binoculars, etc.

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

Not Applicable to 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:

- Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-
- 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:

- Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-
- Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-
- Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-

(c) For "a" and "b" above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(d) Other relevant information³

(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

No transshipment of SBT (in port and at sea)

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

⁴ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

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- i. *The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous fishing season:-*

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port

- ii. *The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea during the previous fishing season:-*
- iii. *A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transhipment from their LSTLVs:-*

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

- i. *Rules for and names of designated foreign ports of transhipment for SBT and for prohibition of transhipment at other foreign ports:-*
- ii. *Port State inspections required for transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*
- iii. *Information sharing with designated port states:-*
- iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- v. *Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- vii. *Other relevant information³:-*

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

- 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:-*
- ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
- iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
- v. *Other relevant information³:-*

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

- (a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.*

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

- i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:- No rule
- ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):- No requirement

Inspection landing on port by fisheries inspectors required not only for SBT but for all fish which landing on port.

Inspection procedure of fishing vessel which landing on port is undertaken in accordance with by Director General Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries No 143/DJPSDKP/2012 concerning Technical Guidelines for Surveillance of Fishing Vessel.

- iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:- following CDS procedure
- iv. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):- Submitted by company to validator. Validator verify the data on CDS form.
- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 2 year 2013 concerning Validation for Catch Documentation Scheme
- vi. Other relevant information³:None

(5) SBT Exports

(a) Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export) Consumption	SBT Exported to (t)						
		Japan	Korea	USA	Malaysia	Thailand	Italy	Russia
2010		431	13	172	-	-	-	-
2011		513	17	193	0.4	-	1	3
2012		530	32	200	0.2	1	-	-

Note: Export quantities (t) calculated using information from CDS Catch Monitoring Forms (using the figures for overall net weights)

(b) 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:

- i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):- Inspected by internal quality control of company who involved in Tuna fisheries
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:- following CDS procedure
- iii. Process for validating⁴ 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 validator. Validator verify the data on CDS form. .

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- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-* Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 2 year 2013 concerning Validation for *Catch Documentation Scheme*.
- v. *Other relevant information*³:- None

(6) SBT Imports

(a) *Specify the total quantity of SBT (int tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.*

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	SBT Imported from								
	Country / Fishing Entity 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
None									

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

- i. *Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-* Belawan, Tanjung Priok, Tanjung Mas, Sokarno Hatta Makasar, all Internasional port across Indonesia.
- ii. *Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-*
- If there is MRA or Mou between Indonesia and exporting country coverage will be 1%.
 - if there is a quality equivalent agreement between Indonesia and exporting country, coverage will be 5 %
 - No agreement between Indonesia and exporting country, coverage will be 10% .
- iii. *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*
Submitted by company to validator: Validator verify the data on CDS form
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-* Minister Regulation No. 15 year 2011 concerning quality control and fish product security entering into territory of Republic of Indonesia
- v. *Other relevant information*³:- None

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(7) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-
All SBT catches from the vessels above 30 GT directly exported by the vessels owner, while catches from the artisanal vessels is sold to owner of vessels above 30 GT and/or fish processing unit.

(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 information³

None

(8) Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

None

III. Additional Reporting Requirements

(1) 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 5.8⁵ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

A. PLANS IMPROVEMENT OF AUDIT

1. Port State Inspection
Port State Inspection will be imposed to vessels intending to transship of SBT. To the vessels, port measure shall be applied containing inspection on related documents and confirmation to CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels will be made. Port state inspection will recommend whether the vessel is allowable or not to undertake the transshipment at port. The port where the transshipment is allowable is Benoa Bali and Oceanic Fishing Port Nizam Zahman Jakarta.
2. Observer
Verification of catch data will be undertaken by scientific observer both at port and on-board. This activity will be done hand by hand with the Center of Capture Fisheries Research (CCFR).
3. Actual Inspection
Actual inspection of catches will be undertaken by close monitoring during unloading of catch. Port officer will record 3 (three) tuna species namely bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and southern bluefin tuna. This inspection will be periodically conducted at random basis.

AUDIT

1. Inspection of Vessel
Inspection of vessel will cover the assessment of the fishing license and other requirements including confirmation to CCSBT Record of Authorized Vessels. This inspection will ensure the compliance of the CMM by the vessel (s).
2. Inspection of landings
Inspection of landings will focus to record the number of SBT harvested and landed. This inspection, as far as possible, necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documents. As additional to that, recording on the number of tags that has been properly attached and accidentally detached during the fishing period will be made.
3. Inspection of markets
Inspection of market will be focused at local buyer, such as restaurants that are serving SBT to their customer. This inspection is aimed to verify SBT data received by the restaurants including the list of fishermen or company as a SBT supplier.

REPORT

1. Quarterly Report
Information contained in the quarterly report consist of (i) total catch within 4 (four) months, (ii) volume of export and locally sold, (iii) number of issued tagging form (iv) number of validated catch monitoring form, (v) number of validated export after landing of domestic product form, (vi) number of remaining tags, (vii) list of vessels harvested SBT and (iv) list of vessels and volume of SBT transshipment at the port (if any).

⁵ 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.”.

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2. Annual Report

Information contained in the annual report consist of (i) total catch within 1 (One) year, (ii) volume of export and locally sold, (iii) number of issued tagging form (iv) number of validated catch monitoring form, (v) number of validated export after landing of domestic product form, (vi) number of remaining tags, (vii) list of vessels harvested SBT and (iv) list of vessels and volume of SBT transshipped at the port (if any).

B. TYPE OF AUDIT UNDERTAKEN

1. Observer

Verification of catch data has been undertaken by scientific observer both at port and on-board.

2. Inspection of Vessel

Regularly check of the fishing license validity as well as Authorised Vessel List of CCSBT.

3. Monthly report

Monthly report is audited by using CTF and CMF

4. Annual Report

Annual report is audited by using CTF and CMF

(2) 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:*
Interaction between longliner and seabird is relatively low.
- *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
Recent progress related to the management of shark in Indonesia after establishment of National Plan of Action of the Shark (NPOA-Shark) on 10th October 2010 is the issuance of Ministerial Regulation No 12 year 2012 chapter X which regulate a management and conservation of bycatch and ecological related species on tuna fisheries. Several activities in 2012 is raising the fishers awareness on the important of sharks resource sustainability through workshops, seminars and producing and distribute posters which prohibit several keys species of sharks to catch.
- *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
Since 2005, WWF-Indonesia has facilitated efforts to reducing sea turtle bycatch in tuna longlines through fishing experiment by circle hooks on tuna longliners. WWF collaborates with Research Center for fisheries management and conservation (RCFMC). DGCF has initiated and collaborated with relevant stake holders, Fishing association, and institutions to develop a national plan of action to reduce turtle by-catch.

ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁶ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁷ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied

⁶ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

⁷ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

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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:
- WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
- ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

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:-

- CCSBT⁸:
- IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:
- WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
- ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

Indonesia is continuing to collect ERS data in accordance with tuna RFMOs standar and realizing require to continuous sthrengthnen the coverage of data as well as observer number and capacity.

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species – including the scientific name – wherever possible⁹):

	Sector 1 (Longline)		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year (2012)				
Total number of hooks	855234			
Percentage of hooks observed	4,79			
	<i>Total number of observed interactions/mortality</i>			
	<i>Interactions</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Interactions</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
Seabirds	2	NA		
Sharks	1039	NA		
Sea Turtles	5	NA		
Previous Calendar Year (2011)				
Total number of hooks	384912			
Percentage of hooks observed	1,57			
	<i>Total number of observed interactions/mortality</i>			
	<i>Interactions</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Interactions</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
Seabirds	1	NA		
Sharks	94	NA		
Sea Turtles	2	NA		

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

Minister Regulation No. 30 year 2012 and Minister Regulation no. 12 year 2012.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

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(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet, recreational) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For longline and recreational, "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 "Non-Retained SBT" includes towing mortalities. If the number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter "0". It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter "?". However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season (1 January – 31 December yearly basis)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT			
	Long line		Artisanal long liner*)	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2010	635.5	0		
2011	842.4	0		
2012	909.7	0		

Note:

Indonesia fishing season define as 1 January – 31 December each year.

*) Catches of artisanal longliner not yet properly recorded

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