GENERAL POLICIES ON TUNA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIAN WATERS & HIGH SEAS

Presented by:
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Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
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LEGAL ASPECT: ADOPTION INTERNATIONAL RULES INTO NATIONAL LAW & REGULATIONS

INTERNATIONAL RULES

UNCLOS 1982 (Article 64) ratified by Law No. 17/1984:
→ Underlines to cooperate in ensuring tuna conservation & utilization in EEZ & high seas thru an organization (tuna RFMO)

UNIA 1995 (Article 17: Para 2) ratified by Law No. 21/2009:
→ Non member state shall not authorize vessels for catching tuna which are subject to CMM established by an organization

FAO CCRF 1995:
→ Para 3 in Relation with other Int. Instrument: (3.2) tuna conservation & management implementation consistent with UNCLOS 1982
→ General Principles: Para 6.2: Ensuring conservation belonging to the same ecosystem

NATIONAL LAWS

→ Underlines to actively participate in RFMOs & International For a

OPERATIONAL BASIS:
→ IOTC: Presidential Reg. 9/2007 (5 March 2007)
→ WCPFC: Presidential Reg. 61/2013 (28 Aug 2013)
→ IATTC: as CNM (June 2013), shall be proposed each year for its renewal

Note: INDONESIA has ratified & adapted International Tuna Rules into National Law and Regulations

IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS

Ministerial Decree of MAF 107/2105:
• Tuna, Skipjack and Neritic Tuna Fishery management Plan: a direction and guidance for central and regional government for tuna conservation & management implementation in Indonesia (Revised every 5 years)

Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2012 jo. 26/2013 jo. 26/2015:
• Regulate capture fisheries business, fishing license, Database Sharing System, and others: all catches shall be landed at port

Ministerial Regulation No. 12/2012:
• Regulates vessel operating in EEZ & high seas

Other Ministerial Regulations, i.e.:
• VMS Installment
• Fishing Logbook & Observer
• FAD Control Regulation
• Tuna Moratorium at Banda Sea
• CPIB & SHTI
• Transshipment Prohibition and etc.
**Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)**

**Membership Status of Indonesia:** Presidential Reg. No 9/2007 on 5 March 2007

**Member:** 32 Countries (Australia, Bangladesh, China, Comoros, Eritrea, European Union, France, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, United Kingdom, Yemen)

**Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties:** 2 Countries (Liberia, Senegal).

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**Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)**

**Membership Status of Indonesia:** Presidential Reg. No 61/2013 on 28 August 2013

**Member:** 26 Countries (Australia, China, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu.)

Participating Territories: 7 Countries (American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna)

**Cooperating Non-members:** 7 Countries (Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Liberia, Thailand, Vietnam)

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**Convention on Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)**

**Membership Status:** Presidential Reg. No 109/2007 on 6 December 2007

**Members of the Extended Commission:** 8 Countries (Australia, the European Union, the Fishing Entity of Taiwan, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand and South Africa)

**Cooperating Non-Members:** -

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**Inter-Atlantic Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)**

**Indonesia Status:** Cooperating Non-Members Since June 2013 (renewal every year)

**Member:** 21 Countries

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**Note:**

5 Tuna RFMOs: IOTC, CCSBT, WCPFC, IATTC and ICCAT

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Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia
## MAIN SPECIES MANAGED BY TUNA RFMOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>CCSBT</th>
<th>IOTC</th>
<th>WCPFC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Tuna</td>
<td>Yellowfin tuna</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bigeye tuna</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skipjack tuna</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperate tunas</td>
<td>Albacore</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern bluefin tuna</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pacific bluefin tuna</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilfish</td>
<td>Swordfish</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black marlin</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue marlin</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Striped marlin</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indo-Pacific sailfish</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neritic tunas</td>
<td>Longtail tuna (Tongkol abu-abu)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frigate tuna (Tongkol Krai)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bullet tuna (Lisong)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kawakawa (Tongkol Komo)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seerfish</td>
<td>Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indo-Pacific king mackerel</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SPECIES</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>CCSBT</td>
<td>IOTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharks and rays</td>
<td>Highly Migratory Species of sharks (e.g. blue, makos, oceanic white tip, silky, thresher, great white, tiger, crocodile, whale) and rays (e.g. manta rays)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea turtles</td>
<td>Green, hawksbill, leatherback, loggerhead, olive ridley, flat back</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seabirds</td>
<td>Several species of albatross, petrels and shearwaters</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea mammals</td>
<td>Several species of toothed and baleen whales</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other finfish</td>
<td>Other tuna species and other non-targeted, associated and dependent species</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

- **Big Eye Tuna:** Not Subject to Over Fishing
  - Production in 2016: 86,586 Tons
  - MSY: 104,000 Tons

- **Yellowfin Tuna:** Subject to Overfishing
  - Production in 2015: 446,723 Tons
  - MSY: 422,000 Tons

- **Albacore:** Not Subject to Overfishing
  - Production in 2016: 35,996 Tons
  - MSY: 38,800 Tons

- **Skipjack Tuna:** Not Subject to Overfishing
  - Production in 2016: 446,723 Tons
  - Status: Uncertainty

Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

- **Big Eye Tuna:** Subject to Over Fishing
  - Production in 2016: 152,806 Tons
  - Mean MSY: 156,765 Ton

- **Yellowfin Tuna:** Overfishing is not occurring
  - Production in 2016: 650,491 Tons
  - Mean MSY: 670,658 Tons

- **Skipjack Tuna:** Overfishing is not occurring
  - Production in 2016: 1,816,650 Tons
  - Status: MSY 1,891,600 Ton
  - Projected to decline in short term but then To recover in the longer term

Convention on Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

- **Southern Blue Fin Tuna:** Subject to Stock Recovered
  - Production in 2016: 14,445 Tons
  - MSY: 33,306 Tons ; F current/F MSY : 0,50 (0,38-0,66)

Inter-Atlantic Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

- None of Indonesia Vessel Currently Operated in IATTC
**INDONESIAN TUNA FISHERIES PROFILE**

**IOTC:**
- Average Production 2005-2016: 184,503 Ton
- Number of Fishers 2016: 6,400 persons (Working in Authorized Vessels to IOTC)
- 700,061 persons (Small Scale & Artisanal Fisheries)
- Number of Vessel 2016: 320 units registered in IOTC
- 92,212 units: Small Scale & Artisanal Fisheries
- Allocation Criteria has not been determined
- Yellowfin tuna limit: Total 40,122 ton (Ref 2014)
- Yellowfin tuna Production 2016: 36,485 ton

**CCSBT:**
- Average Production 2005-2016: 184,503 Ton
- Number of Fishers 2016: 6,400 persons (Working in Authorized Vessels to IOTC)
- 700,061 persons (Small Scale & Artisanal Fisheries)
- Number of Vessel 2016: 320 units registered in IOTC
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- Allocation Criteria has not been determined
- Yellowfin tuna limit: Total 40,122 ton (Ref 2014)
- Yellowfin tuna Production 2016: 36,485 ton

**TOTAL**
- Average Production 2005-2016: 579,160 Ton; Value: > 20 trillion Rupiah (16% of the world tuna production including neritic tuna)
- Number of Fishers: 6,700 persons (RFMOs), 1,620,409 persons (Small Scale and Artisanal)
- Existing: 510 units (Total Authorized Vessel Registered in RFMOs)

**Archipelagic Tuna (FMA 713, 714 & 715):**
- Average Production 2005-2016: 284,576 Ton
- Number of Fishers 2016: 752,155 persons (Majority Artisanal Fisheries)
- Number of Vessel 2016: 131,592 units
- Existing: > 30 GT = 544 unit
- Total < 30 GT = 13,048 unit

- Harvest Strategy to be launched during BTC

**WCPFC:**
- Average Production 2005-2016: 110.614 Ton
- Number of Fishers: 300 persons Working in Authorized Vessels to WCPFC
- 168.193 persons of Artisanal
- 15 units Registered in WCPFC (None in High Seas)
- Big Eye LL: Limit Indonesia 5.889 Tons
- In 2016: 8 tons have been utilized
- 37,505 units Artisanal
**EMERGING ISSUES: FOR TUNA MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOTC</th>
<th>WCPFC</th>
<th>Archipelagic Tuna (WPP 713, 714, 715)</th>
<th>CCSBT</th>
<th>IATTC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Priority:  
1. Catch Traceability Issues  
2. Allocation Criteria  
3. Un-Maximized National Fleet Development  
4. Cold Chain System  
5. Lack Submission of Logbook Submission & Observer Coverage  
6. Late Tuna Data Submission (E-Monitoring & E-Reporting) | Priority:  
1. Catch Traceability Issues  
2. Low Tuna Utilization in High Seas  
3. Cold Chain System  
4. Lack Submission of Logbook Submission & Observer Coverage  
5. Harvest Strategy Not Yet Developed  
6. Late Tuna Data Submission (E-Monitoring & E-Reporting) | Priority:  
1. Tuna Data Monitoring  
2. Harvest Strategy Development for Archipelagic Tuna: Management Procedure & Harvest Control | 1. CDS System with DSS: sampling data at port, logbook and observer  
2. Lack Submission of Logbook Submission & Observer Coverage  
3. Late Tuna Data Submission | 1. Renewal Indonesian Status and Possibly Upgrade to Full member  
2. National Fleet Development in IATTC |

**IOTC**
- Renewal Indonesian Status and Possibly Upgrade to Full member
- National Fleet Development in IATTC

**WCPFC**
- CDS System with DSS: sampling data at port, logbook and observer
- Lack Submission of Logbook Submission & Observer Coverage
- Late Tuna Data Submission

**Archipelagic Tuna (WPP 713, 714, 715)**
- Tuna Data Monitoring
- Harvest Strategy Development for Archipelagic Tuna: Management Procedure & Harvest Control

**CCSBT**
- CDS System with DSS: sampling data at port, logbook and observer
- Lack Submission of Logbook Submission & Observer Coverage
- Late Tuna Data Submission
3 Pillars of MMAF Mission

- **Sovereignty**
  - Improve surveillance on marine and fisheries management
  - Develop quarantine, quality control, fish product security, and fish resources security

- **Prosperity**
  - Develop human resource capacity and community empowerment
  - Develop marine and fisheries science and technology innovation

- **Sustainability**
  - Optimize sea scape management, marine resources conservation and diversity
  - Improve capture fisheries and aquaculture sustainability
  - Enhance competitiveness and logistic system on marine and fisheries
**GOOD GOVERNANCE**

**GENERAL POLICIES: IUU FISHING ERADICATION**

- **Drowning of 317 illegal fishing vessel** [304 foreign fishing vessels and 13 Indonesian fishing vessels]
- **Prohibition on trawl and seine nets** [MMAF Regulation No. 2/2015]
- **Analysis and evaluation** on 1.132 ex-foreign fishing vessels
  - Handling of slavery case in Benjina: 1020 people
- **Prohibition at sea** to overseas [MMAF regulation No. 57/2014]
- **Joint Communiqué**
  - Indonesia – Papua New Guinea
  - Indonesia – Timor Leste
  - Indonesia – Palau
  - Indonesia – New Zealand
  - Indonesia – Australia
  - Indonesia – Norwegia
- **Establishment Satgas 115 / Task Force 115**
  (President Regulation No. 115/2015 on Task Force for Illegal Fishing Eradication)
- **Ratification of Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)**
- **100% domestic capital for fishing business** [President Regulation No. 44/2016]
- **Arrangement on live fish carrier and loading port** [MMAF Regulation No. 15/2016]
- **Improving Permit Service** to cut time and license document process through One Door Integrated Service (PTSP), license outlets in regions and online services
- **Fishing limit** on lobster, crab, and swimming crab for certain size and condition [MMAF Regulation No. 1/2015]
- **License moratorium** for ex-foreign fishing vessel [MMAF Regulation No. 56/2014]
- **Transshipment at sea prohibition** to overseas [MMAF regulation No. 57/2014]
- **Road Map of capture fisheries management**
FISHERY REFORMATION

**General Policies: Results of IUU Fishing Policies**

**Increasing Fish Stock & Income**

- Expected by 2050 with proper fishery reform:
  - 224% increase
  - 100% increase
  - $3.7 billion increase

- MSY (Million ton/year) from 1997 to 2017:
  - 6.19 (1997)
  - 6.4 (1999)
  - 6.41 (2001)
  - 6.52 (2011)
  - 7.31 (2013)
  - 12.54 (2017)

**Fisheries Sector Growth on National Economic**

GDP growth for fishery is higher than national and agriculture GDP.

- GDP growth for fishery until 3rd quarter 2017 is 6.7% with value $169,513.10 billion Rupiah.

**Increasing Fish Consumption**

- Realization & target of fish consumption per capita per year (Kg/Cap/year) 2014-2017:
  - 38.14 (2014)
  - 41.11 (2015)
  - 43.94 (2016)
  - 46.49 (2017)
  - 50.65 (2018)
  - 54.49 (2019)

**Increasing Fisherman Prosperity**

- Average Exchange Rate (NTN, NTUN, NTPi, NTUPI) for years 2014 to 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Exchange Rate</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTN</td>
<td>104.63</td>
<td>106.14</td>
<td>108.24</td>
<td>109.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTUN</td>
<td>107.37</td>
<td>108.63</td>
<td>117.57</td>
<td>123.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTPi</td>
<td>101.42</td>
<td>99.65</td>
<td>98.96</td>
<td>99.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTUPI</td>
<td>105.90</td>
<td>106.61</td>
<td>108.62</td>
<td>110.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGCF - Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia
MAIN PRIORITIES: FOR TUNA FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Improvement of Tuna Data Collection, Monitoring and Reporting
   - ONE DATA: integrating all tuna data in One Database
   - Data Base Sharing System (DSS)
   - Increase Logbook Submission, Observer Coverage
   - E-Logbook
   - E-Monitoring and E-Reporting

2. Improvement of Vessel Registration System
   - Automatic Registration Data for tuna fishing vessel (RVIA) in Archipelagic Waters
   - Data Base Sharing System for Tuna
   - Implementation of Authorized Vessel for fishing in RMOs

3. Good Handling Process on Board (CPIB) & Catch Certification
   - Awareness Building & Technical Capacity Building
   - Compulsory Catch Certification Scheme (SHTI) for Vessel Landed Catches in All Fishing Port
   - Catch Documentation Scheme for Southern Blue Fin Tuna

4. FAD Control regulation
   - Control Deployment of FAD
   - Abolishing Unregulated FAD

5. Development of Harvest Strategy for Archipelagic Tuna
   - Develop Framework for Harvest Strategy for Tropical Tuna in Archipelagic Waters
   - Develop Trial Target Reference Point, Data Monitoring, Operating Models, Management Procedure and Harvest Control Rules