

3<sup>rd</sup> BALI Tuna & Coastal Tuna  
CONFERENCE



3<sup>rd</sup> BALI Tuna  
CONFERENCE

5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL  
Coastal Tuna  
BUSINESS FORUM



MAY 31 - JUNE 01, 2016 @ PADMA HOTEL KUTA - BALI,  
INDONESIA

# Highlights, Outcomes and Recommendation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Bali Tuna Conference

**Luky Adrianto, PhD**

*Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences IPB/  
Advisory Board of AP2HI*

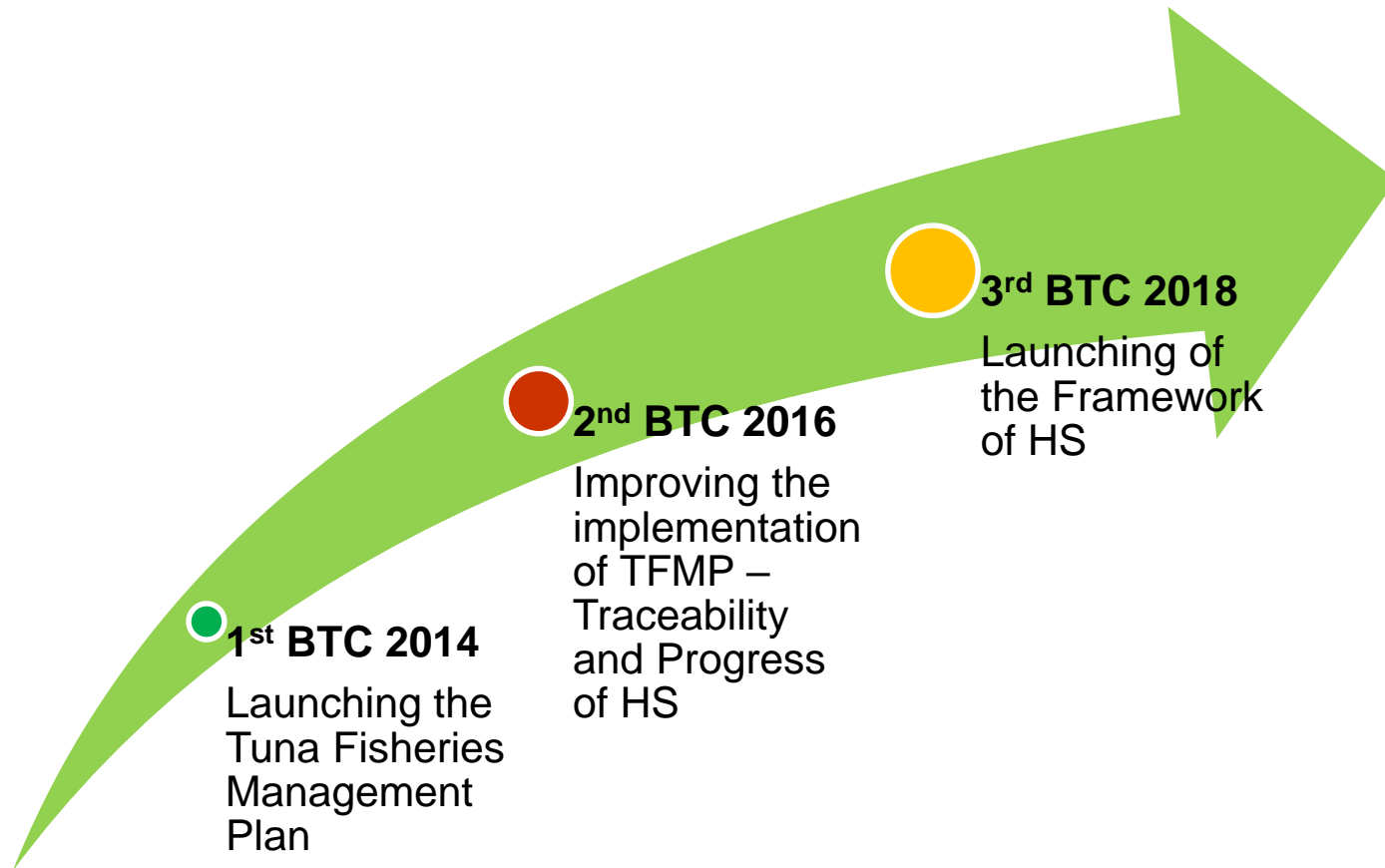
# The Outline

1. Review on the progress of Bali Tuna Conference
2. Highlights, Outcomes and Recommendations of the Sessions
3. What Next?

# Overview of Bali Tuna Conference



# Overview of Bali Tuna Conference



# Overview of Bali Tuna Conference

No	Content	1 <sup>st</sup> BTC 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> BTC 2016	3 <sup>rd</sup> BTC 2018
1	International Tuna Management Awareness	+	+	+
2	Tuna Governance and Compliance Level	+ -	+ -	+
3	Data Collection	+ -	+ -	+
4	Certification and Sustainability	+ -	+ -	+ -
5	Traceability	+ -	+	+ -

# Session 1 – The Highlights

## Session 1. Outlining Policy Frameworks and Priorities of 2018

1. Tuna is one of major important fisheries for Indonesia. In this regards, Indonesian government will take any necessary actions to maintain the sustainability of tuna fisheries for the sake of ecological, biological, socio economics and institutional perspectives, particularly international institution such as RFMOs but it is necessary also in the context of national level.
2. There are 5 strategic programs for strengthening the management of tuna fisheries in Indonesia namely : (1) data collection and monitoring system; (2) vessel registration system; (3) Good handling process and Catch Certification; (4) FAD controls; and (5) development of Harvest Strategy
3. Compliance level of Indonesian Tuna Fisheries Management in the context of WCPFC has been increasing from the level of 2013 compared to the level of 2016-2017. It can be used as an opportunity to strengthen the stakeholders commitment to sustainable principle of tuna fisheries.
4. However, it still remains gaps and challenges mainly in the matters of data collection system, catch limit reports and harvest strategy.

# Session 1 – The Highlights

## Session 1. Outlining Policy Frameworks and Priorities of 2018

5. Harvest strategy (HS) framework has been established. After the scientific and research based activities such as data collection, standardizing the CPUE, conducting empirical HS/HCR, the most challenges efforts are including (1) implementation of HS/HCR and monitoring system.
6. It needs a stronger institutional mechanism in the context of HS implementation with regards to the complexities and uncertainties of tuna fisheries.

# Session 1 – Outcomes and Recommendations

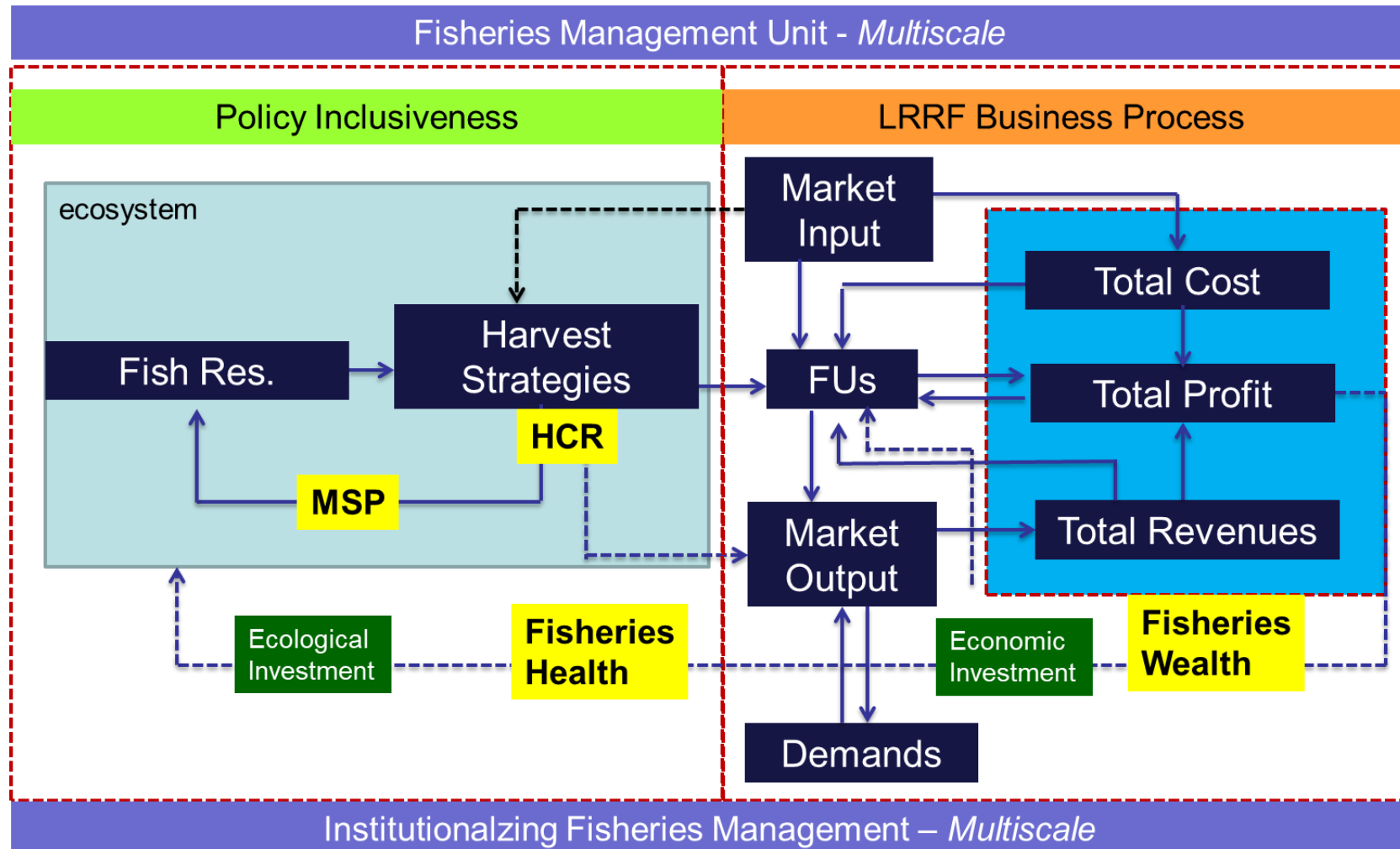
## Session 1. Outlining Policy Frameworks and Priorities of 2018

1. It is clearly shown that there is stronger commitment of the Government of Indonesia to strengthen the tuna fisheries management especially in regards to the compliance to the CMMs of the RFMOs
2. There is also obviously shown that commitment of the RFMOs (e.g. WCPC-WPEA) to give capacity building and technical assistance to Indonesia in increasing the compliance level is also there.
3. The progress of HS framework should be monitored and immediately established using the best available data and reliable scientific input.



# Session 1 – Outcomes and Recommendations

## Tuna Fisheries Business Process



# Session 2 – The Highlights

## Session 2. Compliance and Data Requirements to RFMOs and Review the Latest Catch Estimate

1. Implementation of Indonesian Tuna Fisheries Management Plan –which is launched in 2014 – has produced some significant progress in the context of RFMOs CMM.
2. Indonesian compliance level in IOTC has increased with the score of 45 in 2013 to the score of 73 in 2017. In the context of WCPFC, Indonesian compliance level has also increased from the 28% in 2013 to 81% in 2017.
3. However, some gaps and challenges should be still tackled and managed with regards to improve the performance of Indonesian tuna fisheries management both in national and international level.
4. Catch estimation of tuna has been conducted regularly in response to the RFMOs. The results of catch estimation shows that about 60% of total catch are produced from the archipelagic waters. It means that there are still opportunity to increase the fishing capacity of tuna to the HS/ABNJ.

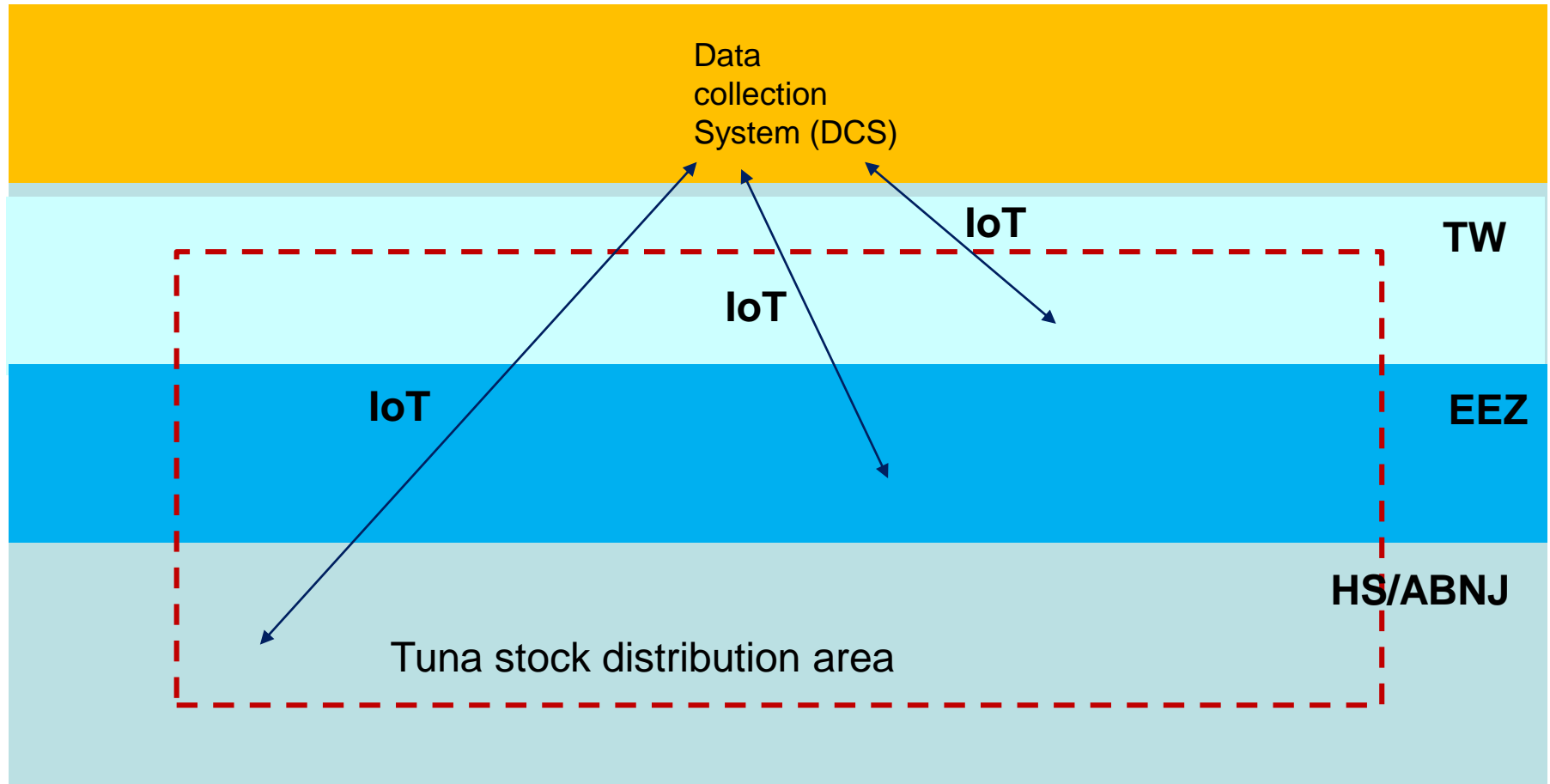
# Session 2 – Outcomes and Recommendations

## Session 2. Compliance and Data Requirements to RFMOs and Review the Latest Catch Estimate

1. It is needed to set a common framework of the communication and collaboration of all the stakeholders of tuna fisheries in Indonesia
2. It is also needed to develop effective data collection and monitoring system through collaboration with tuna fisheries stakeholders such as fisheries associations, academes and research group, and NGOs.

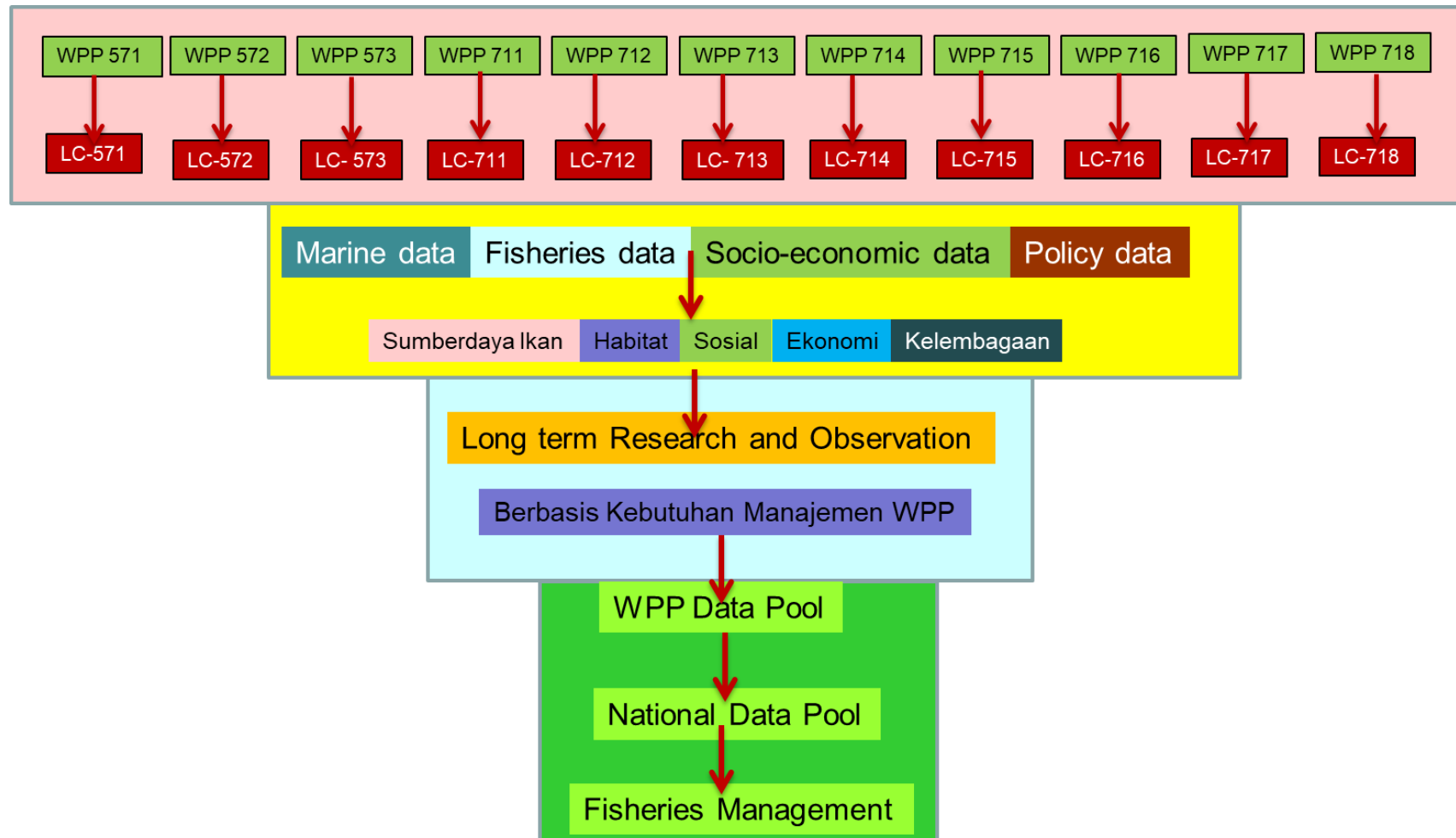
# Session 2 – Outcomes and Recommendations

## Data Collection System



# Session 2 – Outcomes and Recommendations

## Data Monitoring and Observation System



# Session 3 – The Highlights

## Session 3. The Capacity of Tuna Industries to Meet Current and Proposed Policy Framework

1. Tuna fisheries association such as AP2HI has commitment to improve the sustainability practices of the industries and has mechanism of FIP in line with the other efforts to go to the certification of the industries.
2. The benefits of certification would be shared to not only members of association but also to the government of Indonesia in regards to trusts from international market
3. Tuna industries need to have high quality of products to meet consumers demand while managing competitiveness. Government support for this issues is strongly needed.
4. Implementation of technology and better SSF management for tuna fisheries is part of requirement to increase the productivity of tuna fisheries.

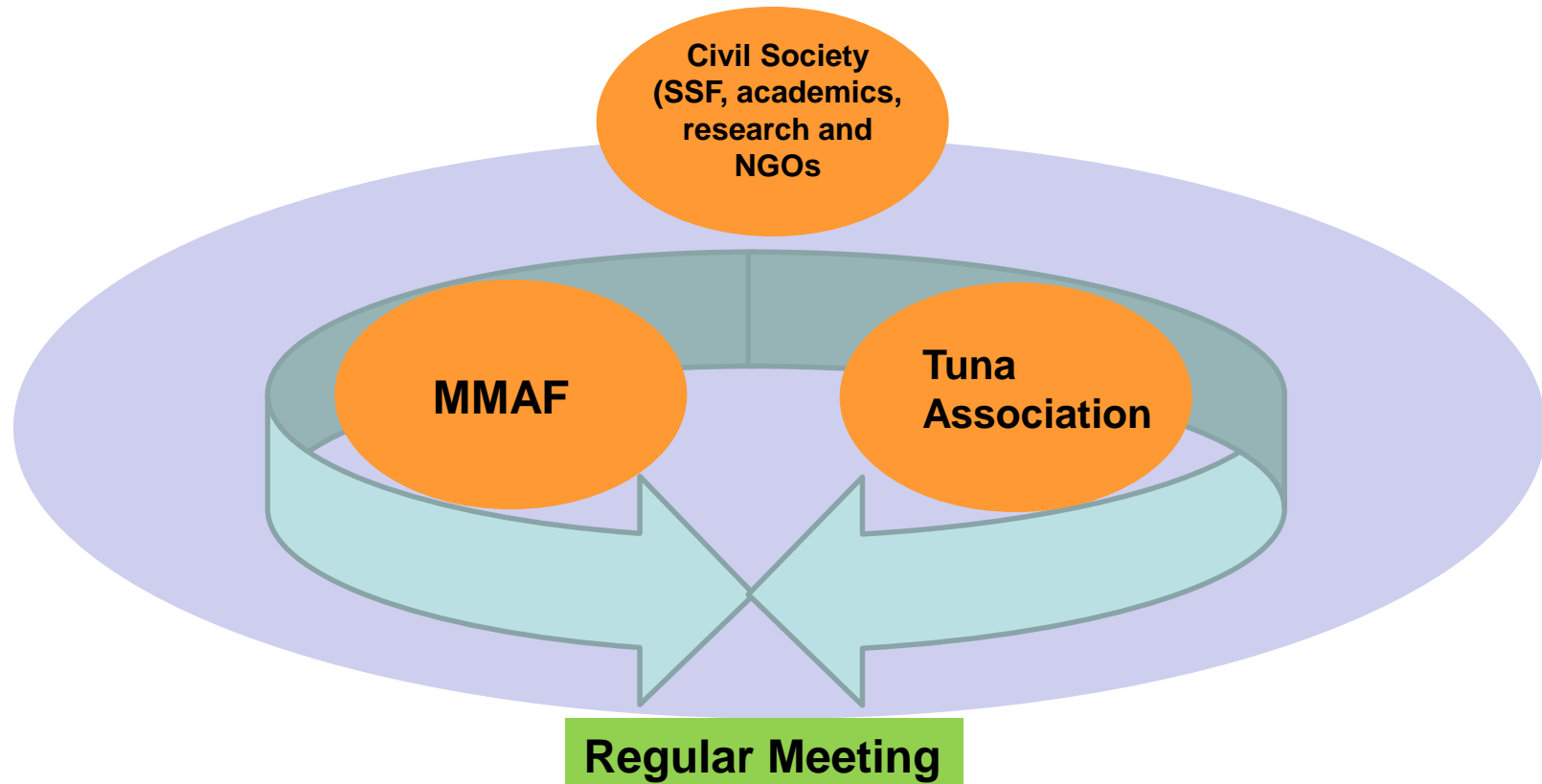
# Session 3 – Outcomes and Recommendations

## Session 3. The Capacity of Tuna Industries to Meet Current and Proposed Policy Framework

1. A balanced system of benefits of certification between the downstream sectors and the upstream sectors should be set up.
2. Creating an effective and inclusive communication mechanism between the stakeholders especially between government and industries. Regular meeting between government, industrial association and civil society is considerably proposed.

# Session 3 – Outcomes and Recommendations

## Framework of Inclusive Communications Platform





# What Next?

Further compliance?

Progress of  
Sustainability?

Institutional and  
governance?

**Thank You and See you in The Next BTC/ICTBF**