

NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

INDONESIA

Since southern and western parts of archipelago are directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean, the Indonesian fisheries have been historically operating in this ocean over the years. In the IOTC context, various policies for the conservation and management of fisheries resources have been introduced at national level. In particular after becoming a full member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) on 20 June 2007, a specific legislative measure to regulate Indonesian fishing vessel operations targeting tuna in high seas has been issued to comply with the recommendations and decisions of the Commission for IOTC Convention Area; thus demonstrating our commitment for responsible fisheries.

Pursuant to the implementation of Article X of the IOTC Agreement to promote compliance with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures, Indonesia has conducted efforts for implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Commission as follows:

Reporting of Mandatory Statistics: Resolution

With regards to the implementation of resolution 08/01, beside regularly submits data statistic to IOTC, Indonesia is improving the data collection system from time to time in order to reflect correctly the need of measures ruled by depicted in the agreed resolution.

The current data collection encompassed data from fishing vessels operated either in the Indonesian EEZ, territorial waters or even high seas. The breakdown of data by species has been made, following the technical assistance from IOTC.

Considering the vast area of the southern and western parts of Indonesia situated in Indian Ocean, Indonesia has divided this area into two fisheries management area of Indonesia, namely Indonesian Fisheries Management Area (WPP-RI) in the western part and southern part of Indian Ocean. This regulation will assist Indonesia in management of its data collections system.

Record of Authorized Vessels

Under the existing management framework, Indonesia put mandatory requirement for fishing vessels to operate in waters within national jurisdiction to register in order to get fishing permit. This licensing system is an important instrument, which together with mandatory reporting requirement, serves to monitor the sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources.

Such requirements apply to fishing activities in all of Indonesia's fishing zone, including in the provincial levels for fishing vessels under 30 GT. And that central authority retains its authority for vessels beyond 30 GT for activities in the EEZ. Through increased coordination, we manage to collect data and information on the fishing activities; thus allowing the effective control.

Recently, the regulation concerning fishing in high seas has also been issued in 2008. This is an attempt to strengthen the monitoring so that all Indonesia vessel operation in IOTC area can comply with all agreed resolution and measures, particularly those stated by resolution number 07/02.

Implementation Pertaining to Conservation and Management Measures for Big-eye and Yellow-fin Tuna in Indian Ocean

Input control is in place in Indonesia to manage its fishery management. The limitation based on resource capacity has also been introduced of which implementation evaluated periodically. Both measures are taken by applying the precautionary approach. Meanwhile, reporting of bigeye statistical document records as stipulated by Resolution 01/06 has been taking place.

Implementation Vessel Monitoring System

Based on the Ministerial Decree No. 29 in 2003, concerning Vessel Monitoring System, Indonesia has implied more complied requirements for installation of VMS transmitter in fishing vessels operating in Indonesian waters.

Resolutions concerning IUU Fishing

Indonesia supports any effort for combating IUU Fishing in this region. Together with 11 countries in the region, Indonesia promotes the implementation of the Bali Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to promote Responsible Fisheries and Combating IUU Fishing in 2007.

Resolution pertaining Transshipment at sea

Based on Ministerial Decree No. 17/2006 which was revised by Ministerial decree No. 05/2008, at sea transshipment activities are prohibited in Indonesian waters. Indonesia designated certain ports to each vessel to load and unload their catches.

In port, every vessel is compulsory to report any catch loading or unloading activity to port authority. The 11 major designated fishing ports for vessel operated in Indonesia Fisheries Management Area of the IEEZ of Indian Ocean are Jakarta, Cilacap, Bungus, Sibolga, Pelabuhan Ratu, Prigi, Kupang, Pulau Bai, Pengambengan, Sabang and Benoa.

Management Fishing Capacity

National plan of Management fishing capacity is being drafted and will be implemented in the near future. The coordination forum for fisheries management in the Indian Ocean is already established to facilitate discussion on matters relating to fisheries management.

Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels

Currently, in cooperation with IOTC, Indonesia further impose requirements for Indonesia's fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean to join vessels marking programs.

Resolution on the Incidental Catch of Seabirds

Indonesia has been initiating observation of incidental catch of seabirds through the implementation of scientific observer program. To promote awareness and to reduce potential incidental catch, we conduct workshop involving all stakeholders, including publications and posters.

Resolution on Non-Target Fish Species

Rich abundance of tropical waters produces numbers of species taken as incidental catch to almost all type of fishing gears. To reduce the number of incidental catch, mitigation step have been initiated in the form of education and training to fishery operator.

In relation to mitigate the impact of fishing for Highly Migratory fish Species on Sea Turtles, Indonesia has invested amount of effort to protect sea turtles mortality. This range from establishing protected nesting habitat to prohibition of trade of any part of sea turtles. Regarding to the fishing technology, two methods have been introduced to fishery operator, namely circle hooks and quick sinking methods in fishing to avoid catch of turtle on the tuna longliners. However, to make all of our longliners use the circle hook are still facing difficulties, particularly on the availability of the circle hook since it is not produced in Indonesia. In addition, seminar, publications and posters to promote the efforts to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles are conducted.

Other mitigation steps to reduce incidental catch for shark has also been implemented for shark. In this conjunction, the National Plan of Action for Shark has been formulated to identify and collect all information for mitigation of by catch of shark species.

Fishing Monitoring

Indonesian log book system is part of compliance implementation system. Requirement to complete log book is stipulated under Ministerial decree No. 17/2006 which was revised by Ministerial decree No. 05/2008. Beside log book, requirements to complete catch documentations also requested under capture fisheries business regulation in the form of quarterly catch report system.

Surveillance Activity

Finally, on surveillance program, our office has appointed a dedicated unit responsible for conducting extensive control towards Indonesian fishing vessels. We also strengthen the implementation of surveillance program through disseminations programs, publications, posters, training, and coordinated patrol. Likewise, the government also introduces *fisheries court* to deal exclusively with problems relating to illegal fishing.

With the persistent problem of illegal fishing worldwide, we believe that the Commission should also explore alternative measures to complement the existing sustainable fisheries management approach.