

FEEDBACK REGARDING COMPLIANCE ISSUES

IOTC CoC17

By Indonesia

OUTSTANDING COMPLIANCE ISSUES	FEEDBACK
<p>1. Has not fully implemented the requirement for Marking of gears, as required by Resolution 15/04.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skippers conduct the Marking of fishing gear with specific identification from buoys attached to the fishing gear. • According to the Ministerial Regulation No. 23 Year 2013, all fishing vessels must conduct fishing gear and vessel physical inspection process. • Based on the result of the identification of Indonesian longline vessels authorized to fish, all of the vessels are using radio buoys.
<p>2. Has not reported catch & effort for the coastal fisheries, as required by Resolution 15/02.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form 3AR for coastal gear is not applicable due to all coastal fishery did not catch tuna. • The definition of coastal gear in our national regulation is all fishery operated < 24 nm and managed by the district government, including for issuing of fishing permit. • Coastal fisheries mainly catch small pelagic and demersal fish.
<p>3. Has not reported catch & effort for the surface and longline fisheries to IOTC standard, as required by Resolution 15/02.</p>	<p>Data entry and processing of catch and effort for the surface and longline fisheries are based on Logbook Program. For data 2019, Indonesia has reported to the IOTC the catch and effort for the surface and longline fisheries through letter Ref: 15/S.Kel/ZEEI/VI/2020 dated 29 June 2020 (provided in Form 3CE).</p>
<p>4. Has not reported size frequency for coastal and surface fisheries, as required by Resolution 15/02.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data entry and processing of size-frequency for the coastal fisheries are using the Pelagos system since 2014. • Data entry and processing of size-frequency for surface fisheries are based on the sampling program in 8 (eight) landing sites (sibolga, aceh, bungus, palabuhanratu, cilacap, benoa, pacitan, prigi). • For data 2019, Indonesia has reported to the IOTC the size-frequency for the coastal and surface fisheries through letter Ref:

	15/S.Kel/ZEEI/VI/2020 dated 29 June 2020 (provided in Form 4SF).
5. Has not reported size frequency for longline fisheries, as required by Resolution 15/02.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data entry and processing of size-frequency for longline fisheries are based on sampling program in 4 (four) fishing ports (Nizam Zachman Jakarta Fishing Port, Palabuhan Ratu Fishing Port, Cilacap Fishing Port, and Benoa Port). • For data 2019, Indonesia has reported to the IOTC the size-frequency for longline fisheries through letter Ref: 15/S.Kel/ZEEI/VI/2020 dated 29 June 2020 (provided in Form 4SF).
6. Has not reported catch and effort on sharks, as required by Resolution 17/05.	Indonesia has reported to the IOTC the catch and effort on sharks of 2019 through letter Ref: 15/S.Kel/ZEEI/VI/2020 dated 29 June 2020 (provided in Form 3CE).
7. Has not reported size frequency on sharks, as required by Resolution 17/05.	Indonesia has reported to the IOTC the size-frequency on sharks of 2019 through letter Ref: 15/S.Kel/ZEEI/VI/2020 dated 29 June 2020 (provided in Form 4SF).
8. Has not implemented the regional observer scheme, as required by Resolution 11/04.	Indonesia has reported to the IOTC regarding the data of the number of vessels monitored and coverage by gear type under the regional observer scheme through letter Ref: B.4013/DJPT/KP.440.DI/III/2020 dated 11 March 2020.
9. Has not submitted observer reports to the standard required by Resolution 11/04.	Indonesia has submitted to the IOTC the observer reports through letter Ref: B.4013/DJPT/KP.440.DI/III/2020 dated 11 March 2020.
10. Has not provided the 1st semester report (2018) of the Statistical Document programme, as required by Resolution 01/06.	Indonesia has submitted the 1 st semester report (2018) of the Statistical Document programme in Attachment 4b of Indonesia's Report of Implementation for 2019 to the IOTC on 9 April 2019.