

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2022 (CoC20)

Deadline for submission: 9/3/2023

READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 5 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in [blue text](#).
- A red dash ("–") indicates that no answer was provided.

Reporting CPC: Indonesia

Date of submission: 09 March 2023 - 21:34

You can consult your previous Implementation Report for CoC 19, by [clicking here](#).

Note: All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.5 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

Section 1 – LEGAL OBLIGATION

Articles X & XI.2 of the IOTC Agreement - Legal obligation – Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

REQ 1.5

Legal obligation: Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the cmm requirements into the national legislation.

1 – All requirements of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures are fully transposed into national legislation: **No – Partially transposed** [RESOLUTION 18/05 ON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE BILLFISHES: STRIPED MARLIN, BLACK MARLIN, BLUE MARLIN AND INDO- PACIFIC SAILFISH](#) has not fully been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector, particularly paragraph 5 concerning Retain on board, tranship, land, any Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin, Indo-pacific Sailfish smaller than 60 cm LJFL. The national legislation was entry into force on 1 April 2021.

2 – Laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures uploaded: **Yes** [12 February 2023 - 23:27](#)

3 – Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: [RESOLUTION 21/03 ON HARVEST CONTROL RULES FOR SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE IOTC AREA OF COMPETENCE](#) has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 121/2021 on the Fisheries Management Plan of Tuna and Tuna-like species, particularly in the Chapter 2 : Fishery Status

Section 2 – Part A

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission at S26

Resolution 22/01

REQ 1.1Aa

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/01 on climate change as it relates to the Indian ocean Tuna Commission*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

Under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31/2009 concerning on the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics and the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 92/2020 on the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia has conducted an activity to reduce the impact of climate change to the marine ecosystem, through the collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for Quality Blue Carbon.

Resolution 22/02

REQ 1.1Ab

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/02 on establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

Transshipment activities is regulated under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. Currently, there are 17 Indonesian carrier vessels registered in the IOTC record of authorised vessels. In 2021, there were six carrier vessels operated, namely Bahari – 116, Bandar Nelayan 2017, Hiroyoshi – 17, Kilat Maju Jaya – 21, Naga Mas Perkasa 89, Permata Tuna Wijaya 01 conducted transshipment both in EEZ and high seas. While in 2022, all the carrier vessels listed in the annex VI of the Resolution 22/02 operated.

REQ 8.1

Information required: At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1 - I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2021: **Yes**

2 - The reports on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2021, and the assessment of observer reports in 2021, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat: **Yes - Completely Indonesia has submitted the reports on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2021, and the assessment of observer reports in 2021 to the IOTC Secretariat on 15 September 2022 (on schedule)**

3 - If YES:

- Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2021: **99**
- Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2021: **5,303,698**

4 - This requirement is not applicable: **–**

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Resolution 22/02 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Part B on the Fishing and Fish Transporting Sub-Sector, point 5 on the Special Business Requirements : "Fishing vessels carrying out cargo transfer are required to report their catch to head of Base Port and makes transshipment declaration every time do a Transfer."

REQ 8.2

Information required: Report on transshipments in foreign ports

FOR ALL CPCS:

1 - Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2022: **No**

2 - The reports on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: **No** According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector, fishing vessels that are given a fishing area in ZEEI and the high seas are required to land their fish at the base port in the country according to what is stated in the fishing sub-sector business permit.

NIL report: **Flag LSTV did not tranship in foreign ports in 2022**

3 - If YES:

- Number of LSTLVs having transhipped in foreign ports in 2022: -
- Quantities transhipped in foreign ports (kg) in 2022: -

4 - This requirement is not applicable: **Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2022**

FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

1 - Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2022: -

2 - The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: - -

NIL report: -

3 - If YES:

- Number of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) having transhipped in 2022: -
- Quantities transhipped (kg) in 2022: -

4 - This requirement is not applicable: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Resolution 22/02 On establishing a programme for transhipment by large-scale fishing vessels has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Chapter 6 on the fishing and fish transportation sub-sector : fishing vessels that are given a fishing area in ZEEI and the high seas are required to land their fish at the base port in the country according to what is stated in the fishing sub-sector business permit](#)

REQ 8.3

Required information: list of authorised carrier vessels

1 - Flag LSTLVs have transhipped in ports and/or at sea in 2022: **Yes**

2 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all authorized carrier vessels: **Yes – Complete (-)**

3 - Mandatory information not fully provided or missing: -

Reason for missing information: -

4 - In 2022, we have authorized:

- Carrier vessels under our flag (Nb): **17**
- Carrier vessels under the flag of other fleets (Nb): -

5 - This requirement is not applicable: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Resolution 22/02 On establishing a programme for transhipment by large-scale fishing vessels has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Chapter 6 on the fishing and fish transportation sub-sector, in Point 7 on the Standard for Registration of Fishing Vessels into the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations : Fishing Vessels and/or Fish Transporting Vessels that already have Business Permits for the Fishing sub-sector or Business Permits for](#)

the Fish Transportation sub-sector operating on the high seas are registered by the Director General of Capture Fisheries into the Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

REQ 8.4

Information required: Results of the investigation on possible infraction in 2022 of IOTC regulations by LSTLVs/carrier vessels

1 - The reports on the results of investigation on possible infractions in 2022 have been submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: [No \(There was no possible infractions in 2022\)](#)

2 - If YES:

- Number of possible infractions related to ATF: -
- Number of possible infractions related to VMS: -
- Number of possible infractions related to fishing logbook: -
- Number of possible infractions related to LSTLVs marking: -
- Total number of possible infractions in 2022: -

3 - This requirement is not applicable: [No possible infraction notified under the ROP in 2022](#)

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Resolution 22/02 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector, particularly in the Annex: Sub-sector of catching and transporting fish](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

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REQ 8.5

Information required: ROP fee

1 - I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022: [Yes](#)

2 - I have paid my ROP contribution for the ROP last call for fund: [No \(Indonesia has not yet fully integrated into the IOTC ROP since Indonesia is currently in the process of reviewing its two years pilot project 2021/2023 on the monitoring transshipment at sea using national observer\)](#)

3 - This requirement is not applicable: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Resolution 22/02 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Part 16 on the Sea Transportation Business Standards for Special Goods : "Small, medium and large business scale obliged to pay the cost of placing regional monitors on board to the Regional Fisheries Management Organization, for Fishing Vessels that tranship cargo on the high seas."](#)

Resolution 22/03

REQ 1.1Ac

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/03 on a management procedure for bigeye tuna in the IOTC Area of Competence*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

[The management of bigeye tuna utilization is under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector and the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.33/2021 concerning the fishing logbook, observer on-board, inspection, testing and marking of fishing vessel, and governance of fishing vessel manning. The monitoring of bigeye tuna fishing](#)

are through the activities as follow : monitoring of bigeye tuna catches through logbook data collection, scientific observers and port sampling as the complement to the routine data collection through survey forms.

Resolution 22/04

REQ 1.1Ad

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/04 on a regional observer scheme*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

The implementation of regional observer program is under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.33/2021 concerning the fishing logbook, observer on-board, inspection, testing and marking of fishing vessel, and governance of fishing vessel manning. In the implementation, our observer program refer to the ROS standard. The number of scientific observers recorded until 2021 was 25 observers. New recruitment is imminent for the continuation of the program. Since 2014 the deployment of observers has been extended to other gears, such as small-scale purse seine, coastal drifting gill net, and troll line/hand line. In 2021, there were 16 longline vessels monitored, 4 purse seine vessels monitored and 6 hand line vessels monitored. Scientific observers have been put on gill net fleets since 2015. Despite low coverage continuity is still the main priority. In addition, scientific port sampling on the gill net fishery has been conducted since as early as 2012, with Cilacap as the leading monitoring site. Unfortunately, no observation was completed in 2021 due to the Covid-19 outbreak. Nowadays, gill net targeting tuna is no longer considered an economical option for fishers. Most of them decided to convert to hand line.

Section 3 – Part B

Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously

REQ 1.1B

1. Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously:

There are several national regulations which have not been reported previously as follow : Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 16/2021 on the National Action Plan for Whale Shark (*Rhincodon Typus*), Director General of Marine Space Management Decree No. 41/2022 on the Technical Instructions for Implementing Whale Shark (*Rhincodon Typus*) Tourism, General guidelines for handling shark by-catch, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 12/2022 on Collection Quotas for the Utilization of Protected Fish Species are Limited, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 121/2021 on Fisheries Management Plan of Tuna and Tuna like species, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 23/2021 on the Proper Operation Standards and Fishery Vessel Monitoring Systems, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 24/2021 on the Compilation of Fishery Commodity Balance and Distribution of Allocation of Fishery Commodity Imports, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31/2009 and Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 92/2020 on the climate change.

2. We have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions: **Yes**

Section 4 – Part C

Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

Resolution 01/03

REQ 7.Xg

Information required: Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM

1. Observation/Sightings report of Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, indicating that there are grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

Observation of vessels in 2022: –

–

NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

REQ 7.Xh

1. Reporting on inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities: –

–

NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no inspection conducted on NCP vessels

Resolution 01/06

REQ 10.3

1. A system for monitoring export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas exists: Yes

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2021: Yes

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2021 (kg): 95.507,07

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported: Japan, France (EU), United States, Thailand

RE-EXPORT:

3. Frozen bigeye tunas were re-exported in 2021: No

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas re-exported in 2021 (kg): –

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported: –

4. This requirement is not applicable: –

Resolution 07/01

REQ 7.XJ

Information required: reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals: No

2 - If YES, information on the national(s) (natural or legal persons): –

3 - NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Resolution 11/02

REQ 2.22

1. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2022:

None
Nil Report - No report received from flag vessels in 2022

Resolution 11/04

- REQ 9.1**
NOT TO BE ASSESSED FOR THE YEAR 2021 FOR THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE 20
- We are implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for: All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above • All artisanal fisheries (Coastal)
 - The number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat & the IOTC Scientific Committee: Yes - partially Due to the limited budget allocation, not all fishing vessels been deployed an observer during 2021

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels monitored in 2021:	Coverage in 2021 (%)
Purse seine	4	-
Longline	16	4,8
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	6	-

Additional gear types: Type of fishing gear, Nb of vessels monitored in 2021, Coverage in 2021 (%)

-

- The requirement is not applicable: -

Resolution 12/04

- REQ 6.9**
- Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04: No
 - If NO, requirement of the Resolution 12/04 on which you reported on:
Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,
Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):
Yes Six out of 7 world's marine turtles are known to inhabit Indonesian waters. Since 1999, they have been nationally protected species following the latest regulation from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No. P.106/2018. Any catch and direct use are prohibited. In 2021, there was one leatherback turtle and two green turtle observed as an incidental catch from the tuna longline fleet. Olive ridley turtle, loggerhead, and leatherback turtles are classified as vulnerable. At the same time, green turtles are endangered, and even hawksbill in a state is highly endangered. Indonesia established the National Plan of Action for

marine turtles through the Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). The NPOA for marine turtles are now being legalised as a ministerial decree that will valid until 2024. Indonesia also developed a cooperation with Coral Triangle countries like Malaysia, The Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Timor Leste through Coral Triangle Initiatives on Coral Reefs, Fish, and Food Security (CTI CFF) platform to protect threatened migratory species, including marine turtles. Bilateral Cooperation between Indonesia and US also being devised to protect Hawksbills Turtle migrating from Papua to California.

Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water.

Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

No –

For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

Yes there was no catch of marine turtles from gill net vessels

For longline vessels / Pour les palangriers

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c)(c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

Yes Six out of 7 world's marine turtles are known to inhabit Indonesian waters. Since 1999, they have been nationally protected species following the latest regulation from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No. P.106/2018. Any catch and direct use are prohibited. In 2021, there was one leatherback turtle and two green turtle observed as an incidental catch from the tuna longline fleet.

For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

(iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.

(b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;

(c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

Yes there was no catch of marine turtles from purse seine vessels

CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

No –

CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

No –

Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

No –

3. This requirement is not applicable in 2022

Resolution 12/06

REQ 6.14

1. The obligation for all longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures: Has been implemented in national legislation The obligation for all longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures has been implemented in national legislation since 2012 through the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12/2012 superseded by Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 58/2020 concerning the capture fisheries business superseded by Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.

2. This requirement is not applicable: –

Legal obligation:

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Resolution 12/06 On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Chapter 6 on the fishing and fish transportation sub-sector, point 4 : Every Fishing Vessel engaged in Fishing must implement effective mitigation measures to avoid capture of seabirds in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

Resolution 13/05

REQ 6.16

1. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by flagged vessels in 2022: **No**
2. Reporting instances of cetaceans encircled: **Nil Report - No encirclement reported by flag purse seine fishing vessels in 2022**
3. This requirement is not applicable: **-**

Resolution 13/04

REQ 6.18

1. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by flagged vessels in 2022: **No**
2. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:
Nil Report - No encirclement reported by flag purse seine fishing vessels in 2022
- Number of instances of encirclement in 2022 : **-**
3. This requirement is not applicable: **-**

Resolution 14/05

REQ 3.10

Information required: Access agreements information

- 1 - A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area: **No**
- 2 - Foreign vessels were licensed in 2022 under a Government to Government access agreement: **No**
- 3 - CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2022 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: **No This requirement is not applicable since Indonesia does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2022**
- 4 - If No, information about these agreements: **- -**
- 5 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement: **No This requirement is not applicable since Indonesia does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2022**
- - The stock or species authorized for harvest, including any applicable catch limits: **-**
 - The CPC's quota or catch limit to which the catch will be applied, where applicable: **-**
 - Monitoring, control, and surveillance measures required by the flag CPC and coastal CPC involved: **-**
 - Data reporting obligations stipulated in the agreement, including those between the parties involved, as well as those regarding information that must be provided to the Commission: **-**
- 6 - Mandatory information are not fully provided or missing: **- -**

Resolution 16/05

REQ 7.Xf

1. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence: **Nil report for 2022 – no sighting of vessel without nationality**

Information on any sighted vessels:

Resolution 16/08

REQ 2.14X

1. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: **Nil report for 2022 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle**

For each occurrence: date, vessel name and identifiers as well as actions taken:

Resolution 17/07

Objection received from Pakistan: does not apply to Pakistan

REQ 2.8

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence

1 - Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ): **Has been banned by national legislation** (Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ) has been banned by national legislation since 2012 through the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12/2012 superseded by Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 58/2020 concerning the capture fisheries business superseded by Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.)

Legal obligation:

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area – Ban on large has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.

Text of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Chapter 6 on the fishing and fish transportation sub-sector : Every Fishing Vessel or Fish Carrier Vessel registered with a Regional Fisheries Management Organization is required to comply with the requirements, standards and/or provisions stipulated by the Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

Objection received from Pakistan: does not apply to Pakistan

REQ 2.9

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

Flag vessels

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flag vessels • Inspection at sea (High sea) of flag vessels • Inspection in port of flag vessels

Additional MCS actions in place:

none

Resolution 18/07

REQ 2.21

1. A system to collect fisheries data exists: **Yes**

2. Mandatory data/statistics reported: **Yes**

3. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks: **Yes**

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: In order to improve the data collection for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries, Indonesia has developed a simplified logbook for vessels less than 5 GT

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: According to the Ministerial Regulation No. 33/2021, fishing logbook is an obligation for fishing vessel with size of 5 GT or more. A total of 2,373 vessels were complied to fill and hand out the logbook to the port authorities in 2021. There was 0.5% increase compared to last year's submission, including e-logbook e-logbook format. Although data entry, validation, and verification before analysis are still the remaining issues, the data quality is incrementally improving every year. Hence, for effective implementation of this program, it is necessary to keep introducing and strengthening its capacity to fishers and port officers.

b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: For artisanal fisheries, Indonesia has conducted port sampling program in Western Sumatera (2 regencies), which were Kota Padang (TPI Pasie Nan Tigo, TPI Gaung, TPI Muara Padang) and Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan (PPI Kambang). Since 2017, Indonesia has been implementing the "One Data Policy" which is organized by the Secretary General of MMAF. The policy was designed to ensure the integration of national fisheries production data system.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: The Port sampling program was conducted regularly at Benoa Port to represent Indonesia's main industrial fishing ports. The minimum sampling activity requirement is at least 30% of all landings at each processing plant (IOTC, 2002). In 2019 to 2020 coverage was below 50% due to changing personnel and restrictions related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The latter reason also substantially affected the number of fish sampled, for around 30% loss on average across all species in those years. However, it improved to more than 50% in 2021, followed by an increase in the number of fish sampled.

c. National observer scheme: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: Since 2014 the deployment of observers has been extended to other gears, such as small-scale purse seine, coastal drifting gill net, and troll line/hand line.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Indonesia has established a scientific observer program according to IOTC resolution 11/04 related to the Regional Observer Scheme (ROS). The number of scientific observers recorded until 2021 was 25 observers. New recruitment is imminent for the continuation of the program. Since 2014 the deployment of observers has been extended to other gears, such as small-scale purse seine, coastal drifting gill net, and troll line/hand line. Ministerial Regulation No. 33/2021 formally regulates national observers for fishing and carrier vessels, positive progress to secure the government budget for the observer program in the future.

d. National Vessel registry: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: In order to improve record of vessel to fish in archipelagic, territorial and IEEZ waters for tuna fishing vessels, Indonesia has improved Database of Indonesian Vessels Authorized to Fish for Tuna in 2019. In 2021, it has been launched on 26 September 2021 in the National Coordination Forum.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: In order to improve record of vessel to fish in archipelagic, territorial and IEEZ waters for tuna fishing vessels, Indonesia has improved Database of Indonesian Vessels Authorized to Fish for Tuna in 2019. In 2021, it has been launched on 26 September 2021 in the National Coordination Forum.

e. Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.10/2021, small scale vessels which operated beyond 12 miles must install VMS

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) has implemented a Fishery Vessel Monitoring System (SPKP) or also known as Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) since 2003 and more than 5700 active vessels in 2021, have SPKP transmitters installed. The implementation of SPKP is a mandate from fisheries management based on MCS (monitoring, control, and surveillance). The Fishing Vessel Monitoring System is implemented by the MMAF, which in this case is the Directorate General of PSDKP as the organizer of the SPKP. SPKP organizers are obliged to prepare a database system and applications for monitoring fishing vessels. In data communication from land-earth station service provider to MMAF servers, the organizer uses satellite-based data communications. Communication services in procurement are carried out in a package with the SPKP transmitter set by the SPKP provider.

For fishing boat owners whose vessels are required to install SPKP transmitters in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries number 23/ PERMEN-KP / 2021 concerning Legal Operation Standard of Fishing Vessel and Vessel Monitoring System they can buy independently through the SPKP provider and then activate through the MMAF One Stop Services or online via the SALMON application. Activation of the transmitter is required to ensure that the equipment has been installed and can be monitored through the SPKP. The proof of transmitter activation document is a Transmitter Activation Certificate (SKAT). Requirements for submitting SKAT documents include:

- a. photocopy of proof of SPKP Airtime Fee payment; and
- b. SPKP Transmitter installation sheet.

For monitoring fishing vessels, SPKP uses the SALMON application mobile on Android system (Online SPKP Transmitter Monitor Tracking Activation System). In this application there are several sub applications, including:

- a. SalmonSKAT (application to apply for SKAT documents);
- b. SalmonTrack (application to monitor the movement of fishing vessels by both fisheries supervisors and ship owners).

4. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Development of fisheries databases: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal

(coastal) IOTC fisheries: Since 2017, Indonesia has been implementing the "One Data Policy" which is organized by the Secretary General of MMAF. The policy was designed to ensure the integration of national fisheries production data system. In order to upgrade the quality of the report in accordance to IOTC standard, Database Sharing Systems/DSS has been implemented for data verification process.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Since 2017, Indonesia has been implementing the "One Data Policy" which is organized by the Secretary General of MMAF. The policy was designed to ensure the integration of national fisheries production data system. In order to upgrade the quality of the report in accordance to IOTC standard, Database Sharing Systems/DSS has been implemented for data verification process.

b. Development of data dissemination systems: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: The data dissemination system is conducted through one data system.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: The data dissemination system is conducted through one data system.

c. Frame surveys: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

The data coverage of the One Data System:

1. Listing Data (KUSUKA), acquired through census to get a complete list of every stakeholder within the fishery sector, which is useful as a Sampling Frame for the weekly/monthly production sampling as well as a prerequisite for the Government Aid program's

recipient;

2. Production Sampling Data which is acquired weekly or monthly through randomized sampling survey of the stakeholders registered in the KUSUKA database, for the estimation of the aggregate production from the regency to the national level.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The data coverage of the One Data System:

1. Listing Data (KUSUKA), acquired through census to get a complete list of every stakeholder within the fishery sector, which is useful as a Sampling Frame for the weekly/monthly production sampling as well as a prerequisite for the Government Aid program's

recipient;

2. Production Sampling Data which is acquired weekly or monthly through randomized sampling survey of the stakeholders registered in the KUSUKA database, for the estimation of the aggregate production from the regency to the national level.

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Fishing Logbook and observer data as well as port sampling data conducted by research officer can be used as coherence of production data during data validation process. The fishing logbook data which used in the validation process is the final version after being verified by the

verification team. Electronic logbook and logbook (paper base) data is submitted by fishermen and verified by Harbour Master at the port / fishing port. Verification includes the suitability of the fishing gear used, species of the catches and the suitability of the number of days at sea and the number of catches, including the number of settings at the sea. Further, Harbour Master will issue Information Letter on the Submission of the Log Book.

This data will be reverified by the Central Verifier Team. The verification aspects includes the suitability of the fishing area with its permit, the suitability of the number of catches with the size of the vessel (hold capacity), the suitability of the base port, the suitability of catches with those

reported in the PIPP, the suitability of catches with fishing gears, the suitability of fishing

coordinate with VMS, If the verifier believes the validity of the data submitted, it will be validated by the Verification Team.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fishing Logbook and observer data as well as port sampling data conducted by research officer can be used as coherence of production data during data validation process. The fishing logbook data which used in the validation process is the final version after being verified by the

verification team. Electronic logbook and logbook (paper base) data is submitted by fishermen and verified by Harbour Master at the port / fishing port. Verification includes the suitability of the fishing gear used, species of the catches and the suitability of the number of days at sea and the number of catches, including the number of settings at the sea. Further, Harbour Master will issue Information Letter on the Submission of the Log Book.

This data will be reverified by the Central Verifier Team. The verification aspects includes the suitability of the fishing area with its permit, the suitability of the number of catches with the size of the vessel (hold capacity), the suitability of the base port, the suitability of catches with those

reported in the PIPP, the suitability of catches with fishing gears, the suitability of fishing

coordinate with VMS, If the verifier believes the validity of the data submitted, it will be validated by the Verification Team.

e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: Regarding the production data, One Data System aims at maintaining the quality and reliability of the estimates produced through validations in every level of process, from the data gathering, data entry, estimation, up to the dissemination.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Regarding the production data, One Data System aims at maintaining the quality and reliability of the estimates produced through validations in every level of process, from the data gathering, data entry, estimation, up to the dissemination.

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: The one data system employs structured questionnaires with standardized and clear metadata, so that mistakes has been minimized from the beginning; Meanwhile, in order to analyse observer data, observer data analysis Team has been formed which consists of researchers, academics and fisheries inspectors. This team has tasks to verify correctness of the data into the system. If a discrepancy of the data is found, it will be clarified to the observer who collected the data. Furthermore, the considered valid data is analyzed by the Observer Data Analysis Team.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: The one data system employs structured questionnaires with standardized and clear metadata, so that mistakes has been minimized from the beginning; Meanwhile, in order to analyse observer data, observer data analysis Team has been formed which consists of researchers, academics and fisheries inspectors. This team has tasks to verify correctness of the data into the system. If a discrepancy of the data is found, it will be clarified to the observer who collected the data. Furthermore, the considered valid data is analyzed by the Observer Data Analysis Team.

5. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Steps to improve data validation: Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: Regarding the production data, One Data System aims at maintaining the quality and reliability of the estimates produced through validations in every level of process, from the data gathering, data entry, estimation, up to the dissemination.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Regarding the production data, One Data System aims at maintaining the quality and reliability of the estimates produced through validations in every level of process, from the data gathering, data entry, estimation, up to the dissemination.

b. Improvements in sampling coverage: d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: In 2022, in order to improve the accuracy of data, sampling coverage using number of fishing gear unit which operated during the year, particularly for data collection in non-fishing port

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: In 2022, in order to improve the accuracy of data, sampling coverage using number of fishing gear unit which operated during the year, particularly for data collection in non-fishing port

c. Frame surveys: c. Frame surveys

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: Listing Data (KUSU- KA), acquired through census to get a complete list of every stakeholder within the fishery sector, which is useful as a Sampling Frame for the weekly / monthly production sampling. Meanwhile, Production Sampling Data which is acquired weekly or monthly through randomized sampling survey of the stakeholders registered in the KUSUKA database, for the estimation of the aggregate production from the regency to the national level

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: Listing Data (KUSUKA), acquired through census to get a complete list of every stakeholder within the fishery sector, which is useful as a Sampling Frame for the weekly / monthly production sampling. Meanwhile, Production Sampling Data which is acquired weekly or monthly through randomized sampling survey of the stakeholders registered in the KUSUKA database, for the estimation of the aggregate production from the regency to the national level

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets: d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: Fishing Logbook and observer data as well as port sampling data conducted by research officer can be used as coherence of production data during data validation process. The fishing logbook data which used in the validation process is the final version after being verified by the verification team. Electronic logbook and logbook (paper base) data is submitted by fishermen and verified by Harbor Master at the port / fishing port. Verification includes the suitability of the fishing gear used, species of the catches and the suitability of the number of days at sea and the number of catches, including the number of settings at the sea. Further, Harbor Master will issue Information Letter on the Submission of the Log Book.

This data will be reverified by the Central Verifier Team. The verification aspects includes the suitability of the fishing area with its permit, the suitability of the number of catches with the size of the vessel (hold capacity), the suitability of the base port, the suitability of catches with those reported in the PIPP, the suitability of catches with fishing gears, the suitability of fishing coordinate with VMS, If the verifier believes the validity of the data submitted, it will be validated by the Verification Team. However, if data that was found incorrect it will be returned to the Master or vessel owner to be asked for clarification in 1 (one) month period. Compliance on the submission of logbooks and validity of the data is used as a consideration

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Fishing Logbook and observer data as well as port sampling data conducted by research officer can be used as coherence of production data during data validation process. The fishing logbook data which used in the validation process is the final version after being verified by the verification team.

Electronic logbook and logbook (paper base) data is submitted by fishermen and verified by Harbor Master at the port / fishing port. Verification includes the suitability of the fishing gear used, species of the catches and the suitability of the number of days at sea and the number of catches, including the number of settings at the sea. Further, Harbor Master will issue Information Letter on the Submission of the Log Book.

This data will be reverified by the Central Verifier Team. The verification aspects includes the suitability of the fishing area with its permit, the suitability of the number of catches with the size of the vessel (hold capacity), the suitability of the base port, the suitability of catches with those reported in the PIPP, the suitability of catches with fishing gears, the suitability of fishing coordinate with VMS, If the verifier believes the validity of the data submitted, it will be validated by the Verification Team. However, if data that was found incorrect it will be returned to the Master or vessel owner to be asked for clarification in 1 (one) month period. Compliance on the submission of logbooks and validity of the data is used as a consideration

e.Comparability of data from previous years: [e.Comparability of data from previous years](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: [The comparability of data from previous years is conducted through one data system.](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [The comparability of data from previous years is conducted through one data system.](#)

6. This requirement is not applicable in 2022 : -

Resolution 18/03

REQ 7.Xa

1. Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2022 / 2023 : A-Detail of the vessel, B-Details of IOTC Resolution Elements Contravened, C-Associated documents and D-Recommended action: [No](#)

If yes, the IUU forms and relevant details including date, location, source of information have been uploaded: [Yes](#)

2. If Yes, summary of vessel illegal activity as reported in the IUU forms, with the following information for each:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number
- Recommended actions (see below)

Recommended Actions:

A Notification to IOTC Secretariat only. No further action is recommended.

B Notification of illegal activity to IOTC Secretariat. Recommend notification of activity to flag State.

C Recommended for inclusion on IOTC IUU list

-

3. Nil report for 2022 / 2023

2023: [No illegal activity of vessel within the IOTC Area and in relation to species covered by the IOTC Agreement or by IOTC Conservation and Management Measures to report](#)

REQ 7.Xb

1. Reporting comments and information from flag State on vessel included on the Draft IUU Vessel List: [No](#)

If yes, the IUU forms and relevant details including date, location, source of information have been uploaded: [Yes](#)

2. If yes, summary of vessel illegal activity as reported in the draft IUU vessel list, with the following information for each:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

3. The information provided show that the listed vessel under my flag on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: [No flag vessel on the Draft IUU list](#)

REQ 7.Xc

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: [No](#)
IUU forms uploaded: [Yes](#)

2. Vessels included in the draft IUU vessel list on which information is provided:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

3. The information provided show that the vessel listed on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: [No additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list](#)

REQ 7.Xd

1. Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel: [No](#)
Information uploaded: [Yes](#)

2. Vessels included in the IUU vessel on which the information is provided:

- Number of the vessel in the IOTC IUU List (1)
- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

3. The information provided as the flag State of the vessel listed on the IOTC IUU Vessels List, demonstrates that:

REQ 7.Xe

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: [No](#)
Information uploaded: [Yes](#)

2. Vessels included in the draft IUU vessel list on which information is provided:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

3. The information provided show that the vessel listed on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: [No additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list](#)

Resolution 19/02

REQ 2.11

1. FADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s): **No**

Additional information: –

2. Reporting the 2023 FADs management plan: **No FADs management plan for 2023**

3. The 2023 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II): –

4. Not applicable: **For 2023 no purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.**

REQ 2.12

1. FADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years: –

Additional information: –

2. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2022 FADs management plan: –

3. Not applicable: **In 2022 no purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices**

Resolution 19/04**REQ 2.28**

1. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures: **I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.a):**

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. before registering a vessel to the IOTC RAV, the following process or stages have been carried out : checking the completeness of the required documents for vessel registration, verifying the data and information contained in the document, including: LoA, validity period of license and fishing area, if data or information is found that is not appropriate, then DGCF writes an official letter to the vessel owner asking for clarification, if it is valid then DGCF requests the IOTC Secretariat to register the vessel into the IOTC RAV.

2. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: **I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.b):**

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. before registering a vessel to the IOTC RAV, the following process or stages have been carried out : checking the completeness of the required documents for vessel registration, verifying the data and information contained in the document, including: LoA, validity period of license and fishing area, if data or information is found that is not appropriate, then DGCF writes an official letter to the vessel owner asking for clarification, if it is valid then DGCF requests the IOTC Secretariat to register the vessel into the IOTC RAV.

3. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship: **I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.c):**

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions: **Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. before registering a vessel to the IOTC RAV, the following process or stages have been carried out : checking the completeness of the required documents for vessel registration, verifying the data and information contained in the document, including: LoA, validity period of license and fishing area, if data or information is found that is not appropriate, then DGCF writes an official letter to the vessel owner asking for clarification, if it is valid then DGCF requests the IOTC Secretariat to register the vessel into the IOTC RAV.**

4. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing: **I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.d):**

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions: **Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. before registering a vessel to the IOTC RAV, the following process or stages have been carried out : checking the completeness of the required documents for vessel registration, verifying the data and information contained in the document, including: LoA, validity period of license and fishing area, if data or information is found that is not appropriate, then DGCF writes an official letter to the vessel owner asking for clarification, if it is valid then DGCF requests the IOTC Secretariat to register the vessel into the IOTC RAV.**

5. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.e](#)):

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions: [Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. before registering a vessel to the IOTC RAV, the following process or stages have been carried out : checking the completeness of the required documents for vessel registration, verifying the data and information contained in the document, including: LoA, validity period of license and fishing area, if data or information is found that is not appropriate, then DGCF writes an official letter to the vessel owner asking for clarification, if it is valid then DGCF requests the IOTC Secretariat to register the vessel into the IOTC RAV.](#)

6. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.f](#)):

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions: [Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector. before registering a vessel to the IOTC RAV, the following process or stages have been carried out : checking the completeness of the required documents for vessel registration, verifying the data and information contained in the document, including: LoA, validity period of license and fishing area, if data or information is found that is not appropriate, then DGCF writes an official letter to the vessel owner asking for clarification, if it is valid then DGCF requests the IOTC Secretariat to register the vessel into the IOTC RAV.](#)

7. Nil report: –

8. Not applicable: –

REQ 7.Xi

1. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence: –

Additional information: –

2. NIL report: [Nil report for 2022 – no factual information](#)

Resolution 21/01

REQ 2.15

[Objection received from India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: does not apply to these CPCs.](#)

[Resolution 19/01 remains binding for Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia. Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India.](#)

1. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2021, due to over-catch in 2020: –

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2020: – / –

2. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 was reduced by the following percentage: –

3. If the CPC is subject to catch reduction due to over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels: –

4. Provide any additional information below: –

5. This requirement is not applicable: [CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2021 due to no over-catch in 2020](#)

REQ 2.16

[Objections received:](#)

- [Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.](#)
- [Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.](#)

1. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: –

If Yes, overcatch: –

2. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: –

If No, report uploaded: –

3. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: –

Additional methods: –

4. Additional information: –

5. This requirement is not applicable: –

REQ 2.18

Objections received:

- Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.
- Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels: –
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –
The plan was uploaded: –
3. This requirement is not applicable: –

REQ 2.20

1. I have reported gillnet catch in 2022, I have gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence: –
2. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears: –
3. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries: –
4. Level of implementation of paragraph 23 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human): –
5. This requirement is not applicable: –

Letter of feedback on compliances issues**REQ 1.4**

1. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2022 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: [No](#)
Date of submission: –
2. Not applicable: –

Section 5 – Part D - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Objection received from Pakistan on Resolution 17/07:

- Resolution 12/12 remains binding for Pakistan

Objection received from India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia on Resolution 21/01:

- Resolution 19/01 remains binding for Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia.
- Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India

Objection received from India on Resolution 19/01:

- Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India

Resolution 12/12 (binding on Pakistan)

REQ 2.80bj1707

ONLY APPLICABLE TO PAKISTAN

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 12/12 to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area" adopted by the Commission: -

2. Use of large-scale driftnets is banned on the high seas in the IOTC Area of competence: -

If banned, date; if not banned, reasons: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

REQ 2.90bj1707

ONLY APPLICABLE TO PAKISTAN

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to: -

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are: -

Additional MCS actions in place: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Resolution 18/01 (binding on India)

REQ 2.160bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission: -

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: -

If Yes, YFT over-catch: -

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: -

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: -

Any method implemented and not listed above: -

5. Additional information: -

6. This requirement is not applicable: –

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

REQ 2.180bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –
3. This requirement is not applicable: –

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

REQ 2.190bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1 - CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

–

2 - The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2021 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2021 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–
Gillnet	–	–	–	–
Pole and line	–	–	–	–

3 - This requirement is not applicable: –

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

– –

Resolution 19/01 (Binding on Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia)

REQ 2.160bj2101

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission: [Under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector, Indonesia has conducted the reduction of YFT's catch in 2021 by 37% due to the over-catch in 2020.](#)

2. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: [Yes](#)

If Yes, overcatch:

Indonesia purse seine:

[¶Para 5, annual catches exceed 5000 t; the catch baseline year is 2014 and the reduction is 15%. Target annual catch is 12,395 t \(14,582 t less 15%\).](#)

[¶Para 13a, accumulated catch calculated for 2017, 18, 19; and the sum of the catch limit calculated for 2017, 18, 19.](#)

Result:

[Over catch is 3,144 t because the accumulated catch \(40,328 t\) > sum of annual catch limits \(37,184 t\). The 2021 catch limit is 9,251 t.](#)

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: [Yes](#)

If No, report uploaded: [Yes](#)

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: [Reduction of fishing capacity](#)
• [Reduction of fishing effort](#)

Additional methods: [-](#)

5. Additional information: [Follow up the WPDCS18's recommendation : the WPDCS requested that Indonesia continue – in collaboration with the IOTC Secretariat – to reassess their official catches and recommended that the Scientific Committee endorse this activity, currently, Indonesia is in the process of reviewing its official catches period 2010-2021](#)

6. This requirement is not applicable: [-](#)

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Part B on the fishing and fish transporting sub-sector : Every Fishing Vessel or Fish Carrier Vessel registered in the Regional Fisheries Management Organization is required to comply with the requirements, standards and/or provisions stipulated by the Regional Fisheries Management Organization.](#)

REQ 2.170bj2101

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1 - CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: [Yes](#)

2 - The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2023 has been provided to the Secretariat: [No – No purse seiner \(PS\) and no supply vessel \(SP\) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels](#)

3 - This requirement is not applicable: [-](#)

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 in Part B on the Fishing and Fish Transporting Sub-Sector](#)

REQ 2.180bj2101

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: [-](#)

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: [-](#)

3. This requirement is not applicable: [CPC has no purse seiners \(PS\) and no supply vessel \(SP\) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels](#)

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[-](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

REQ 2.190bj2101

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1 - CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

Yes

2 - The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2021 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2021 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	2014	14,582	9,251	37%
Longline	2014	12,645	11,381	10%
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

3 - This requirement is not applicable: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector.

REQ 2.200bj2101

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. I have reported gillnet catch in 2022, I have gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence: Yes

2. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears: Nowadays, gillnet targeting tuna is no longer considered an economical option for fishers. Most of them decided to convert to handline

3. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries: According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.18/2021 concerning the placement of fishing gears and fishing aids in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia and the high seas and fishing arrangement for term migrant fisher, the gillnet regulated by its mesh size as well as the rope length.

4. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human): Scientific observers have been put on gillnet fleets since 2015. Despite low coverage, continuity is still the main priority. In addition, scientific port sampling on the gillnet fishery has been conducted since as early as 2012, with Cilacap as the leading monitoring site. Unfortunately, no observation was completed in 2021 due to the Covid-19 outbreak.

5. This requirement is not applicable: -

Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Resolution 19/01 On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence has been transposed into the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the standards of business activities and products in the implementation of risk-based business licenses in the marine and fisheries sector and in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.18/2021 concerning the placement of fishing gears and fishing aids in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia and the high seas and fishing arrangement for term migrant fisher.

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.18/2021 : the gillnet regulated by its mesh size as well as the rope length