

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2023 (CoC21)

Deadline for submission: 14/3/2024

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.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC

Reporting CPC: Indonesia

Date of submission: 14 March 2024 - 00:26

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

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- 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".

PART A – LEGAL OBLIGATION

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

Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Reporting obligation CR N°1.5, IR

Legal obligation: Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the CMM obligations/reporting requirements into the national legislation.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation - transposition of CMM :

System / procedures to implement this binding measure are not listed below, we specify/describe the legislative process / system / procedures in the below section

the Fish Resources Management Division conducts a coordination meeting with the legal division and other related working units to develop the national legislation which compatible with the CMM

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of CMMs :

YES - System / procedures to implement this binding measure are specified/described in the below section

if there is a non-compliance issue, the Fish Resources Management Division will conduct a coordination meeting with the legal division to have some clarifications

c. Action taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of a CMM :

YES - Actions are described below

strengthening the coordination with the related working units

2. All obligations of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are fully transposed in the national legislation:

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YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Indonesia legislation –

If NO, specify which Resolutions have not yet been transposed in your legislation:

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Attach National Legislation

a. Attach the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force and ATF T&C with force of law, related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

[Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 36:2023 concerning fishing gear and fishing aids placement.pdf](#) [Government Regulation No. 11:2023 on Measured Fishing.pdf](#) [Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28:2023 on the implementing Government Regulation No. 11:2023.pdf](#)

b. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

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Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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PART B – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/01

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution On Management of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs)"

CPC has transposed the CMM 23/01 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/01 has force of law in domestic legislation.

2023 Anchored FADs management plan

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

YES - Indonesia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are :

System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

The procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the AFADs management plan is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 36/2023, as in the following:

Each Fishing Vessel has:

- a. maximum of 3 (three) AFAD units, for those operating at Fisheries Management Areas;
- b. maximum of 15 (fifteen) AFAD units, for those operating on the high seas;

Placement of AFADs at Fisheries Management Areas is carried out with the minimum provisions:

- a. distance between FADs in Fishing Route II and the closest Fishing Route III 10 (ten) nautical miles; and
- b. placed according to the fishing area Fish listed on Business Licensing Fishing subsector.

AFADs prohibited from being placed on:

- a. Conservation area;
- b. Indonesian archipelagic sea lanes;
- c. migration routes for turtles and marine mammals;
- d. shipping lanes in and out of ports; and
- e. coral reef ecosystem area.

The monitoring is through surveillance division

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

if there is a non-compliance issue, the fishing license division will conduct a coordination meeting with the related working units and stakeholders to have some clarifications

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

there will be a sanction implemented as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 26/2022

2. DFADs management plans reported for following year(s):

YES for 2024 • YES for 2025 • YES for 2026 • YES for 2027 • YES for 2028

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3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

The 2024 Indonesia AFADs management plan is uploaded below

AFAD management plan:

[IDN_AFAD management Plan.docx](#) [IDN_AFAD management Plan.pdf](#)

4. The 2024 DFADs management plan is prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

YES – All sections are detailed

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/03

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/03 into domestic legislation ?

NO - The CMM 23/03 has not been transposed in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The monitoring of implementation of Resolution 23/04 is conducted under the following regulations:

1. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.10/2021 concerning the Standards for Business Activities and Products on the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Marine and Fisheries Sector;
2. Government Regulation No.11/2023 on the Measured Fishing;
3. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.28/2023 on the implementing Government Regulation No.11/2023

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/04 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/04 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/05

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Indonesia has proposed an extension of two-year pilot project on the transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels. The monitoring of implementation of the pilot project is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/05 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/05 has force of law in domestic legislation.

At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs), that are 24 metres length overall and above, with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea:

YES - Indonesia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

There is a division in Directorate General of Capture Fisheries which handling the monitoring of transshipment at sea by national observer. The unit will collect and evaluate the Observer Report as well as do the analysis of the report. The result of the analysis will be submitted to other Division which handling the reporting to the RFMOs.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section
If there is a non-compliance issue regarding the requirement, the division which handling reporting to the RFMOs will have coordination meeting with the related working unit as well as with other related stakeholder to discuss it and make some plans to solve the issue

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF

The sanction system is regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 58/2020 concerning the capture fisheries business, in Chapter IX article 83-88

2. I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022:

YES - I am participating in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea

3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2022, and the report on the assessment of observer reports in 2022, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

--- YES - Complete - The two reports are provided

4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: 207

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: 6,924,553

Report on transshipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

1.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Tuna Fishing Vessels (LSTVs) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in foreign ports :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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1. 2. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023:

NO - NIL report - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2023

1.3. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2023, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Any comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

2.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in port for Maldives:

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. 2. Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2023:

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2.3. The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2023, reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

the monitoring of implementation of Resolution 23/06 is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/06 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of Cetaceans encircled):

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Indonesia flag vessels in 2023:

a. Purse seine vessels:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of cetaceans caught by purse seine net reported by Indonesia flag purse seine vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

For purse seine vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

In 2023, no Indonesia fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

3. Cetaceans have been entangled by gillnetters as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Gillnetters vessel:

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b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

For gillnet vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

In 2023, no Indonesia fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

4. Cetaceans have been entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices, DFAD/AFAD, as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

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b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

For DFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

For AFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

d. Not applicable: In 2023, no Indonesia fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

5. Reporting of cases:

Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by Indonesia flag fishing vessels: purse seine, gillnetters, fishing on FAD, in 2023

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/07

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

the monitoring of implementation of Resolution 23/07 is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/07 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/07 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Indonesia longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

YES - Indonesia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Indonesia longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures is conducting through monitoring in data collection process with collaboration between the related working units (enumerator, logbook, observer)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

2. The obligation for all Indonesia longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

Is required/implemented by national legislation 29/06/2012

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

the monitoring of implementation of Resolution 23/08 is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 33/2021

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/08 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/08 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/09

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Indonesia has participated in every WGFAD IOTC

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/10

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

[Indonesia has participated in the filling out the Socio-Economics Questionnaire circulated by IOTC Secretariat](#)

Indonesia has transposed the CMM 23/10 into domestic legislation?

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

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:

Indonesia has established the following Regulation in 2023:

1. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 36/2023 superseded the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 18/2021 concerning the fishing gear and fishing aids placement;
2. Government Regulation No.11/2023 on the Measured Fishing;
3. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28/2023 on the implementing Government Regulation No.11/2023.

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

Yes

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

Resolution 01/03 Establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-contracting party vessels with resolutions established by IOTC – Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Report on observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Indonesia has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation :

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. 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

NO - NIL report for 2023 – Indonesia has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

Actions taken & additional information to report?

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Information required: information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Prepare and report on information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Indonesia

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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

NO - NIL report 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Indonesia

Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme in 2022

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna exists:

YES - Indonesia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System/procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

Procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021, as in the following: Submit proposals for export quotas for business actors who will carry out trading activities abroad and preparing transport documents in the form of Foreign Fish Transport Documents (SAJI-LN) in the event that you are going to transport overseas (export). The SAJI-DN issuance mechanism is carried out by:

- 1) the business actor requests the issuance of SAJI-DN to the head of UPT PSPL by attaching documents of origin and minutes of stock inspection;
- 2) UPT PSPL officers verify the completeness of the application; And
- 3) the head of the UPT issues SAJI-DN.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

If there is a non-compliance issue, the data section will conduct a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

There will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 26/2022

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

YES - Frozen Bigeye tuna were exported

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2022 (kg):

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Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

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3. If you have exported bigeye tuna in 2022, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT Indonesia data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

NO - NIL report - No frozen bigeye tuna were exported in 2022 - NO result of examination to report -

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When significant difference(s) were identified between Indonesia EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

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Resolution 07/01 To promote compliance by nationals of CPCs with IOTC conservation and management measures

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 - NIL report for 2023 – No Indonesia nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reporting any data buoys observed to be damaged/inoperable:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

i) description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea), and

ii) sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, coverage achieved by gear type.

For observer programs at sea:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal The Regional Observer Scheme is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 33/2021. The monitoring of ROS implementation is through briefing and debriefing

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal If there is a non-compliance issue, the observer division will inform the concern observer to make clarification on the issue

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal The observer division will conduct a refreshment training in order to improve the quality of the scientific observer, particularly on the material related to the non-compliance issue

2. Indonesia is implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for:

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above • All fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ • All artisanal fisheries (Coastal)

3. The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee:

YES – Complete

4. Describe the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and the sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea:

Monitoring activities by observers on board in the form of:

a. recording and collecting catch data which include:

1. caught fish;

2. Fishing area;

3. Fishing time;

4. Types of fishing gear and fishing auxiliary equipment;

5. Transshipment activities of catch from Fishing Vessel to Carrier Vessel.

b. observing and recording catches by products and ecologically related species with the main target

c. recording and collecting data on transshipment of fish at sea which includes the type, quantity and size of the catch transferred, as well as data on Fishing Vessels and Fish Carriers carrying out transshipment fish in the sea.

Monitoring results stated in the Monitoring Form Fishing and Fish Transport.

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

a. recording and collecting catch data which include:

1. caught fish;

2. Fishing area;

3. Fishing time;

4. Types of fishing gear and fishing auxiliary equipment.

b. observing and recording catches by products and ecologically related species with the main target

5. Complete the below table or upload your report on the coverage achieved by gear type, in the UPLOAD section:

a. At sea - all fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above, and fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ:

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels and fishing effort monitored in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Purse seine	21	16.7%
Longline	9	2.7%
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	1	100%

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

[The information on the result of Observer Scheme is described in the point 6.3. table 9a-9c of the National Report](#)

b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	-	-
Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-
Line Trolling	-	-

Other type of fishing gear (Ringnet; Trawl; Beach Seine, etc...):

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
-	-	-
-	-	-

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

nil coverage for artisanal fisheries

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

A system or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation is conducting through monitoring in data collection process with collaboration between the related working units (enumerator, logbook, observer)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

NO - NOT reporting progress

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. 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.

b. 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 -

c. 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

d. For longline vessels

(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.

e. 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

f. 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 -

g. 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 -

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

No -

Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

Information required: Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

A system or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled) is conducting through monitoring in data collection process with collaboration between the related working units (enumerator, logbook, observer)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

2. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Indonesia flagged vessels in 2023:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Indonesia purse seine fishing vessels in 2023

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

For purse seine vessel, total number of instance in 2023:

0

-

Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

Information required: Access agreements information

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: To prepare & submit the information on access agreements information

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2023

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

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3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:

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4. CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2023 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

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5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. Provide the information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears in the below table and upload the information about these agreements in the UPLOAD section :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
1	--	--	--	--	--
2	--	--	--	--	--
3	--	--	--	--	--
4	--	--	--	--	--

b. Provide the information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements and complete the below table:

No	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota or catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of the agreement:	MCS measures required by the flag CPC & coastal CPC:
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1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

-
Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-
Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

Resolution 16/05 – Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

Information required: Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The procedures to monitor sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021. The monitoring is through inspection by the surveillance officer collaboration with the fishing liscense officer.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below if there is a non-compliance issue, the surveillance division will have a coordination meeting with the related working units and stakeholders to have some clarifications

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below there will be a sanction implemented as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 26/2022

2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:

NO - NIL report for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids

Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The procedures to monitor compliance on the reporting occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.36/2023 as in the following

: the placement of fishing gear and fishing aid tools in measured fishing zones and Fisheries Management Areas of Republic Indonesia are adjusted to:

1. fishing Gear properties;
2. fishing Gear capacity;
3. fishing Gear level selectivity;
4. fishing Aid Tools type and size;
5. fishing vessel size;
6. fishing area; and
7. water characteristics.

The Director General carries out monitoring and evaluation of fishing gear and fishing aid tools placement in Fishing Route III, High Seas, and inter-provincial FMAs.

The Governor monitors and evaluates the placement of fishing gear and fishing aid tools in Fishing Route I, Fishing Route II, and FMAs between districts/cities in his administrative area.

The regent/mayor monitors and evaluates the placement of fishing gear and fishing aid tools in FMAs, within the district/city in its administrative area.

Monitoring can be carried out by field inspection of the placement of fishing gear and fishing aid tools in the Measured Fishing Zone and FMAs.

Evaluation is carried out by analyzing the monitoring results.

Monitoring and evaluation are carried out at least 1 (one) time a year.

The results of monitoring and evaluation are reported to the Minister to be used as material for making fish resource management policies.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below there will be a sanction implemented, as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 26/2022

2. 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 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area

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

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

YES - Indonesia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE) is conducting through monitoring in data collection process with collaboration between the related working units (enumerator, logbook, observer and surveillance)

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 29/06/2012

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Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

Use of large scale driftnets 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 and 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.

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation is conducting through monitoring in data collection process with collaboration between the related working units (enumerator, logbook, observer and surveillance)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

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

Flag vessels

3. 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:

–

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC

Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

For industrial fisheries:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below • YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below improving the data collection system by conducting more census of each type fishery to develop frame survey in districts

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below the data section will conduct a coordination meeting with the related stakeholders to have some clarifications

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions for artisanal/coastal fisheries are described below there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

–

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

4. 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).

5. 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.

6. 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:

Yes

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:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) 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

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:

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 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:

Yes

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.

Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02

Information required: 2024 DFAD management

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

--

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):
[No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.](#)

Additional information:

3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

Information required: Report on progress of implementation of 2023 DFADs management plans

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 , Indonesia has NO purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

b. Système ou procédures pour répondre au non-respect de cette obligation de déclaration contraignante:

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years:
[No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.](#)

Additional information:

3. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2023 DFADs management plan for 2023:

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV

1. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

[YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to i\) review flag State internal actions and ii\) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements.](#)

a. i) System / procedures to review flag State internal actions are:

[System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify/describe them in the below section A system or procedures to review flag State internal actions is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 through collaboration between the related working units](#)

a. ii) System / procedures to monitor & to ensure ii) compliance by vessels/persons with the obligations of Paragraphs 11, are:
[System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed above, we specify/describe them in the below section A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 \(Resolution 19/04\) is conducted under the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 through collaboration between the related working units](#)

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance with the binding measures of paragraph 11:

[System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022](#)

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements of measures of paragraph 11:

[Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.26/2022](#)

2. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

[Indonesia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a\) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

Indonesia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.b) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

Indonesia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.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:

Indonesia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.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:

Indonesia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.e) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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. 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:

Indonesia has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

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.

Information required: report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Division of Fisheries Resources Management register the fishing and carrier vessel which has license to The IOTC Record of Authorised Vessel, and the monitoring conducted by collaborating with the related working units, such as License Division, Logbook Division, and Surveillance Division. The implementation of this binding based on 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.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below If there is a non-compliance issue, the Fisheries Resources Management Division will conduct a coordination meeting with the related working units to have clarification and follow up

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

There will be a sanction as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 26/2022 concerning on the Imposition of Administrative Sanction in the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Sector. Administrative sanctions in the form of administrative fines shall be imposed on business actors who conduct infringement:

a. first or second written warning/warning regarding infringement of Business Licensing provisions in the marine and fisheries sector;

b. first, second, or third written warning/warning regarding infringement of the provisions on Marine spatial utilization.

2. 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:

NO - Nil report for 2023 – Indonesia has no factual information

Additional information:

–

Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022, due to over-catch in 2021:

[NO - NOT subject to](#)

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2021:

- / -

3. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2023 was reduced by the following percentage:

-

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

-

Additional information:

-

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Indonesia:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

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

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

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:

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia has only purse seiner \(PS\) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-
2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels:
--
3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:
--

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 21-23

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10% :

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
--

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
--

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
--

2. Indonesia has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:
--

3. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:
--
--
--
--
--

b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:
--

4. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:
--
--
--

5. Report the 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):

-- %

-- %

Report of the previous session of the Commission - Response to letter of feedback on compliances issues

Information required: Response to the letter of feedback from the previous CoC

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:
[YES - Indonesia has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:
[YES - System / procedure are described below the Fish Resources Management Division conducts a coordination meeting with the related working units to develop the feedback letter on compliance](#)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:
[YES - System / procedure are described below strengthening the coordination between the related working units](#)

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:
[YES - Actions are described below strengthening the coordination between the related working units](#)

2. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2023 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:
[YES - The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD](#)

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

March 14, 2024

Number of repeated compliance issues:

11

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

3

Number of compliance issues responded:

14

Part E - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Resolution 12/12 To prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets on the high seas.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the high sea:

—

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

— —

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

— —

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

— —

2. 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:

—

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

— —

— —

— —

—

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

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

—

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

— —

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —

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

—

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

—

Additional MCS actions in place:

—

Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by India:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

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

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

Any method implemented and not listed above:



Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
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Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY 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:

[Indonesia in collaboration with the IOTC Secretariat is currently in the process of reviewing the annual catch data for 2010-2022, including YFT catch data](#)

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Indonesia:

[Indonesia in collaboration with the IOTC Secretariat is currently in the process of reviewing the annual catch data for 2010-2022, including YFT catch data](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

[the monitoring of compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions is conducted through the validation process and coordination with the related working units in the process of catch data verification](#)

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

[conducting a coordination meeting with the related working units to have some clarifications](#)

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

[there will be an administrative sanction applied as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 26/2022](#)

3. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

Yes

If Yes, overcatch:

[there is an over-catch of YFT for Purse Seine in 2022 as much as 1.512t](#)

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

Yes

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

-

Additional methods:

[Indonesia in collaboration with the IOTC Secretariat is currently in the process of reviewing the annual catch data for 2010-2022, including YFT catch data](#)

Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

APPLIES ONLY 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:

[Indonesian Purse Seine was not operated / supported by supply vessel](#)

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with operations of purse seiners served by supply vessel:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia has only purse seiner \(PS\) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

3. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

–

4. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2024 has been provided to the Secretariat:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Only purse seiner (PS) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

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

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia has only purse seiner (PS) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

–

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

–

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

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

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT) :

YES - Indonesia has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

System / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are not listed below, we specify/describe them in the below section

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

System / procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed below, we specify and describe them in the below section

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed below, we specify and describe them in the below section

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

YES - Subject to

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	2014	5686	13760	15
Longline	–	–	–	–
Gillnet	–	–	–	–
Pole and line	–	–	–	–

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 20-22**APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10%:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

--

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

--

2. Indonesia has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Indonesia has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023

3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

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4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

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5. 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):

-- %

-- %