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**Indonesia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian  
Ocean Tuna Commission, 2024**

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**National Research and Innovation Agency (NRIA)  
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)  
Indonesia**

**November 2024**

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**INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

<p>In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02 (and other data related CMMs as noted below), final scientific data for the previous year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, <b>for all fleets other than longline</b> [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2024, final data for the 2023 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2024)</p>	<p>YES  30/06/2024</p>
<p>In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional <b>longline data</b> for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2024, preliminary data for the 2023 calendar year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2024).</p> <p><b>REMINDER:</b> Final longline data for the previous year are due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2024, final data for the 2023 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2024).</p>	<p>YES  30/06/2024</p>
<p>If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:</p>	



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## Executive Summary

For fisheries management, Indonesian waters are divided into eleven Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs). Three of these located within the IOTC area of competence: FMA 572 (Western Sumatra and the Sunda Strait), FMA 573 (south of Java to East Nusa Tenggara, the Sawu Sea, and the western part of the Timor Sea), and FMA 571 (the Malacca Strait and the Andaman Sea). Indonesian fishers use various fishing gear, including longlines, purse seines, handlines, and gillnets, to catch large pelagic fish like tuna, skipjack, and billfish. Longlines are the primary fishing gear targeting tuna in these FMAs. The total catch of key tuna species in 2023 was estimated at around 274,601 tons, consisting of yellowfin tuna (62,861 tons), bigeye tuna (22,512 tons), skipjack tuna (182,819 tons), and albacore (6,410 tons). Both artisanal and industrial landing ports are regularly monitored through port-based monitoring and observer programs managed by the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF).



**Contents**

Executive Summary ..... 3

Contents ..... 4

1. Background/General fishery information ..... 5

2. Fleet structure ..... 5

3. Catch and effort (by species and fishery) ..... 5

4. Recreational fishery ..... 11

5. Ecosystem and bycatch issues ..... 11

    5.1. Sharks ..... 11

        5.1.1. NPOA sharks ..... 12

        5.1.2. Blue shark ..... 13

    5.2. Seabirds ..... 14

    5.3. Marine Turtles ..... 15

    5.4. Other ecologically related species (e.g., cetaceans, mobulid rays, whale sharks) ..... 15

6. National data collection and processing systems ..... 16

    6.1. Logsheet data collection and verification ..... 16

    6.2. Observer scheme ..... 17

    6.3. Port sampling programme ..... 19

    6.4. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage billfishes’ fisheries ..... 20

    6.5. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring ..... 20

    6.6. Sampling plans for mobulid rays ..... 20

7. National research programs ..... 20

    7.1. National research programs on blue sharks ..... 20

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF Scientific COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ..... 21

9. LITERATURE CITED ..... 27

## 1. Background/General fishery information

Indonesia is an archipelagic nation located between Asia and Australia, surrounded by two oceans, the Pacific Ocean in the northern part and the Indian Ocean in the southern region. It consists of approximately 17,508 islands and a coastline of 81,000 km. Indonesia has 5.8 million km<sup>2</sup> of marine waters comprised of 3.1 million km<sup>2</sup> of territorial waters (<12 miles) and 2.7 million km<sup>2</sup> of EEZ (12-200 miles). For fisheries management purposes, Indonesian waters are divided into eleven Fisheries Management Areas (FMA). Three of them are located within the IOTC area of competence, namely FMA 572 (Western Sumatera and Sunda Strait), FMA 573 (South of Java to East Nusa Tenggara, Sawu Sea and western part of Timor Sea), and 571 (Malacca Strait and the Andaman Sea).

## 2. Fleet structure

The total number of active fishing vessels operating in the FMAs 572, 573, and high seas area in the Indian Ocean reported to IOTC on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2024 were 567 fishing vessels. It consisted of longline (360), hand line (2), purse seine (205), and seventeen (17) registered carrier/cargo freezers (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Summary of active fishing vessels by size (GT) reported to IOTC on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2024 (Source: DGCF).

Size	Longliner	Hand line	Size	Purse Seiner
10 ≤ GT < 20	3	0	50 ≤ GT < 100	10
20 ≤ GT < 30	34	0	100 ≤ GT < <b>115</b>	5
30 ≤ GT < 50	42	0	<b>115</b> ≤ GT < 200	185
50 ≤ GT < <b>85</b>	103	1	200 ≤ GT < 300	4
<b>85</b> ≤ GT < 200	177	1	≥ 300	1
200 ≤ GT < 300	1	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>

## 3. Catch and effort (by species and fishery)

Prior to 2021, the fishery categorization still used the terminology for vessels with size >30 GT as industrial and ≤30 GT as artisanal. While in 2021, purse seine vessels with size ≥78 GT as industrial, and <78 GT as artisanal. Longline and other fishing vessels with size ≥85 GT as industrial and <85 GT as artisanal (Table 2a). Since 2022, the category of vessels with length overall (LoA) of 24 m and above is determined for purse seine vessels with a minimum size of 115 GT and longline 85 GT. Other fishing vessels categorized the same as longline (Table 2b).

The total catch for four main tuna species, namely albacore, bigeye tuna, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna, in 2023 was estimated 274,601 tons. This number increased by around 3,500 tonnes compared to the previous year. Skipjack tuna remained the main contributor with 182,819 tons or around 67%. Then, followed by yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and albacore tuna with percentage around 23%, 8%, and 2%, respectively (Table 2c).

**Table 2a.** Annual catch by gear and primary tuna species (ALB, BET, SKJ, and YFT) derived from the Indian Ocean from 2018-2021 (on metric tons).

Gear Type	Species	Year					Average MT
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Small longline	Albacore	4,978	3,900	875	1,624	3,109	2,897
	Bigeye	2,155	1,942	2,375	3,457	3,828	2,751
	Skipjack	5,553	2,319	645	4,250	2,567	3,067
	Yellowfin	5,768	7,042	1,735	2,008	7,153	4,741
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18,454</b>	<b>15,202</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>11,339</b>	<b>16,656</b>	<b>13,456</b>
Tuna longline	Albacore	1,421	789	878	2,381	2,231	1,540
	Bigeye	6,147	3,532	2,259	1,933	804	2,935
	Skipjack	1,003	2,249	1,457	1,843	1,019	1,514
	Yellowfin	4,759	2,568	2,525	3,648	3,402	3,380
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>9,370</b>
Danish seine	Albacore	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Bigeye	0	176	258	59	30	105
	Skipjack	0	3,786	3,820	3,773	1,791	2,634
	Yellowfin	0	888	1,288	376	0	510
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>3,249</b>
Gillnet	Albacore	0	97	80	0	6	36
	Bigeye	1,119	1,139	1,340	1,498	771	1,173
	Skipjack	6,023	6,738	10,079	6,954	12,925	8,544
	Yellowfin	1,160	1,603	3,726	3,248	5,594	3,066
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>15,225</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>19,296</b>	<b>12,820</b>
Handline	Albacore	488	578	915	891	2,804	1,135
	Bigeye	2,934	1,778	1,747	5,832	5,465	3,551
	Skipjack	10,168	12,589	26,210	25,127	21,482	19,115
	Yellowfin	7,663	5,254	6,756	8,846	12,702	8,244
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,253</b>	<b>20,199</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>40,696</b>	<b>42,453</b>	<b>32,046</b>
Others	Albacore	0	96	79	9	0	37
	Bigeye	137	1,107	459	2,675	0	876
	Skipjack	16,039	2,695	4,385	9,247	0	6,473
	Yellowfin	5,222	1,879	2,067	3,464	0	2,527
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,398</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>15,396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,913</b>
Pole and line	Albacore	0	34	0	0	31	13
	Bigeye	4	1,344	0	57	381	357
	Skipjack	12,684	1,578	2,131	2,463	3,452	4,462
	Yellowfin	1,371	699	142	697	288	639
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>14,059</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>5,471</b>
Tuna purse seine	Albacore	30	13	0	0	131	35
	Bigeye	9,448	5,116	897	4	1,096	3,312
	Skipjack	43,613	14,203	53,612	6,181	44,888	32,499
	Yellowfin	11,595	5,430	14,719	733	14,349	9,365

Gear Type	Species	Year					Average MT
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>64,686</b>	<b>24,762</b>	<b>69,228</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>60,465</b>	<b>45,212</b>
Small purse seine	Albacore	0	12	0	0	81	19
	Bigeye	0	803	507	4,550	880	1,348
	Skipjack	0	21,682	9,422	59,606	29,820	24,106
	Yellowfin	0	6,912	1,669	15,133	7,554	6,254
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,408</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>79,289</b>	<b>38,336</b>	<b>31,726</b>
Trolling	Albacore	78	85	95	193	1,177	326
	Bigeye	0	1,342	3,983	536	738	1,320
	Skipjack	1,741	11,138	10,090	10,566	8,059	8,319
	Yellowfin	0	2,975	4,397	5,275	5,721	3,674
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>18,566</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>15,696</b>	<b>13,638</b>
Liftnet	Albacore	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bigeye	3	2,125	156	954	189	685
	Skipjack	46	6,301	6,258	4,445	3,751	4,160
	Yellowfin	2,372	5,056	2,459	1,043	342	2,254
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>8,872</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>7,100</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	Albacore	6,995	5,604	2,925	5,099	9,570	6,039
	Bigeye	21,947	20,404	13,980	21,556	14,183	18,414
	Skipjack	96,870	85,277	128,110	134,455	129,754	114,893
	Yellowfin	39,910	40,306	41,483	44,471	57,106	44,655
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165,722</b>	<b>151,592</b>	<b>186,499</b>	<b>205,582</b>	<b>210,613</b>	<b>184,001</b>

**Table 2b.** Annual catch by gear and primary tuna species (ALB, BET, SKJ, and YFT) derived from the Indian Ocean in 2022 (on metric tons).

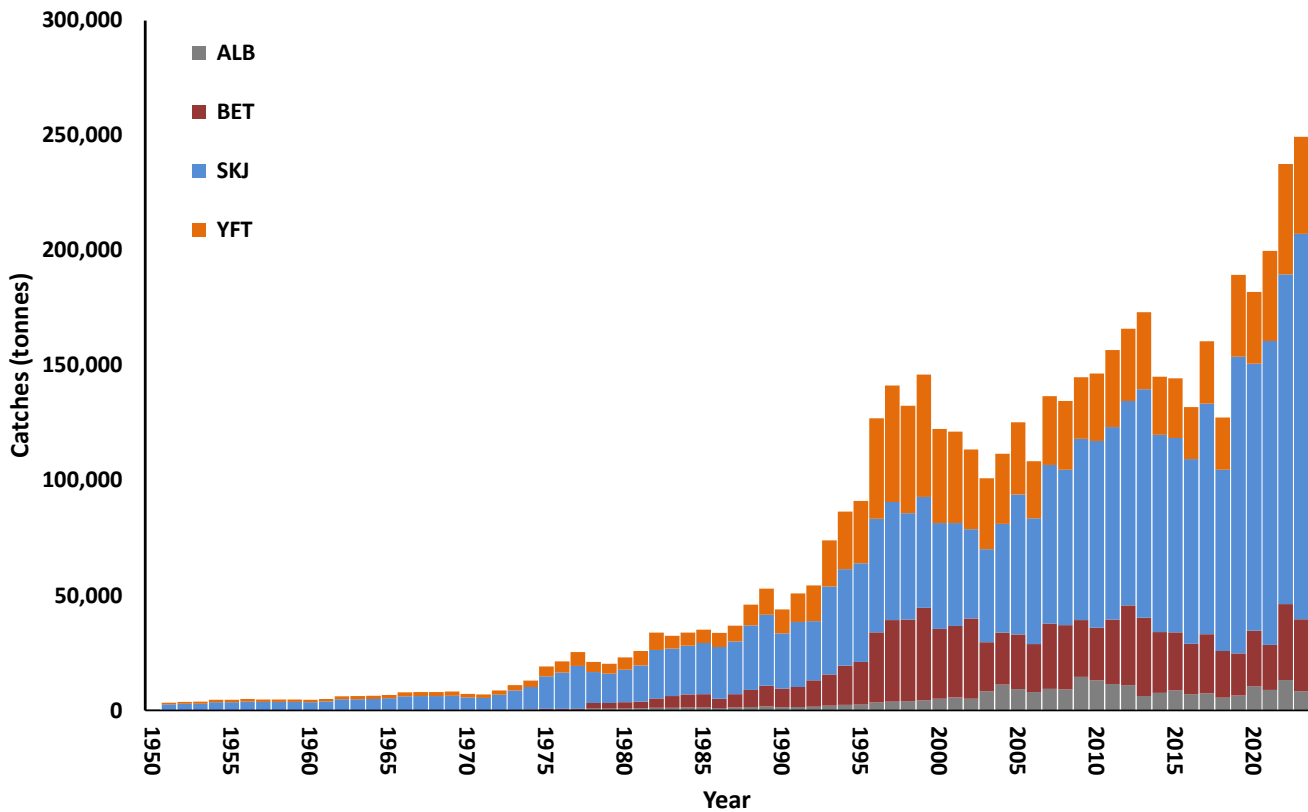
Gear type	Species				Grand Total (MT)
	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	
Small longline	685	942	4,552	1,599	7,778
Drifting longline (up to 1800 hooks)	5,038	4,050	1,513	10,648	21,248
Drifting longline (over 1800 hooks)	498	206	17	593	1,313
Danish seine	289	263	3,417	518	4,487
Gillnet	223	2,685	11,043	2,201	16,153
Offshore gillnet	-	-	-	52	52
Handline	1,968	5,214	22,040	13,017	42,239
Offshore handline	596	814	1,466	950	3,826
Pole and line	5	131	1,300	154	1,590
Tuna purse seine	286	9,819	51,425	13,760	75,290
Small purse seine	278	7,197	48,815	14,513	70,802
Trolling	2,782	812	11,001	8,652	23,247
Liftnet	-	134	2,787	109	3,029
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,648</b>	<b>32,267</b>	<b>159,376</b>	<b>66,765</b>	<b>271,056</b>

**Table 2c.** Annual catch by gear and primary tuna species (ALB, BET, SKJ, and YFT) derived from the Indian Ocean in 2023 (on metric tons).

Gear types	Species				Grand total (MT)
	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	
Drifting longline (up to 1,800 hooks)	194	80	34	195	503
Drifting longline (under 1,800 hooks)	1,399	2,355	5,937	4,479	14,171
Small longline	1,644	2,633	2,861	7,822	14,960
Danish seine	170	9	2,790	530	3,499
Offshore gillnet	-	-	-	29	29
Gillnet	306	804	11,816	2,696	15,622
Handline	1,784	3,390	26,072	13,039	44,285
Offshore handline	1	111	429	175	716
Liftnet	-	74	4,634	754	5,462
Pole-and-line	-	113	637	109	859
Tuna purse seine	38	10,473	72,524	15,231	98,267
Small purse seine	627	803	44,770	9,965	56,165
Trolling line	248	1,666	10,316	7,837	20,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>22,512</b>	<b>182,819</b>	<b>62,861</b>	<b>274,601</b>

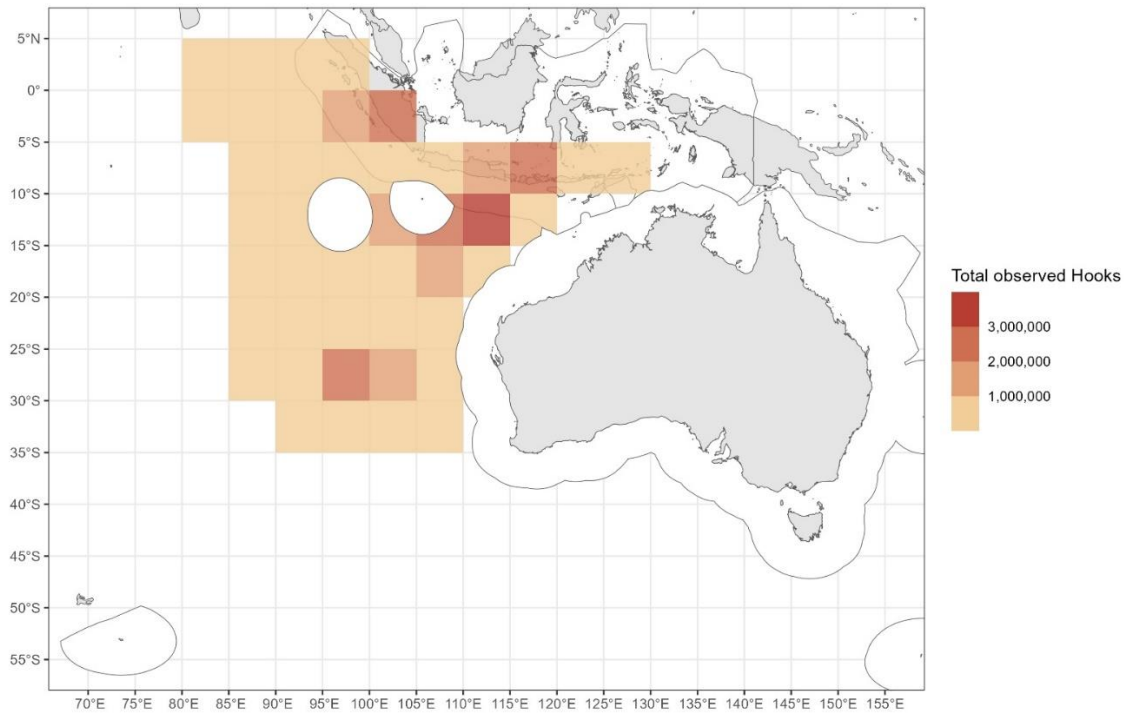
The historical catches of primary tuna species by Indonesian fisheries have shown an increase throughout the entire history of the fisheries. The highest catches were recorded in 2023, with total catches reaching approximately 250 thousand tonnes. Over the past ten years, the catch composition has been dominated by skipjack tuna, which accounted for around 63% of the total tuna catches. This was followed by yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and albacore tuna, with proportions of 18%, 14%, and 5%, respectively (Figure 1).





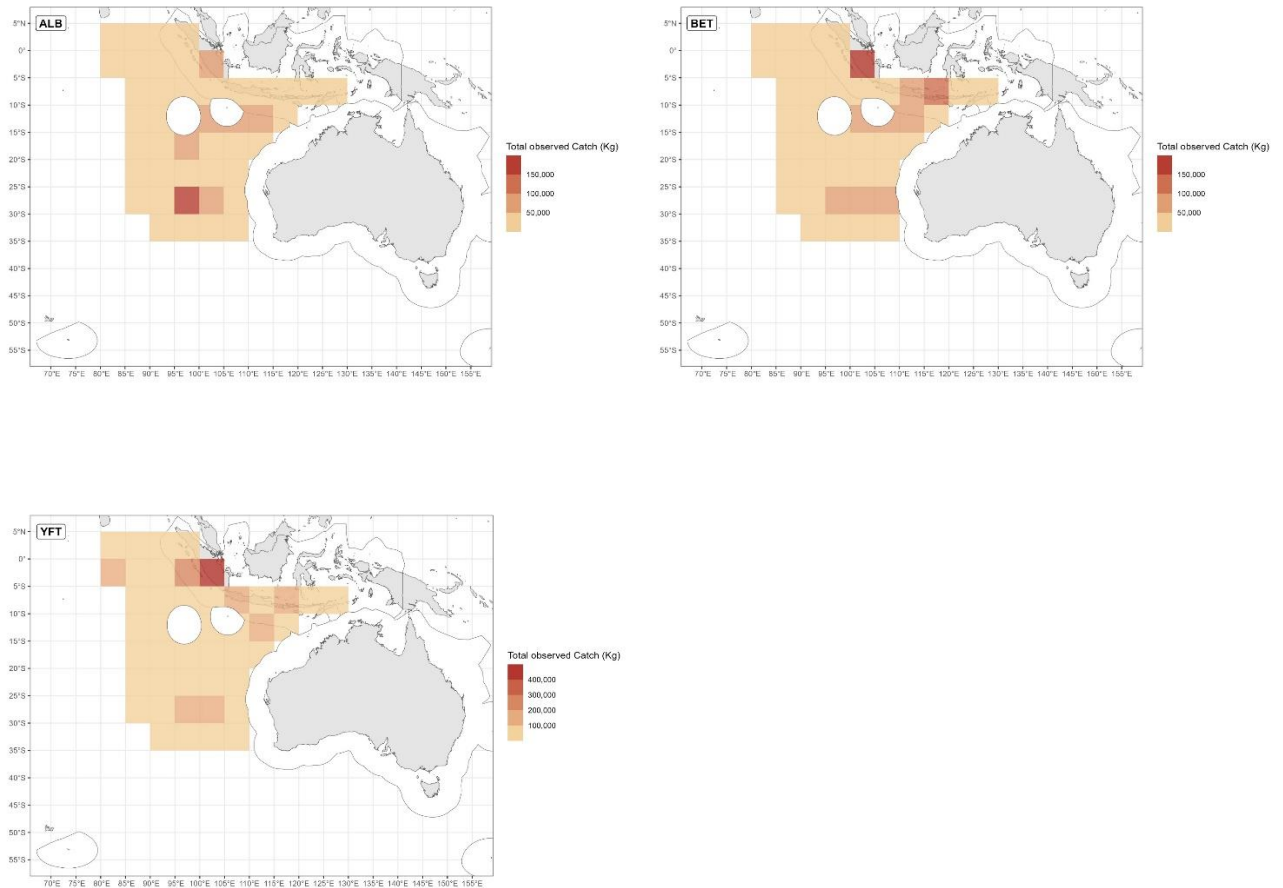
**Figure 1.** Historical annual catch for the Indonesian fisheries by primary tuna species, for the IOTC area of competence for the entire history of the fisheries.

Data collection validation from the e-logbook program showed significant improvement since its implementation in 2018. The distribution of effort (hooks) from longline fleets in 2023 derived from logbook data was concentrated on south of Java, focused mainly between 10°-15°S and 100°-110°E (Figure 2a). The range of effort used was between 500-2500 hooks/set with an average of 1300 hooks/set. The total reported catches from the logbook were 16.37% of the total estimated longline catches submitted.



**Figure 2a.** Map of the distribution of fishing efforts, by Indonesian longline fishery in the IOTC area of competence in 2023, based on logbook data.

Reported of longline catch distribution for three main species of tuna (ALB, BET, and YFT) in 2023 are derived from the logbook data. Sum of catch declared in kilogram (KG). The catch of albacore tuna mainly concentrated between 25°-30°S and 95°-100°E. While bigeye and yellowfin tuna were mainly concentrated in the west coast of Sumatra around 5°S and 100°E (Figure 3a).



**Figure 3a.** Map of distribution of fishing catches, by species for the Indonesian longline fishery, in the IOTC area of competence in 2023, based on logbook data.

#### 4. Recreational fishery

Indonesia currently does not have official records on recreational fishing catch. The Indonesian Fishing Sports Federation (FORMASI), established in 1997, is a member of the International Game Fish Association (IGFA). However, there have been no recent updates on FORMASI's activities. The Indonesian government is primarily focused on assessing and managing commercial fishing but plans to address recreational fishing management in the near future.

#### 5. Ecosystem and bycatch issues

##### 5.1. Sharks

Sharks and rays fisheries management is regulated through Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 58/PERMEN-KP/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, listed explicitly in the section 7 no. 5. It specifies the management measure and conservation of bycatch and ecologically related species in high seas and Indonesian jurisdiction waters. Several activities to raise the fishers' awareness of the importance of shark resource sustainability are workshops, seminars, and producing and distributing posters that prohibit several

key species of sharks to catch. In the framework of fisheries management of sharks and rays in Indonesia, several regulations have been issued, such as ministerial decree No. 18/KEPMEN-KP/2013 and 04/KEPMEN-KP/2014 related to the determination of full protection on whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) and manta rays (*Manta spp.*). Additionally, for the hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna spp.*), the annual catch is based upon quota listed on the Decree of Director General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem number SK.1/KSDAE/KKH/KSA.2/1/2020. Meanwhile, there is also the regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 05/PERMEN-KP/2018 concerning the export prohibition of the whitetip shark.

#### 5.1.1. NPOA sharks

In response to the mandate for the establishment of an international plan of action in terms of conservation and management of sharks and rays by the member of United Nations through Fisheries and Agricultural Organization (FAO), as well as increasing global concern towards sharks and rays sustainability, Indonesia issued the first National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks and rays for 2010-2014. The document outlines strategy and action plan for the sustainability of the entire sharks and rays species. The 2nd NPOA for the period 2016-2020 then also has been issued and implemented as the continuation action plan of the 1st NPOA.

It is managed within those regulations that every fishing vessel that accidentally caught thresher shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, Mobula ray, and whale shark within the RFMOs Convention Area needs to release and report them to the Head of Fishing Port based on the license. The report is in the form of a fishing logbook. The recording of sharks' data is covered by the fishing logbook and monitored by the port inspection and observer program as regulated in the Ministerial Regulation No. 33 of 2021 on the Fishing Logbook, Observer, Inspection, Marking of Fishing Vessels, and the Fishing Crew Governance. It is explained within the regulations that every fishing vessel that violates the regulation will be given an administrative sanction based on the level of violation. Currently, Indonesia is developing the latest Shark NPOA.

As recorded by the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Office (BPSPL), Denpasar during the 2019-2023 period, most of the sharks and rays' carcasses and fins were intended for the domestic market. In 2023, the trade of shark products in Indonesia saw significant shifts compared to 2022. Shark carcass exports experienced a sharp decline, decreasing nearly 90%, while exports of shark fins surged, increasing about four times. Domestically, shark carcass consumption grew by approximately 40%, and demand for shark fins saw nearly three times increase. These trends suggest a growing domestic market for shark products, particularly for fins (Table 3a).

In 2023, Indonesia's shark trade experienced significant changes compared to 2022. Shark carcass exports dropped dramatically, decreasing around 95%, while shark fin exports saw a sharp rise, increasing nearly four times. On the domestic destination, demand for shark carcasses grew by about 20%, and shark fin consumption increased around 2.5 times. These shifts reflect a marked decrease in carcass exports and substantial growth in the domestic market, particularly for shark fins (Table 3b).

**Table 3a.** Summary of trade traffic volume (kg) for carcasses and fins of sharks and rays from Denpasar, Bali for the period 2019-2023 (Source: BPSPL Denpasar).

Destination	Products	Volume (kg)				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Export	Carcasses	183,327	544,125	560,648	137,877	14,413
	Fins	71,756	171,272	247,467	11,947	48,806
Domestic	Carcasses	2,142,094	2,384,508	2,751,298	1,245,305	1,780,694
	Fins	96,392	122,932	49,279	51,964	146,154

**Table 3b.** Summary of trade traffic value (millions) for carcasses and fins of sharks and rays from Denpasar, Bali for 2019-2023 (Source: BPSPL Denpasar).

Destination	Products	Value (millions) - IDR				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Export	Carcasses	6,429	19,304	13,118	4,454	111
	Fins	24,432	24,828	55,784	692	2,639
Domestic	Carcasses	30,697	30,843	30,766	13,300	15,999
	Fins	6,451	10,250	6,134	12,442	4,967

### 5.1.2. Blue shark

The blue shark is the most common bycatch in tuna longline fisheries. Its catch and effort are closely monitored through a scientific observer program, while scientific port sampling and logbook programs are utilized with the sole purpose of monitoring its catches.

According to scientific observer data, blue shark (*Prionace glauca*, BSH) and crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharaj*, PSK) dominated the incidental catch for sharks during 2016-2022. While most blue sharks were retained, crocodile sharks were usually discarded dead (Table 4).

The similar results had also occurred in 2023 where the highest catch was blue shark (*Prionace glauca*, BSH) with total of 155 catches. Followed by silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*, FAL) and crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharaj*, PSK) with 16 and 11 catches, respectively (Table 4a).

**Table 4.** The total observed number of sharks, by species, released/discarded by the Indonesian tuna longline fleet in the IOTC area of competence (2016–2023).

Code	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022			
	N	Retained	Discarded		N	Retained	Discarded		N	Retained	Discarded		N	Retained	Discarded		N	Retained	Discarded		N	Retained	Discarded		N	Retained	Discarded	
			Alive	Dead			Alive	Dead			Alive	Dead			Alive	Dead			Alive	Dead			Alive	Dead			Alive	Dead
PTH	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil	2	nil	1	1	3	2	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
BTH	4	4	nil	nil	3	3	nil	nil	15	13	nil	2	4	3	nil	1	12	1	nil	11	13	13	nil	nil	15	15	nil	nil
CCB	3	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
FAL	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	1	1	nil	12	12	nil	nil	10	10	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	2	nil	3	65	65	nil	nil	nil
OCS	4	4	nil	nil	4	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	6	4	nil	2	2	nil	nil	2	9	7	nil	2	13	6	2	5
CCL	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	3	3	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil
SMA	5	5	nil	nil	39	8	30	1	13	9	nil	4	6	6	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	2	4	4	nil	nil	9	9	nil	nil
LMA	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	5	nil	nil	5	3	2	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	1	1	1	nil	nil
BSH	105	105	nil	nil	184	160	24	nil	300	194	6	100	202	98	nil	104	119	26	nil	93	143	116	1	26	334	287	nil	47
PSK	174	nil	nil	174	84	17	67	nil	148	2	nil	146	119	4	nil	115	25	nil	11	14	66	2	1	63	134	2	84	48
SPL	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TIG	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	3	2	nil	1	4	nil	nil	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	4	4	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil	nil
ISB	nil	nil	nil	nil	39	1	35	3	9	2	nil	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TSK	nil	nil	nil	nil	6	6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
SPY	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	1	nil	1
THR	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
SHK	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

**Table 4a. The total observed number of sharks, by species, released/discarded by the Indonesian tuna longline fleet in the IOTC area of competence in 2023.**

Code	2023			
	N	Retained	Discarded	
			Alive	Dead
ALV	1	1		
BSH	155	149	4	2
BTH	1	1		
FAL	16	14	2	
LMA	1	1		
OCS	3	1		2
POR	2		2	
PSK	11	3	8	
SMA	2	2		
SPZ	2			2

## 5.2. Seabirds

Seabirds' data collection on longline fleets has been continuously monitored through ROS since mid-2005. However, only the last eight years' data are presented. In total, there were 38 incidental interactions with seabirds reported by the observers during observation (2014 – 2022). Data presented limited only for interaction in the area south of 25°S, under IOTC Resolution No. 12/06. Just three categories simplified the identification of seabirds prior to 2017 (B1=Seagull, B2=White Albatross, and B3=Black Albatross). Afterward, the improvement in seabird identification was expected courtesy of a workshop on seabird mitigation measures.

Since 2022, DGCF has been conducting the scientific observer pilot project, as RITF is no longer responsible for carrying out scientific observer activities. There was no interaction reported in the area above 25°S during longline operation in 2022 (Table 5). Mitigation measure on seabirds is regulated through Ministerial Decree 58/PERMEN-KP/2020 and 10/PERMEN-KP/2021 related to mitigation for ecologically related species, including seabirds in which the tori line is obligatory for every vessel operated beyond 25°S (high seas). The identification card for Seabird from IOTC had been translated into Bahasa. In addition, Indonesia already developed NPOA for Seabird back in 2016, and has been reviewed by Birdlife South Africa, with full compliance remarks and obtained green status. There were no seabirds catches in 2023.

**Table 5.** The number of observed incidental interactions of seabirds in tuna longline fishery from 2015-2023 (Source: RITF\* and DGCF scientific observer data)

Code	Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DCU	Shy albatross	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil
PDM	Great-winged petrel	nil	nil	18	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
PTZ	Petrels nei	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	nil	nil	nil	nil
PHU	Sooty albatross	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
PFC	Flesh-footed Shearwater	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	1	nil	nil
USB	Other seabirds	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

\*RITF observer data 2015-2021

### 5.3. Marine Turtles

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 2022, there was no marine turtles catch from the tuna longline fleet (Table 6). 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, through the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has established the Minister Decree No. 65/2022 concerning the Marine Turtles National Action Plan 2022-2024. Indonesia also developed a cooperation with the Coral Triangle countries like Malaysia, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Timor Leste through the 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 the US is also being devised to protect hawksbill turtles migrating from Papua to California. There were no marine turtles catches in 2023.

**Table 6.** The number of observed incidental interactions with marine turtles in tuna longline fishery from 2015-2023 (Source: RITF\* and DGCF scientific observer data)

Code	Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DKK	Leatherback turtle	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil
LKV	Olive-ridley turtle	1	15	5	12	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
TTH	Hawksbill turtle	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TUG	Green turtle	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	2	nil	nil
TTX	Marine turtles nei	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

\*RITF observer data 2015-2021

### 5.4. Other ecologically related species (e.g., cetaceans, mobulid rays, whale sharks)

Whale Sharks have been fully protected according to our law (Ministerial Decree No 4/2014 and No 18/2013), Indonesia have developed particular national action plan documents. For a better implementation of NPOA, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries have issued Minister Decree



No 16/2021 concerning Whale Sharks National Action Plan 2021–2025. Neither marine mammals nor whale sharks were reported to be incidentally caught during that period (Table 7).

In 2023, the highest catch of other ERS was escolar (*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*) with 1,374 catches. Followed by long snouted lancetfish (*Alepisaurus ferox*) and longnose chimaeras (*Rhinochimaera pacifica*) with 791 and 256 catches, respectively (Table 7).

**Table 7.** The number of the observed catches of other ecologically related species in longline fisheries from 2015–2023 (Source: RITF\* and DGCF scientific observer data).

Code	Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
BAR	Barracuda	5	6	nil	2	15	nil	11	9	nil
DOL	Common dolphinfish	7	13	32	11	29	4	15	22	57
DCO	Dolphin	nil	nil	1	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
EIL	Brilliant pomfret	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
HAR	Longnose chimaeras	14	46	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	256
LEC	Escolar	490	353	240	613	550	253	781	621	1,374
LAG	Moonfish	30	60	13	57	38	57	73	177	251
MOX	Ocean Sunfish	2	1	nil	3	2	1	nil	nil	nil
ALX	Long snouted lancetfish	739	693	796	1,760	613	690	1112	527	791
OHR	Other hairtail fish	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
OIL	Oilfish	16	8	24	19	20	5	16	1,367	43
TCR	Pomfret	45	62	42	nil	11	5	14	7	8
TRF	Tappertail ribbon fish	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TST	Sickle pomfret	29	117	105	131	25	18	38	23	59
WAH	Wahoo	63	61	30	74	61	23	85	115	141

\*RITF observer data 2015–2021

## 6. National data collection and processing systems

### 6.1. Logsheet data collection and verification

Fisheries logbook submission is mandatory for all fleets. Fleets above 5 GT were using a simplified fishing logbook, according to Ministerial Regulation No. 28/2023 issued on 1 September 2023. In 2023, there was slight decrease for vessels that submitted logbook in FMA 571 and 572. However, there was significant increase in FMA 573 with additional more than 600 vessels that submitted the logbook or increase around 40% than previous year (Table 8). 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.

**Table 8.** The number of vessels submitted logbook for 2014 – 2023 (source: DGCF).

No	FMA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	571	53	58	24	1	5	115	313	348	323	298
2	572	720	1,202	1,182	639	575	921	903	682	848	719
3	573	1,210	1,031	941	796	713	821	1,144	1,343	1,504	2,116



## 6.2. Observer scheme

The Commission established a programme to monitor transshipment at sea, which applies to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLVs) and carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment at sea. Indonesia's longline fleet was dominated by wooden fishing vessels, including wooden carrier vessels. The exemption for implementing transshipment at sea for Indonesian wooden carrier vessels is still acknowledged as a pilot project. It shall be reviewed every two years by the IOTC Compliance Committee.

The Government of Indonesia has shown its persistent commitment to support the implementation of Resolution 21/02 on Establishing a Programme for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, amended by Resolution 22/02 through the stipulation of relevant national regulations. The resolution is accommodated in the Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2021 on Standards for Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing for the Marine and Fisheries Sector and the Ministerial Regulation No. 33/2021 on the fishing logbook, observer onboard, inspection, testing and marking of fishing vessels, and governance of fishing vessel manning. Technical supports are through relevant monitoring instruments and technical aspects regarding the operation of the carrier vessels.

During the two-year pilot project (2019-2020), paragraphs 20 and 21 of Resolution 19/06 have already been implemented. In 2019, one of the Indonesian wooden carrier vessels listed in Annex V of Resolution 19/06 was authorized to conduct transshipment at sea. In 2020, two vessels listed in Annex V operated on the high seas. The national observers deployed on those vessels had complied with the tuna-RFMO regional observer programme standards and thus had fulfilled the requirements to conduct transshipment at sea.

During the period 2021, from twelve vessels in Annex V of Resolution 21/02, nine vessels were conducting transshipment at sea. In December 2021, Indonesia proposed a replacement of three vessels due to the condition that previous vessels were no longer suitable for transporting tuna products.

In early April 2022, a significant increase in fuel price caused additional added to the operating cost of Indonesian vessels. A sufficient amount of carrier vessels is needed to reduce fuel costs to maintain the quality of fish products especially fresh tuna. Therefore, Indonesia proposed to add five wooden carrier vessels into the annex of the pilot project. During the period 2022, from seventeen vessels in Annex VI of the Resolution 22/02, eleven vessels were conducting transshipment at sea.

In 2023, there were three (3) carrier vessels conducted transshipment both in EEZ and high seas, while 14 vessels conducted transshipment in high seas. There were 35 national observers deployed on board to monitor transshipment at sea.

Indonesia also 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 2022 was 67 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 gillnet, and troll line/hand line (Table 9a-d). Ministerial Regulation No. 33/PERMEN-KP/2021 formally regulates national observers for fishing and carrier vessels, positive progress to secure the government budget for the observer program in the future.

In 2023, there was slight decreased for the number of longline and purse seine trips. However, we started to deploy observers to pole-and-line (Table 9e). We expected to add the number of trips on several gears in the following years.

**Table 9a.** Summary activities of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2023 (gear: longline).

Year	No. Of Obs	No. Of Trips	No. Of Company	Total Day at Sea	Days/Trip	Avg (d/trip)
2014	20	28	13	875	29-135	62
2015	4	5	5	241	31-61	48
2016	6	6	6	289	18-86	57
2017	12	15	13	524	15-108	58
2018	10	10	10	322	9-71	33
2019	6	10	5	348	14-104	36
2020	6	6	6	257	22-104	48
2021	16	16	13	796	18-77	44
2022	9	10	9	493	24-97	49
2023	5	7	5	358	17-116	51

**Table 9b.** Summary activities of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2023 (gear: purse seine).

Year	No. Of Obs	No. Of Trips	No. Of Company	Total Day at Sea	Days/Trip	Avg (d/trip)
2014	3	2	2	11	1-9	2
2015	2	1	1	10	8-15	11
2016	23	18	9	1088	2-240	25
2017	na	na	na	na	na	na
2018	4	20	15	126	8-13	9
2019	10	17	17	345	4-56	20
2020	5	5	5	446	57-116	89
2021	4	4	3	52	6-22	13
2022	21	136	44	943	1-32	7
2023	23	85	6	655	1-64	8

**Table 9c.** Activity summary of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2023 (gear: handline).

Year	No. Of Obs	No. Of Trips	No. Of Company	Total Day at Sea	Days/Trip	Avg (d/trip)
2014	10	70	10	70	1	1
2015	na	na	na	na	na	na
2016	9	9	4	150	8-15	10
2017	24	37	2	734	10-173	11
2018	21	48	38	903	28-78	41
2019	8	9	6	101	8-15	11
2020	2	2	2	51	10-41	26
2021	6	6	6	75	9-20	13
2022	1	264	264	274	1-2	1
2023	1	1	1	63	63	63

**Table 9d.** Activity summary of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2023 (gear: gillnet).

Year	No. Of Obs	No. Of Trips	No. Of Company	Total Day at Sea	Days/Trip	Avg (d/trip)
2014	na	na	na	na	na	na
2015	6	3	3	41	12-15	13
2016	na	na	na	na	na	na
2017	3	3	1	46	14-18	14
2018	3	15	7	31	1-19	1
2019	1	1	1	8	8	8
2020	na	na	na	na	na	na
2021	na	na	na	na	na	na
2022	na	na	na	na	na	na
2023	na	na	na	na	na	na

**Table 9e.** Summary activities of Indonesian ROS in 2023 (gear: pole-and-line).

Year	No. Of Obs	No. Of Trips	No. Of Company	Total Day at Sea	Days/Trip	Avg (d/trip)
2023	3	3	3	32	2-19	11

### 6.3. Port sampling programme

The Port sampling program was conducted regularly at Bena 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, with around 30% loss on average across all species in those years. However, it improved to more than 50% in 2021 onwards (Table 10), followed by an increase in the number of fish sampled (Table 11). Since June 2022 RITF is no longer responsible for this program, and only 6 months (January – June) of port sampling data were collected from Bena port during this year. In 2023, there was no sampling program in Bena Port.

**Table 10.** Coverage percentage of daily tuna and tuna-like species monitoring program based in Bena port 2014-2022.

Year	No. Landed Vessel	No. Sampled Vessel	Sampling Coverage
2014	858	521	60.72%
2015	699	477	68.24%
2016	720	434	60.28%
2017	483	374	77.43%
2018	434	233	53.69%
2019	410	183	44.63%
2020	411	150	37.67%
2021	405	206	50.86%
2022*	144	84	58.33%

\*January-June 2022

**Table 11.** Some weighted samples by species and gear from daily tuna and tuna-like species monitoring based in Benoa Port 2014-2022.

Code	Species	No. fish sampled								
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
ALB	Albacore	27,740	21,648	22,643	21,452	7,641	13,812	9,255	23,738	16,333
BET	Bigeye tuna	40,431	45,039	34,415	25,695	16,247	16,210	11,729	12,997	5,022
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	41,720	17,909	29,229	20,610	22,998	13,147	5,654	9,083	5,273
BUM	Blue marlin	716	780	219	216	82	60	138	330	96
BLM	Black marlin	342	120	111	48	20	20	96	264	32
MLS	Striped marlin	108	115	201	60	36	54	178	374	66
SSP	Short bill spearfish	68	192	337	209	125	1,020	121	323	132
SFA	Indo-Pacific sailfish	383	546	440	391	325	108	209	158	48
SWO	Swordfish	4,177	4,336	2,966	2,318	1,198	2	3,387	8,762	2,066
LEC	Escolar	13,705	9,567	5,201	15,006	1,603	8	3,812	43,060	14,064
OIL	Oilfish	1,120	1,842	1,394	849	349	349	652	1,638	914
WAH	Wahoo	1,776	1,102	913	325	47	229	388	1,375	407
DOL	Common dolphinfish	221	359	445	921	42	459	112	190	133
BSH	Blue shark	2,058	4,732	9,148	8,404	10,055	10,483	12,542	19,219	11,615
MAK	Mako sharks nei	83	124	166	168	227	154	331	386	223
OCS	Oceanic whitetip shark	99	153	66	20	14	1	2	29	2
THR	Thresher sharks nei	2	32	nil	2	nil	2	97	345	97
LAG	Moonfish	6,795	9,709	5,690	4,820	2,970	4,653	3,827	3,726	2,291
BAR	Barracuda	19	15	nil	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

\*January-June 2022

#### 6.4. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage billfishes' fisheries

The catch of striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin, and Indo-Pacific sailfish are closely monitored through logbooks, port sampling at main landing sites, and deployment of observers.

#### 6.5. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring

Scientific observers have been put on gillnet fleets since 2015 (Table 9-d). Despite low coverage, continuity is still the main priority. In addition, scientific port sampling on the gillnet fishery has been conducted since as early as 2012, with Cilacap as the leading monitoring site. Unfortunately, no observation was completed in 2021 due to the Covid-19 outbreak. Nowadays, gillnet targeting tuna is no longer considered an economical option for fishers. Most of them decided to convert to handline, utilize FADs, and upgrade the storage with a refrigerated-type chiller for better quality products (Novianto et al., 2019).

#### 6.6 Sampling plans for mobulid rays

Continuous monitoring on sharks and rays, especially mobulid from small-scale fisheries, will be conducted by collaboration with the associated Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

### 7. National research programs

Research on tuna-like species, billfishes, sharks, and rays in the Indian Ocean has been a national research priority mandated in Indonesia NPOA Tuna. Since 2022, the national research programs were no longer conducted by the Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to these species.

#### 7.1. National research programs on blue sharks

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to blue sharks.

### 7.2. National research programs on billfishes

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to billfishes.

### 7.3. National research programs on sharks

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to sharks.

### 7.4. National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to oceanic whitetip sharks.

### 7.5. National research programs on marine turtles

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to marine turtles.

### 7.6. National research programs on thresher sharks

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to thresher sharks.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION OF Scientific COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Indonesia participates in several IOTC SC working parties. Scientific observer and port sampling program continues to monitor catch and effort of tuna and other ecologically related species to implement scientific Committee Recommendation.

**Table 12.** Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2012 and 2023.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	Conservation and protection of ecologically related species, mainly marine turtles, is governed through Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021. Indonesia have developed particular national action plan documents. For a better implementation of NPOA, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries have issued Minister Decree No. 65/2022 concerning Marine Turtles National Action Plan 2022-2024.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	Conservation and protection of thresher sharks (family Alopiidae) is governed through Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021.
23/06	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7– 9	Conservation and protection of ecologically related species, mainly cetaceans, are governed through Government Regulation No. 7/1999 and Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021.  Report of cetacean interaction monitored through ROS reported into a national report to SC-IOTC annually. However, no incident occurred related to cetacean interaction with tuna fishery.
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks ( <i>Rhincodon typus</i> )	Paragraphs 7– 9	Conservation and protection of Whale sharks ( <i>Rhincodon typus</i> ) are governed through Government Regulation No. 7/1999 and Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021 as well as Ministerial Decree No. 18/KEPMEN-KP/2013.  Indonesia have developed particular national action plan documents. For a better implementation of NPOA, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries have issued Minister Decree No 16/2021 concerning Whale Sharks National Action Plan 2021-2025.  Report of whale sharks' interaction monitored through ROS reported into a national report to SC-IOTC annually.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			However, there are no incidents that occurred related to whales sharks' interaction with tuna fishery.
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	<p>Aside from Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012, which governed the conservation and protection of ecologically related species, Indonesia also issued the first National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks and rays for 2010-2014. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NPOA for the period 2016-2020 then also has been issued and implemented as the continuation action plan of the 1<sup>st</sup> NPOA. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NPOA, however, is still being implemented because in the past years action plan implementation was quite limited due to global covid 19 pandemic that affecting many aspects of action plan implementation including travel restriction, budget cut etc.</p> <p>Report of sharks' interaction monitored through ROS, Port Sampling Program and logbook Fishing vessel and reported through a national report to SC-IOTC annually.</p>
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	<p>Catch and effort are mandatory for vessels above 5 GT, based on Ministerial Regulation No. 33/PERMEN-KP/2021 regarding logbook program and observer scheme, which records commercial fisheries operation onboard.</p> <p>All mandatory data reporting has been submitted annually.</p>
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	All mandatory statistical reporting forms (1RC, 1DI, 1DR, 3CE, 4SF) have been submitted accordingly.
17/05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 6, 9, 11	Aside from Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021, which governed the conservation and protection of ecologically related species, Indonesia also issued the



Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			<p>first National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks and rays for 2010-2014. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NPOA for the period 2016-2020 then also has been issued and implemented as the continuation action plan of the 1<sup>st</sup> NPOA. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NPOA, however, is still being implemented because in the past years action plan implementation was quite limited due to global covid 19 pandemic that affecting many aspects of action plan implementation including travel restriction, budget cut etc.</p> <p>Data submission related to sharks' data 2023 had been submitted to IOTC on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.</p>
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	<p>No specific management measure for blue sharks is issued at present. However, in general, conservation and protection of ecologically related species, including sharks and rays, are governed through Government Regulation No. 7/1999 and Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021.</p> <p>Data submission related to blue sharks 2023 has been submitted to IOTC on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and reported through a national report to SC-IOTC.</p>
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7 – 11	<p>No management measure is specific for billfishes: striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin, and Indo-Pacific sailfish. However, the catches are closely monitored through logbooks and the scientific observer program and port sampling program at main landing sites.</p>
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	<p>All mandatory statistical reporting forms (1RC, 1DI, 1DR, 3CE, 4SF) have been submitted annually.</p>





Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			Improvement of data quality conducted by national validation data workshop twice a year and refreshment program for data field officers conducted annually.
19/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence ( <i>If not provided under Res 21/01 below</i> )	Paragraph 22	<p>To implement IOTC Resolution 19/01, Indonesia shall reduce its yellowfin tuna catch in year 2017 until 2019 as much as 4,346 ton per year. The baseline year for yellowfin tuna catch limit is 2014. The detail methods were attached to the implementation report 2020 which was submitted to the IOTC Secretariat on 7 April 2021 in the attachment 17.</p> <p>Report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels was submitted to the IOTC Secretariat on 11 January 2021 through the letter no. Ref: B.630/DJPT/PI. 110.D1/I/2021 subject the Objection Regarding IOTC Circular 2020-55 on the Implementation of Resolution 19/01 Yellowfin Tuna Allocated Catch Limit for 2021.</p> <p>The latest revision of Indonesian YFT catch limit was accommodated in the IOTC Circular 2023-64 regarding IOTC YFT allocated catch limits for 2024.</p> <p>Currently, Indonesia with assistance from the Secretariat is in the process of reviewing Indonesia's annual catch data for the period 1950-2022 for re-estimating Indonesia's historical catch data for all scientific purposes.</p>
19/03	On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence	Paragraph 11	In general, conservation and protection of ecologically related species, including sharks and rays, are governed through Government Regulation No. 7/1999 and Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			<p>10/PERMEN-KP/2021. In addition, Manta rays (<i>Manta spp.</i>) are fully protected under Ministerial Decree No. 4/KEPMEN-KP/2014.</p> <p>Report of mobulid rays' interaction monitored through ROS reported into a national report to SC-IOTC annually. However, no incident occurred related to mobulid rays' interaction with tuna fishery.</p>
21/01	<p>On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (<i>If not provided under Res 19/01 above</i>)</p>	Paragraph 23	Not applicable
24/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 12	<p>Indonesia has established a scientific observer program according to IOTC resolution 24/04 related to the Regional Observer Scheme (ROS). The number of scientific observers recorded until 2023 was 31 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 gillnet, and troll line/hand line. Ministerial Regulation No. 33/PERMEN-KP/2021 formally regulates national observers for fishing and carrier vessels, positive progress to secure the government budget for the observer program in the future.</p>
23/07	<p>On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.</p>	Paragraphs 3–7	<p>Conservation and protection of ecologically related species, significantly reducing incidental bycatch of seabirds, is governed through Ministerial Regulation No. 12/PERMEN-KP/2012 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No.58/PERMEN-KP/2020 superseded by Ministerial Regulation No. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021.</p> <p>Indonesia had NPOA for Seabird Mitigation Measures since late 2016 and implemented in early 2017.</p>



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## 9. LITERATURE CITED

IOTC (2002). *Field manual for data collection on tuna landings from longliners* (Technical Report IOTC Technical Report 02/02; p. 54 p). Indian Ocean tuna Commission (IOTC).

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