
**Indonesia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian
Ocean Tuna Commission, 2025**



Authors:

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

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INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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, for all fleets other than longline [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2025, final data for the 2023 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2025)	YES 30/06/2025
In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional longline data 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 2025, preliminary data for the 2023 calendar year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2025). REMINDER: 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 2025, final data for the 2023 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2025).	YES 30/06/2025
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	



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. Indonesia's tuna fisheries in five years from 2020 to 2024 with total catches nearly 1.1 million tons. The dominance was skipjack tuna with 64.5% of the total catches. Following yellowfin tuna at 23%, bigeye tuna at 8%, and albacore tuna at 4.5%. For the fishing gears, purse seine vessels led with 27.3% of catches, followed by handline at 20.9% and small purse seines at 18.3%. Neritic tuna catches totalled 850,000 tons during the same period. The leading species in this category was frigate tuna, with 31.3%, followed by bullet tuna at 20.3%, and longtail tuna at 18.7%. For the fishing gears, neritic tuna dominant harvesting from gillnets with 30.1% of the total catch, followed with small purse seines at 21.5%, and handline at 14.4%. Industrial landing ports are regularly monitored through port-based monitoring and observer programs managed by the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF).



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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 km² of marine waters comprised of 3.1 million km² of territorial waters (<12 miles) and 2.7 million km² 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 FMAs 572, 573, and the high seas area of the Indian Ocean shows a consistent increase over the period 2020–2024 across all gear types. Longline vessels increased from 278 units in 2020 to 372 units in 2024, with the most significant growth occurring in the 85–200 GT category. Handline vessels, which initially numbered only 1–2 units, increased sharply to 28 units in 2024, mainly within the 20–85 GT size range. Purse seine vessels also grew substantially from 103 units in 2020 to 270 units in 2024, driven by notable growth in the 115–200 GT and 200–300 GT categories. Overall, these trends indicate a considerable increase in Indonesia's active fishing fleet operating in FMAs 572, 573, and the high seas of the Indian Ocean over the past five years (Table 1a, 1b, 1c).

Table 1a. Number of Longline Vessels Operating in the IOTC Area of Competence, by Size Class (2020–2024)

Size (GT)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
10 ≤ GT < 20	2	3	2	3	2
20 ≤ GT < 30	37	32	33	34	35
30 ≤ GT < 50	36	47	42	42	42
50 ≤ GT < 85	75	97	97	103	101
85 ≤ GT < 200	128	148	161	177	191
200 ≤ GT < 300	0	0	0	1	1
Total	278	327	335	360	372

Table 1b. Number of Handline Vessels Operating in the IOTC Area of Competence, by Size Class (2020–2024)

Size (GT)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
20 ≤ GT < 30	0	0	0	0	5
30 ≤ GT < 50	0	0	0	0	10
50 ≤ GT < 85	0	0	0	1	11
85 ≤ GT < 200	1	1	1	1	2
Total	1	1	1	2	28

Table 1c. Number of Purse Seine Vessels Operating in the IOTC Area of Competence, by Size Class (2020–2024)

Size (GT)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
50 ≤ GT < 100	1	0	2	10	14
100 ≤ GT < 115	4	3	4	5	9
115 ≤ GT < 200	97	103	117	185	233
200 ≤ GT < 300	1	1	3	4	13
≥ 300	0	0	0	1	1
Total	103	107	126	205	270

3. Catch and effort (by species and fishery)

Indonesia's tuna fisheries in five years from 2020 to 2024 with total catches nearly 1.1 million tons. The dominance was skipjack tuna with 64.5% of the total catches (Figure 1). Following yellowfin tuna at 23%, bigeye tuna at 8%, and albacore tuna at 4.5%. For the fishing gears, purse seine vessels led with 27.3% of catches, followed by handline at 20.9% and small purse seines at 18.3% (Table 2a).

Neritic tuna catches totalled 850,000 tons during the same period. The leading species in this category was frigate tuna, with 31.3%, followed by bullet tuna at 20.3%, and longtail tuna at 18.7% (Figure 2). For the fishing gears, neritic tuna dominant harvesting from gillnets with 30.1% of the total catch, followed with small purse seines at 21.5%, and handline at 14.4% (Table 2b).

Table 2a. Annual catch by gear and primary tuna species (ALB, BET, SKJ, and YFT) derived from the Indian Ocean from 2020-2024 (on metric tons).

Gear Type	Species	Year				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Small longline	Albacore	1,948	2,242	1,199	1,833	1,134
	Bigeye	2,089	2,357	1,030	2,181	4,236
	Skipjack	5,915	3,078	983	2,868	4,285
	Yellowfin	4,804	6,807	2,240	8,597	9,948
	Sub-total	14,756	14,484	5,452	15,479	19,602
Drifting Longline (up to 1800 hooks)	Albacore	842	2,026	7,162	4,000	1,418
	Bigeye	554	745	2,334	1,722	1,848
	Skipjack	79	44	282	289	410
	Yellowfin	1,027	3,062	10,343	5,539	4,934
	Sub-total	2,502	5,876	20,121	11,550	8,610
Drifting Longline (over 1800 hooks)	Albacore	137	272	727	654	345
	Bigeye	37	52	107	119	214
	Skipjack	1	1	2	2	0
	Yellowfin	66	54	562	276	364
	Sub-total	241	380	1,397	1,050	923
Danish Seine	Albacore	244	105	148	170	189
	Bigeye	199	87	118	44	-
	Skipjack	3,849	1,965	2,333	2,519	1,972
	Yellowfin	761	326	462	474	439

	Sub-total	5,054	2,483	3,062	3,207	2,601
Gillnet	Albacore	53	81	135	919	467
	Bigeye	1,160	1,586	2,371	8,955	391
	Skipjack	8,091	10,179	11,055	9,046	12,294
	Yellowfin	2,889	4,257	4,025	1,769	2,927
	Sub-total	12,194	16,104	17,585	20,689	16,079
Handline	Albacore	2,295	2,616	2,498	5,309	1,232
	Bigeye	4,004	3,886	4,551	3,310	3,918
	Skipjack	25,676	17,377	16,510	21,971	39,338
	Yellowfin	12,404	13,078	16,031	14,588	16,333
	Sub-total	44,379	36,957	39,590	45,178	60,821
Offshore Handline	Albacore	1	9	514	172	1
	Bigeye	0	2	723	63	3
	Skipjack	4	28	909	257	-
	Yellowfin	2	12	1,675	219	16
	Sub-total	7	50	3,821	711	20
Pole and Line	Albacore	28	16	5		-
	Bigeye	355	167	151	7	61
	Skipjack	7,811	1,795	2,362	749	97
	Yellowfin	2,317	631	541	147	57
	Sub-total	10,511	2,609	3,060	903	216
Tuna Purse Seine	Albacore	20	6	4	191	0
	Bigeye	2,295	3,306	6,859	1,751	4,581
	Skipjack	37,324	39,798	67,487	66,421	33,206
	Yellowfin	3,372	5,490	9,959	8,165	5,814
	Sub-total	43,011	48,601	84,309	76,528	43,602
Small Purse Seine	Albacore	19	12	20	70	109
	Bigeye	506	651	1,012	1,699	467
	Skipjack	24,636	28,716	31,479	41,928	38,637
	Yellowfin	4,227	2,983	5,283	7,720	8,878
	Sub-total	29,389	32,362	37,793	51,417	48,092
Trolling	Albacore	1,070	1,199	3,127	28	27
	Bigeye	1,613	1,277	1,726	632	678
	Skipjack	11,305	8,817	12,324	21,359	10,372
	Yellowfin	4,204	5,184	11,572	5,637	6,188
	Total	18,192	16,476	28,748	27,656	17,264
Lift Net	Albacore	0	0	2	17	0
	Bigeye	268	263	100	144	346
	Skipjack	895	754	1,033	2,523	3,712
	Yellowfin	446	322	294	330	216
	Total	1,609	1,339	1,428	3,014	4,275
Total	Albacore	6,658	8,583	15,540	13,363	4,922

	Bigeye	13,081	14,379	21,081	20,628	16,744
	Skipjack	125,586	112,551	146,759	169,931	144,325
	Yellowfin	36,519	42,208	62,987	53,460	56,114
	Total	181,844	177,722	246,366	257,383	222,105

Table 2b. Annual catch by gear and neritic tuna species (FRI, BLT, COM, GUT, KAW and LOT) derived from the Indian Ocean in 2020-2024 (on metric tons).

Gear Type	Species	Year				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Small longline	Frigate Tuna	435	460	358	165	1,236
	Bullet Tuna	164	174	135	572	114
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	413	472	308	1,892	1,827
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	232	259	182	405	689
	Kawakawa	658	697	541	730	884
	Longtail tuna	679	721	536	1,731	2,100
	Sub-total	2,580	2,783	2,060	5,496	6,849
Drifting Longline (up to 1800 hooks)	Frigate Tuna		3	1	0	0
	Bullet Tuna	0	0	2	0	1
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	58	61	228	158	138
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	32	39	71	60	0
	Kawakawa	0	4	1	5	-
	Longtail tuna	3	39	17	53	0
	Sub-total	93	145	319	277	139
Drifting Longline (over 1800 hooks)	Frigate Tuna					-
	Bullet Tuna					-
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	16	4	12	24	40
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel		0		1	-
	Kawakawa		0			0
	Longtail tuna		0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	16	4	12	25	40
Danish Seine	Frigate Tuna	8,991	3,487	4,591	5,413	5,091
	Bullet Tuna	3,780	1,702	1,842	3,851	3,906
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	7,047	3,019	4,269	3,567	5,907
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	484	208	293	406	416
	Kawakawa	2,271	999	1,053	1,234	2,393
	Longtail tuna	5,679	2,452	3,400	1,195	1,465
	Sub-total	28,251	11,867	15,448	15,666	19,178

Gillnet	Frigate Tuna	13,683	18,918	17,262	19,735	24,112
	Bullet Tuna	1,416	1,999	1,783	3,547	5,639
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	7,500	10,380	9,534	6,836	14,779
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	2,327	3,221	2,954	2,628	2,925
	Kawakawa	6,320	8,747	8,099	6,902	11,301
	Longtail tuna	7,817	10,774	9,914	5,755	9,761
	Sub-total	39,064	54,040	49,545	45,402	68,518
Handline	Frigate Tuna	6,250	5,408	4,999	5,713	12,265
	Bullet Tuna	1,686	1,154	1,021	1,205	1,601
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	4,444	3,979	3,581	4,804	7,195
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	1,529	1,332	1,230	468	1,409
	Kawakawa	5,003	4,435	4,207	2,689	5,071
	Longtail tuna	6,281	5,914	5,746	5,403	6,593
	Sub-total	25,193	22,222	20,784	20,282	34,133
Offshore Handline	Frigate Tuna				0	-
	Bullet Tuna	0	1		1	0
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	0	0	25	1	3
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	0				-
	Kawakawa				3	-
	Longtail tuna		0	22	9	0
	Sub-total	1	1	48	13	3
Pole and Line	Frigate Tuna	863	504	170	958	1,014
	Bullet Tuna	1	1	0		1
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	674	533	133	275	1,118
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	146	85	29		185
	Kawakawa	268	189	41	239	152
	Longtail tuna	629	955	138	150	688
	Sub-total	2,580	2,267	511	1,622	3,158
Tuna Purse Seine	Frigate Tuna	770	143	443	932	1,456
	Bullet Tuna	2,948	3,279	4,828	27,116	8,505
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57	43	73	9	214
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	2		0		3
	Kawakawa	226	155	64	530	5,377
	Longtail tuna	486	441	912	1,817	1,370
	Sub-total	4,488	4,061	6,321	30,403	16,925
	Frigate Tuna	3,159	2,664	4,396	9,687	29,064

Small Purse Seine	Bullet Tuna	9,437	5,764	7,648	19,939	30,277
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	164	160	288	360	3,903
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	83	79	66	62	375
	Kawakawa	676	1,018	1,408	2,572	13,244
	Longtail tuna	1,107	1,692	3,825	18,201	11,905
	Sub-total	14,626	11,377	17,632	50,821	88,768
Trolling	Frigate Tuna	2,956	3,137	2,948	5,862	4,913
	Bullet Tuna	1,339	1,418	1,314	1,074	3,225
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	703	737	712	607	1,559
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	19	25	19	13	138
	Kawakawa	1,371	1,429	1,345	1,611	2,918
	Longtail tuna	1,349	2,211	1,340	1,701	1,469
	Total	7,738	8,958	7,678	10,867	14,222
Lift Net	Frigate Tuna	8,612	4,501	2,765	7,325	8,302
	Bullet Tuna	1,790	1,091	397	3,630	744
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	120	57	70	233	745
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	27	13	7	161	311
	Kawakawa	644	437	179	459	894
	Longtail tuna	1,861	1,150	555	5,553	3,236
	Total	13,054	7,248	3,973	17,361	14,234
Total	Frigate Tuna	45,718	39,225	37,933	55,790	87,454
	Bullet Tuna	22,563	16,581	18,972	60,934	54,015
	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	21,194	19,444	19,232	18,766	37,426
	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	4,880	5,261	4,851	4,203	6,450
	Kawakawa	17,436	18,110	16,937	16,973	42,235
	Longtail tuna	25,891	26,350	26,406	41,570	38,587
	Total	137,683	124,971	124,331	198,236	266,167

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 62% of the total tuna catches. This was followed by yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and albacore tuna, with proportions of 24%, 9%, and 5%, respectively (Figure 1a). For neritic tuna, the catch composition has been dominated by frigate tuna, which accounted for around 34% of the total tuna catches. This was followed by longtail tuna and bullet tuna with proportions of 19% and 16%, respectively (Figure 1b).

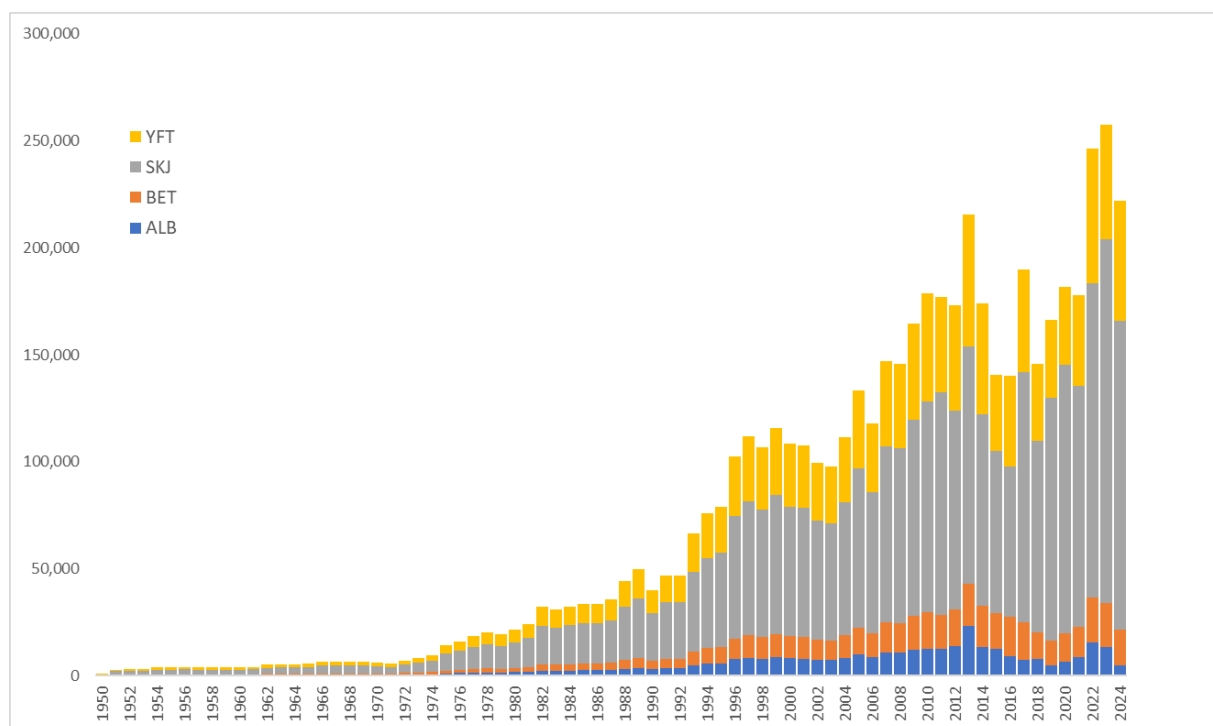


Figure 1a. Historical annual catch for the Indonesian fisheries by primary tuna species, for the IOTC area of competence for the entire history of the fisheries.

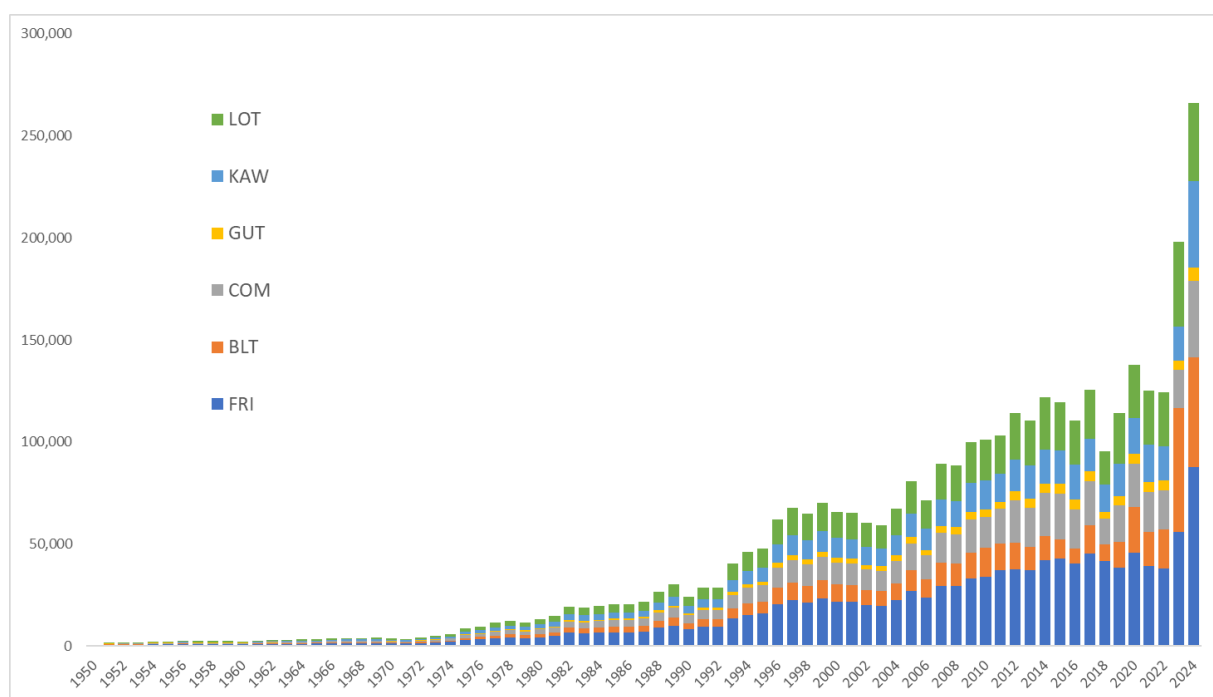


Figure 1b. Historical annual catch for the Indonesian fisheries by neritic tuna species, for the IOTC area of competence for the entire history of the fisheries.

Data collection validation from the e-logbook program showed significant improvement since its implemented in 2018. The distribution of effort (hooks) from longline fleets in 2024 derived from logbook data was concentrated on south of Bali and west of Australia, focused mainly between 5°-10°S and 115°-120°E; and 25°-30°S and 100°-105°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 15.89 % of the total estimated longline catches submitted.

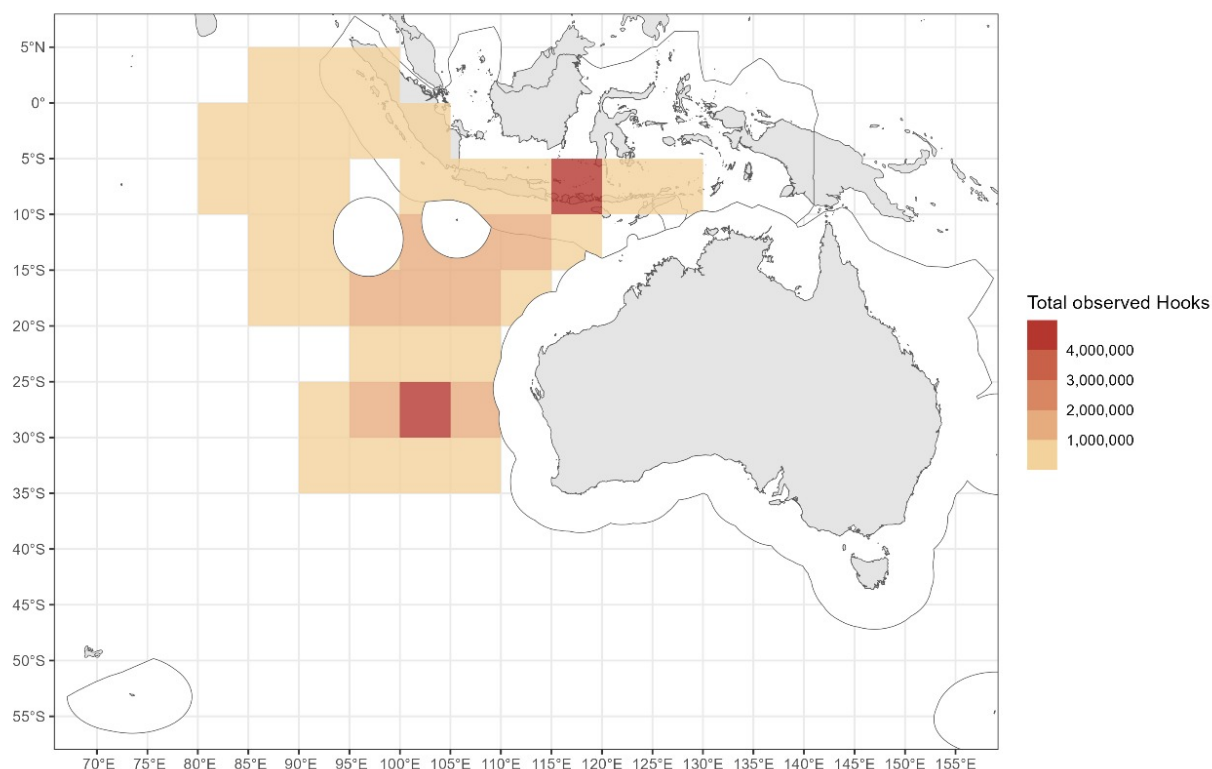


Figure 2a. Map of the distribution of fishing efforts, by Indonesian longline fishery in the IOTC area of competence in 2024, based on logbook data.

Reported of longline catch distribution for three main species of tuna (ALB, BET, and YFT) in 2024 are derived from the logbook data. Sum of catch declared in kilogram (KG). The catch of albacore tuna mainly concentrated between 15°-20°S and 95°-100°E. While bigeye tuna was mainly concentrated in south of Bali with around 5°-10°S and 115°-120°E 5°S and 100°E and yellowfin tuna concentrated in around 25°-30°S and 100°-105°E (Figure 3a).

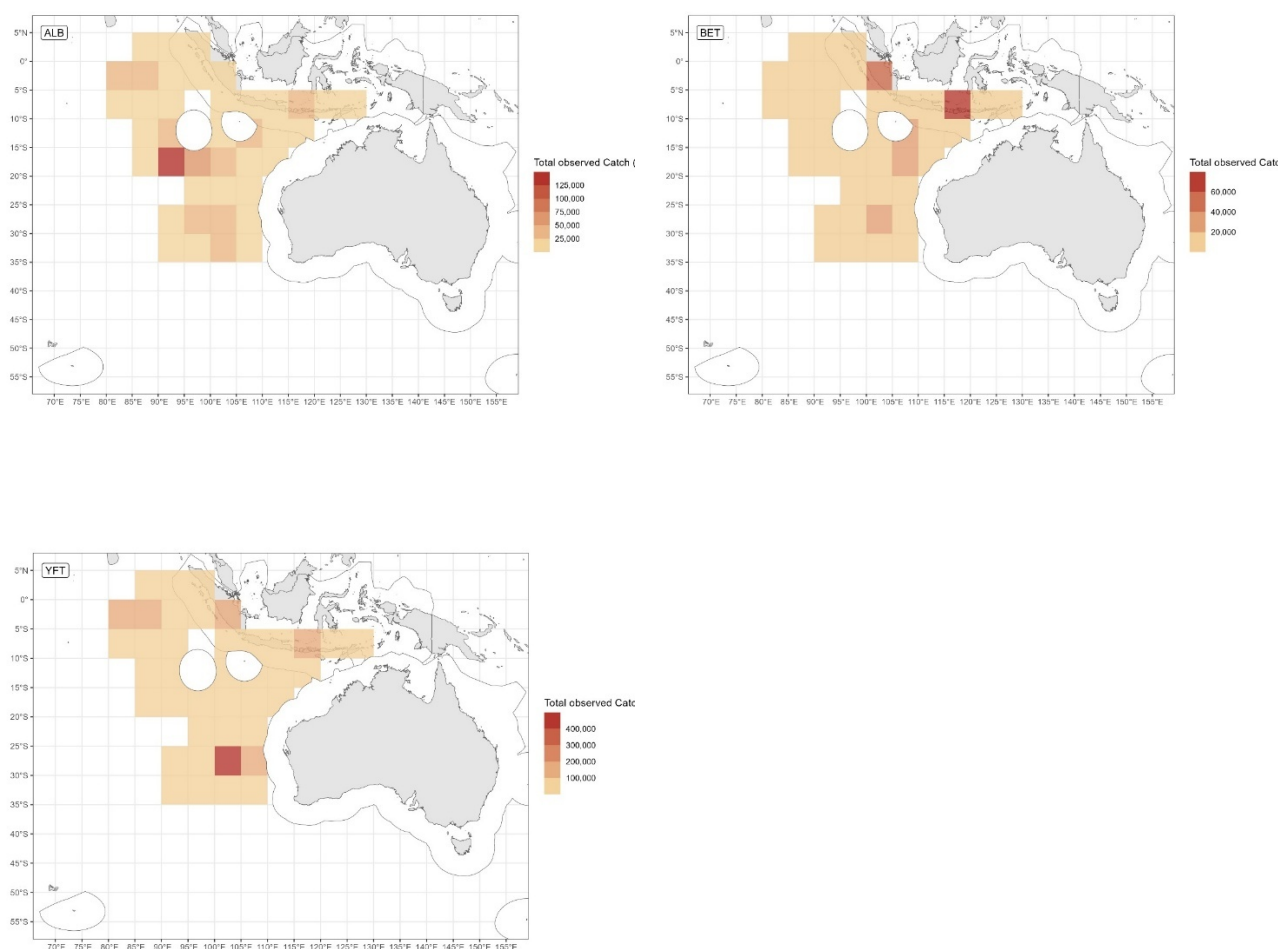


Figure 3a. Map of distribution of fishing catches, by species for the Indonesian longline fishery, in the IOTC area of competence in 2024, based on logbook data.

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.

In 2024, Indonesia's shark trade was decline across both export and domestic markets compared to 2023. Export volumes saw particularly stark reductions, with shark carcasses dropping by 61%, while fin exports dropped by a full 100%. Domestically, the carcass volumes fell by 78%, local fin trade with a 58% decline (Table 3a).

In the same year, the shark trade values (million IDR) showed decreased compared to 2023, amid tightening conservation measures and shifting market dynamics, except carcasses export. While fin exports collapsed entirely by 100%, domestic fin trade also contracted sharply by 73%. Carcasses domestically were dropping 78% (Table 3b).

Table 3a. Summary of trade traffic volume (kg) for carcasses and fins of sharks and rays from Denpasar, Bali for the period 2020-2024 (Source: BPSPL Denpasar).

Destination	Products	Volume (kg)				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Export	Carcasses	544,125	560,648	137,877	14,413	5,550
	Fins	171,272	247,467	11,947	48,806	
Domestic	Carcasses	2,384,508	2,751,298	1,245,305	1,780,694	382,192
	Fins	122,932	49,279	51,964	146,154	60,957

Table 3b. Summary of trade traffic value (millions) for carcasses and fins of sharks and rays from Denpasar, Bali for 2020-2024 (Source: BPSPL Denpasar).

Destination	Products	Value (millions) – IDR				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Export	Carcasses	19,304	13,118	4,454	111	437
	Fins	24,828	55,784	692	2,639	
Domestic	Carcasses	30,843	30,766	13,300	15,999	3,550
	Fins	10,250	6,134	12,442	4,967	1,332

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.

In 2024, longline observer data revealed that shark catches were dominated by blue sharks, followed by crocodile sharks and bigeye thresher sharks. However, the only dominant retained species was the blue shark, with a few crocodile sharks kept and no bigeye thresher sharks retained (Table 4).

Table 4. The total observed number of sharks, by species, released/discarded by the Indonesian tuna longline fleet in the IOTC area of competence (2020–2024).

Code	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024			
	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
PTH	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
BTH	12	1	nil	11	13	13	nil	nil	15	15	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	17	nil	12	5
FAL	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	2	nil	3	65	65	nil	nil	16	14	2	nil	3	3	nil	nil
OCS	2	nil	nil	2	9	7	nil	2	13	6	2	5	3	1	nil	2	3	3	nil	nil
CCL	2	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
SMA	2	nil	nil	2	4	4	nil	nil	9	9	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil	12	3	4	5
LMA	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	1	1	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil
BSH	119	26	nil	93	143	116	1	26	334	287	nil	47	155	149	4	2	171	118	4	49
PSK	25	nil	11	14	66	2	1	63	134	2	84	48	11	3	8	nil	62	6	47	9
TIG	nil	nil	nil	nil	4	4	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
SPY	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
ALV	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
POR	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
SPZ	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
DUS	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	4	3	1	nil

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 (2020 – 2025). 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 2024.

Table 5. The number of observed incidental interactions of seabirds in tuna longline fishery from 2020-2024.

Code	Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
DCU	Shy albatross	nil	1	nil	nil	nil
PDM	Great-winged petrel	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
PTZ	Petrels nei	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
PHU	Sooty albatross	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
PFC	Flesh-footed Shearwater	2	1	nil	nil	nil
USB	Other seabirds	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

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 2022-2025. 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 only one olive-ridley turtle and one loggerhead turtle were caught and released in 2024.

Table 6. The number of observed incidental interactions with marine turtles in tuna longline fishery from 2020-2024.

Code	Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
DKK	Leatherback turtle	nil	1	nil	nil	nil
LKV	Olive-ridley turtle	nil	nil	nil	nil	1
TTH	Hawksbill turtle	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TUG	Green turtle	nil	2	nil	nil	nil
TTX	Marine turtles	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TTL	Loggerhead turtle	nil	nil	nil	nil	1

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 2024, the highest catch of other ERS was escolar (*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*) with 340 catches. Followed by moonfish (*Lampris guttatus*) and long snouted lancetfish (*Alepisaurus ferox*) with 198 and 163 catches, respectively (Table 7).

Table 7. The number of the observed catches of other ecologically related species in longline fisheries from 2020-2024.

Code	Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
BAR	Barracuda	nil	11	9	nil	8
DOL	Common dolphinfish	4	15	22	57	25
DCO	Dolphin	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
EIL	Brilliant pomfret	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
HAR	Longnose chimaeras	nil	nil	nil	256	nil
LEC	Escolar	253	781	621	1,374	340
LAG	Moonfish	57	73	177	251	198
MOX	Ocean Sunfish	1	nil	nil	nil	1
ALX	Long snouted lancetfish	690	1112	527	791	163
OHR	Other hairtail fish	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
OIL	Oilfish	5	16	1,367	43	42
TCR	Pomfret	5	14	7	8	nil
TRF	Tappertail ribbon fish	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TST	Sickle pomfret	18	38	23	59	75
WAH	Wahoo	23	85	115	141	120

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 2024, there was substantial increase for vessels that submitted logbook in FMA 572 with around 6 times compare to that in 2023. However, there was decrease in FMA 571 and 573 (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 – 2024 (source: DGCF).

No	FMA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	571	53	58	24	1	5	115	313	348	323	298	254
2	572	720	1,202	1,182	639	575	921	903	682	848	719	4,145
3	573	1,210	1,031	941	796	713	821	1,144	1,343	1,504	2,116	1,362

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 2024, there were eighteen (18) carrier vessels conducted transshipment at sea. There were 33 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.

In the longline fishery, the observer increased in 2024 relative to 2023. The number of observers deployed increased threefold, as well as the number of observed trips, the number of companies involved, and total day at sea (Table 9a). Purse seine observer deployments dropped to only 1 in 2024 compared to 2023 (Table 9b). There were no observer deployments for handline, gillnet and pole-and-line fishery in 2024 (Table 9c, 9d, 9e).

Table 9a. Summary activities of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2024 (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
2024	21	25	15	1102	18-69	44

Table 9b. Summary activities of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2024 (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
2024	1	1	1	11	11	11

Table 9c. Activity summary of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2024 (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
2024	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 9d. Activity summary of Indonesian ROS from 2014-2024 (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
2024	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 9e. Summary activities of Indonesian ROS in 2023-2024 (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
2024	na	na	na	na	na	na

6.3. Port sampling program

Indonesia no longer conducting port sampling program due to budget constraints. However, there is a plan to continue for port sampling program in the future.

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

Indonesia plan to deploy an observer onboard and electronic monitoring as well in gillnet fishery.

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 Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

Currently there are no national research programmes being implemented which are relevant to Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish.

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 10. 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 2022-2025.
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in	Paragraphs 4–8	Conservation and protection of thresher sharks (family Alopiidae) is governed through Ministerial Regulation No.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
	association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence		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. However, there are no incidents that occurred related to whales sharks' interaction with tuna fishery.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	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 2nd NPOA for the period 2016-2020 then also has been issued and implemented as the continuation action plan of the 1st NPOA. The 2nd 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. Report of sharks' interaction monitored through ROS, Port Sampling Program and logbook Fishing vessel and reported through a national report to SC-IOTC annually.
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	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. All mandatory data reporting has been submitted annually.
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 first National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks and rays for 2010-2014. The 2nd NPOA for the period 2016-2020 then also

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			has been issued and implemented as the continuation action plan of the 1st NPOA. The 2nd 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. Data submission related to sharks' data 2023 had been submitted to IOTC on 30th June 2025.
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	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. Data submission related to blue sharks 2023 has been submitted to IOTC on 30th June 2025 and reported through a national report to SC-IOTC.
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7 – 11	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.
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	All mandatory statistical reporting forms (1RC, 1DI, 1DR, 3CE, 4SF) have been submitted annually. Improvement of data quality conducted by national validation data workshop twice a year and refreshment program for data field officers conducted annually.



Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
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	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. 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/Pl. 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. The latest revision of Indonesian YFT catch limit was accommodated in the IOTC Circular 2023-64 regarding IOTC YFT allocated catch limits for 2025. 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.
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. 10/PERMEN-KP/2021. In addition, Manta rays (<i>Manta spp.</i>) are fully protected under Ministerial Decree No. 4/KEPMEN-KP/2014.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			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.
21/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (<i>If not provided under Res 19/01 above</i>)	Paragraph 23	Not applicable
24/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 12	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.
23/07	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	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. Indonesia had NPOA for Seabird Mitigation Measures since late 2016 and implemented in early 2017.

9. LITERATURE CITED

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