

Summary of Indonesian Compliance and Enforcement Issues for CMMs adopted at WCPFC

The Consortium for Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in Indonesia (“Tuna Consortium”) is a multi-partner group whose partners comprise of Yayasan IPNLF Indonesia (YII), Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI), Fair Trade USA (FTUSA), PT Hatfield Indonesia, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN), Environmental Defence Fund (EDF), Marine Change, and WWF Indonesia. The following partners work in close coordination with industry organizations such as: Indonesian Pole and Line and Handline Fisheries Association (AP2HI), Indonesian Longline Tuna Association (ATLI), a purse seine association (TBD); and government organizations such as: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

This document seeks to provide commentary on adopted CMMs where Indonesia struggles to demonstrate compliance, with guidance to address these measures and obligations through the development and implementation of national policies, collection of higher resolution fishery data, support from the Tuna Consortium. It’s worth noting that many CMMs require National policy change, which in Indonesia is a highly bureaucratic and time-consuming process. Underlying support may require further explanation of this to the Commission and its members to understand the Indonesian context.

The table below is divided by CMM and specific paragraphs, non-compliance issues, outlining measures to be implemented by MMAF and suggested inputs from the Tuna Consortium.

#	CMM / Para. / Status	Non-compliance Issue	MMAF Proposed Procedures	Suggested Tuna Consortium support
CMM 2018-01 “The Tropical Tuna Measure” for BET, YFT and SKJ				
1	CMM 2018-01; para 16 FAD Set Management [PS only] Non-Compliant: 2018	Regulation regarding the prohibition of using FADs in ZEE in July-September as mandated in WCPFC regulations not available yet – currently Indonesia isn’t implementing the FAD closure period for PS fisheries in EEZ waters.	Establish a draft regulation by Director General of the use of FADs in the EEZ region in July-September which has been prepared	Consortium supports the progress of FAD management with provisions to highlight and potentially outline solutions to implement the FAD prohibition periods from July – September every year.
2	CMM 2018-01; para 25 Zone-based Purse Seine Effort Control Priority Non-Compliant: 2017, 2018	Indonesia has not formally established limits for PS effort and/or catches for SKJ, YFT, and BET within EEZ waters, and thus has not notified the Commission in these regards. Catch limit purse seine in ZEEI WPPNRI 716 and 717 need to be based on or is equivalent to data on purse seine effort (fishing days), which have not been established.	Consolidating data with PUSDATIN, PUSRISKAN, Dit. PSDI and the Pacific Community (SPC) to be able to determine estimated effort purse seine data and equivalent catch limit purse seine The equivalent catch limit for Indonesian purse seine in EEZ as	Tuna Consortium members and their partners support data collection for PS fleets operating in AW and EEZ waters to help formulate proper catch limits. Tuna Consortium members to support KKP as needed on mechanisms to establish PS catch limits.

			<p>amount as 68,935 ton. This is a temporary limit and will be revised based on the further estimation. Based on the average composition of the annual catch estimates 2012-2016 for purse seine in IEEZ, each of equivalent catch limit per species for skipjack tuna is 54,817 ton, yellowfin tuna is 13,485 ton and bigeye tuna is 633 ton with a deviation of 20%.</p>	
3	<p>CMM 2018-01; para 35</p> <p>Monitoring and Control: Purse Seine Fisheries (observer deployments)</p> <p>Priority Non-Compliant: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018</p>	<p>Obligation to have 100% observer coverage for purse seine vessels in at least EEZ waters, especially during the closing season of FADs – this has not been fulfilled by Indonesia with references to budget constraints.</p>	<p>Increased observer coverage on purse seine vessels in at least EEZ waters</p>	<p>Tuna Consortium members to target capacity building for observer deployments in PS fisheries operating in EEZ waters.</p>
4	<p>CMM 2018-01; para 41</p> <p>Longline Fishery</p> <p>Priority Non-Compliant: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018</p>	<p>Indonesia unfortunately misses monthly reporting requirements to WCPFC for BET catches from LL fisheries.</p> <p>The BET Longline catch limit in the WCPFC convention area of 5,889 tons has not been utilized optimally with production in 2018 only reached 1,255 tons, and there is uncertainty of the data.</p>	<p>Developing or relocating longline fishing capacity in the WCPFC convention area (ZEEI WPPNRI 716, 717 and the high seas of the Pacific Ocean) in order to maximize quota.</p> <p>Indonesia was unable to provide monthly bigeye catch report to WCPFC in 2018 due to its validation process of data statistics. However, in 2019, Indonesia already started to provide monthly BET catch report on a quarterly basis, based on port sampling, logbook and observer data. Furthermore, those data are subject</p>	<p>Relevant Tuna Consortium members and their partners, support data collection in LL fleets within AW and EEZ waters, and look to revise LL quota to reflect real potential catch volumes or assess sustainable and responsible utilization of unfished quota, or assess whether unfished quota can be utilized in negotiations with other CCMs.</p> <p>Tuna Consortium members implement measures to ensure data is available for RFMOs reporting requirements that are monthly, annually, etc. such as the case for LL fisheries and BET catch.</p>

			to be revised based on validation process for annual catch estimates.	
5	<p>CMM 2018-01; para 50-51</p> <p>Other Commercial Fisheries</p> <p><i>Not Assessed</i></p>	<p>Other Commercial Fisheries include HL, TL, PL and GN, whereas the CMM outlines catch limits for fisheries >2k MT., shall not exceed landed volumes of TT of either the avg. of 2001-2004, or 2004 levels.</p> <p>The catches of the handline in WPPNRI 716 and 717 exceed the catch limit of Other Commercial Fisheries in accordance with the WCPFC provisions, in part due to the absence of data mgmt on the catches of tuna caught in WPP-NRI 716 and 717, whether the catch is from territorial, EEZ or high seas.</p>	<p>In the short term (2020): it is necessary to sort the origin of tuna catches i.e. using data obtained from a fishing e-logbook that has begun to be implemented by the DGCF at the end of 2018, compared to the data from VMS analysis, one data survey (Pusdatin) and research results (BRSDMKP).</p> <p>It was agreed at the last TCC between Australia, NZ, Philippines, Indonesia and SPC to relook at the purpose and wording of this measure, noting reliable catch data isn't available for some CCMs in the reference years, and to come up with a working paper to potentially amend this measure or reconstruct data.</p>	<p>Tuna Consortium works with SPC, Indonesia (and potentially Philippines) to address the purpose of this measure, taking into consideration social-economic impacts to small-scale fishers in coastal communities, the applicability of the current reference years, and suggest new language for alternative measures and reference years with endorsement from SPC.</p> <p>Relevant Tuna Consortium members to support fishery data collection in WPP 716 and 717 in HL, PL and TL tuna fisheries.</p>
6	<p>CMM 2018-01; para 52</p> <p>Data Provision Requirements</p> <p><i>Capacity Assistance Needed</i></p>	<p>The total number of fishing fleets that have the potential to catch tuna in all Indonesian FMAs, including SSF, not well recorded, making it difficult to calculate tuna allocation and harvest strategy determination</p>	<p>DGCF has prepared a Database of Indonesian Vessel Authorized to Fish for Tuna (DIVA-TUNA), integrated with SIMKADA (Province vessel registration portal) data, it needs to be socialised so that all provinces implement SIMKADA.</p>	<p>Promote SIMKADA in the provincial level</p> <p>Tuna Consortium Members support KKP to develop Capacity Assistance application and workplan</p>

<p>CMM 2010-07 Conservation and Management of Sharks <i>[will be replaced with 2019-04 as of Nov 2020]</i></p>				
7	<p>CMM 2010-07; Para 09</p> <p>Implementation [shark finning]</p> <p>Non-Compliant: 2018</p>	<p>“CCMs shall take measures necessary to prohibit their fishing vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, or trading any fins harvested in contravention of this Conservation and Management Measure (CMM)”</p> <p>Scientific data on shark landings across tuna fisheries in Indonesia are incomplete to address the measure.</p> <p>Currently Indonesia still allows for the domestic trade of sharks and shark fins. Although measures exist to protect some shark species, they do not cover the entire list of priority species identified by WCPFC.</p>	<p>Conduct coordination with related agencies to harmonize national regulations with international regulations related to sharks</p> <p>Improved implementation of e-logbooks including SSF, observer coverage and port sampling including ETP interactions – to have higher resolution of tuna fishery data related to sharks.</p> <p>RI has request for Capacity Assistance to improve implementation of e-logbooks, observer deployments, and port sampling.</p>	<p>Consortium members working with fishing companies and industry Associations ensure commitments from these groups to prohibit the practice of shark finning in their supply chains, especially for priority shark species at the RFMO level.</p> <p>Consortium members collecting, or supporting the collection, of fishery data align their programs that help address issues CMM 2010-07 (and soon 2019-04), and regularly submit data to PSDI / BRPL.</p> <p>Consortium members to support KKP to develop <i>Compliance Assistance</i> proposal and work plan.</p>
<p>CMM 2011-04 Conservation and Management of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks <i>[will be replaced with 2019-04 as of Nov 2020]</i></p>				
8	<p>CMM 2011-04 Para 01</p> <p>Oceanic Whitetip Shark [Implementation]</p> <p>Non-Compliant : 2018</p>	<p>Currently, national regulations only prohibit the export of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks. There is no national regulation on the prohibition of fully or partially kept, transhipped, stored, or landed Oceanic Whitetip Sharks.</p>	<p>Management provisions on sharks are based on CITES, whereas this bans the export of OWS.</p> <p>However, Indonesia is in process to revise The Minister Regulation No. 30 year 2012 on fishing in Indonesia fisheries management areas and the Minister Regulation No. 12 year 2012 on fishing in high seas. Provisions regarding bycatch including key shark species according to RFMO</p>	<p>Consortium members will support the drafting and finalization of Minister Regulations protecting key shark species in RFMOs, as well as its implementation with fishery partners.</p> <p>Support species ID and release trainings with fishers and observers</p>

			conservation and management measures have already been accommodated in the draft.	
CMM 2013-08 Conservation and Management of Silky Sharks <i>[will be replaced with 2019-04 as of Nov 2020]</i>				
9	CMM 2013-08 Para 01 Silky Shark [Implementation] Priority Non-Compliant: 2015; 2017; 2018	There is currently no national regulation on the prohibition of fully or partially kept, transhipped, stored, or landed Silky Sharks. The Minister Regulation No. 59 year 2014 as amended by Minister Regulation No. 48 year 2016 on export prohibition on oceanic whitetip shark and hammerhead shark from Indonesia's jurisdiction area to outside Indonesia's jurisdiction.	Conduct coordination with related agencies to harmonize national regulations with international regulations related to sharks Identification of shark fishing status in Indonesia	Consortium members will support the drafting and finalization of Minister Regulations protecting key shark species in RFMOs, as well as its implementation with fishery partners. Support species ID and release trainings with fishers and observers
Other Key Issues				
10	CMM 2014-03; Para 02 Record of Fishing Vessels <i>*Not Assessed</i>	Uncertainty of number of fishing vessels that targeting tuna are fully recorded. "It shall be the responsibility of CCMs to (2) Submit complete vessel record data to the WCPFC Secretariat that meet the structure and format specifications of Att 1, and submit vessel photographs that meet the specifications of Att 2"	Register vessels through Database of Indonesian Vessel Authorized to Fish for Tuna (DIVA-TUNA) system.	Tuna Consortium promotes development of DIVA-TUNA (address any reporting gaps and requirements to RFMOs), as well as SIMKADA at the Provincial level. Consortium ensures compliance with vessel reporting requirements to WCPFC.
11	CMM 2014-06 Harvest Strategies for Key Fishery Stocks in WCPO		Support the development at HS/HCR at WCPFC Ensure IAW HS/HCR are compatible	Advocate for HS/HCR at regional level (MSC certificates may be suspended if not resolved by next year)
12	CMM 2015-06 TRP for Skipjack Tuna		Ensure IAW HS/HCR are compatible	

13	<p>CMM 2018-06</p> <p>Record of Fishing Vessels Authorized to Fish</p>	<p>Uncertainty of number of fishing vessels that targeting tuna are fully recorded.</p>	<p>Register vessels through Database of Indonesian Vessel Authorized to Fish for Tuna (DIVA-TUNA) system.</p>	<p>Tuna Consortium promotes development of DIVA-TUNA (address any reporting gaps and requirements to RFMOs), as well as SIMKADA at the Provincial level.</p> <p>Consortium ensures compliance with vessel reporting requirements to WCPFC.</p>
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* Issue highlighted at MMAF meetings for industry support to register vessels at the RFMO