



## Three-Year Audit Template

### Introduction to the tool

The three-year audit template was developed by FishChoice and is based on the FisheryProgress FIP Review Guidelines and feedback from the FisheryProgress Technical Oversight Committee. The audit template is designed to present key information about the current performance of the fishery and to verify reported progress on [www.FisheryProgress.org](http://www.FisheryProgress.org). **FisheryProgress requires the use of three-year audit template and information must be in English.**

Text in italics provides additional guidance about information that should be included in each section. Text in red provide examples for possible responses.

### Basic FIP information

*Fill in the following table. The management authority is the regulatory authority with fishing management responsibilities; there may be multiple authorities where joint jurisdictional responsibilities occur.*

Target species scientific name and common name	Skipjack Tuna
Fishery location	WCP
Gear type(s)	Pole & Line
Catch quantity (weight)	11,577 ton
Vessel type(s) and size(s)	Catching vessels; fiber/wood; 6 - 97 GT
Number of vessels	75
Management authority	MMAF

## Stakeholder consultation & meetings

Fill in the following table and include a high-level summary of the subjects that were discussed. Additional rows may need to be added or modified depending on number of participants and meetings completed.

Name	Affiliation	Date and Subjects Discussed
Alfian Mutopa, Ilham Alhaq	AP2HI	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>4 - 5 October 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update for data collection for Harvest Strategy Workshop for Tuna Fisheries in Indonesian Archipelagic Waters</li> <li>Identified the current conditions in which several regulations related to limitation on fishing efforts have been available</li> </ul>
Heri, Imam Syuhada	IPNLF	
Fayakun Satria, Anung Widodo, Wudianto, Lilis Sadiyah, Erna, Bayu	MMAF Research Center	
Shinta Yuniarta	YKAN	
Wildan, Timur, Saut Tampubolon	MDPI	
Putuh Suadela, Charlie Abd. Rauf	MMAF	
Janti Djuari, Ilham Alhaq, Prayoga Huda, Meysella Anugerah,	AP2HI	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>23 September 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scope of assessment &amp; timeline</li> </ul>
Jeremy Crawford, Heri, Imam Syuhada, Roy Bealey	IPNLF	
Andy Hough	Independent Consultant	
Janti Djuari, Ilham Alhaq, Heri, Jeremy Crawford, Imam Syuhada	AP2HI, IPNLF	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>28 - 29 August 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>data summary of tuna catch composition for each fishing gear</li> </ul>

## Summary of MSC performance indicator scores

Fill in the likely scoring category (<60, 60-79, ≥80) for each performance indicator (PI) and provide a rationale for the score by referring to the text used in v2.0 of the MSC Standard's scoring guideposts for the related Performance Indicator.

Principle	Component	Performance Indicator	Current Score	Rationale and Justification	
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	Pass (≥80)	<p>There has been no change to the scoring for WCPO skipjack, and the scoring remains harmonised with other certified fisheries.</p> <p>An updated stock assessment for skipjack tuna in the WCPO was undertaken in 2019 (Vincent et al. 2019). This assessment continued to find that WCPO skipjack was not overfished nor subject to overfishing. The next stock assessment update for skipjack is scheduled for 2022.</p>
		1.1.2	Stock rebuilding	NA	
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	Cond 60-79	<p>In line with harmonisation requirements, scoring issue 1.2.1a was scored as having met SG60 requirements but not SG80. The rationale for this score can be found in PNA fishery reports on the MSC website. These rationales are largely based on the lack of a clear linkage between potential catch and allocated effort.</p> <p>Recently, WCPFC CMM 2014-06 was adopted to develop and implement a harvest strategy approach for key fish stocks in the WCPO. The CMM identifies the elements that harvest strategies are to contain including defined operational objectives, TRPs and LRPs for each stock, acceptable levels of risk of not breaching limit reference points, a monitoring strategy, decision rules that aim to achieve the TRP and avoid the LRP, and management strategy evaluation. CMM 2014-06 required the development of a workplan for its implementation, which was first adopted at WCPFC12 (WCPFC 2015, Attachment Y). There have been several revisions to the workplan in</p>

subsequent years. A range of harvest strategy related research was presented and discussed by WCPFC16. WCPFC16 agreed to further workplan changes which delay the implementation of elements of the harvest strategy for skipjack (WCPFC 2019, Attachment H). The updated plan recognises the need for additional time to develop the harvest strategy for the skipjack and yellowfin (WCPFC 2019, Attachment H).

The workplan was further considered at WCPFC17, but discussion was limited due to Covid-19. There were no substantive changes relative to skipjack. WCPFC17 (Attachment H) lists the activities for the latest workplan schedule for skipjack as follows:

2021 Develop management procedures and Management strategy evaluation.

- SC provide advice on performance of candidate management procedures.
- TCC consider the implications of candidate management procedures.
- Commission consider and refine a candidate set of management procedures.

[Develop and implement relevant elements of the monitoring strategy.]

2022 Adopt a management procedure.

In February 2019, MSC accepted a variation request submitted by all relevant fisheries' CABs to align harvest strategy condition timelines for RFMO-managed highly migratory stocks in the MSC programme, including tuna and swordfish. The variation request proposed a 'hard deadline' approach to Principle 1 condition timelines. As a result of the variation request, the accepted deadline for closing harvest strategy conditions for WCPO skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye was 2021. Following a meeting in September 2020, the CABs agreed to follow the MSC's Covid-19 derogation extension to

					<p>timelines for existing fishery certificates by adding six months to the previous 'hard deadline' outcomes, with a new deadline of June 2022. MSC issued a further derogation with the effective date of 28 March 2021 to extend condition timelines on management and information PIs an additional year. The result is that the timelines for milestones on existing relevant conditions are required to be shifted one year forward, and there are no milestones effective for this current year. The March 2021 derogation means that the new deadline for the condition will be June 2023.</p>
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules and tools	Cond 60-79	<p>It remains the case that well-defined harvest control rules are not currently in place and SG80 is not met. The current stock assessment and projections of future stock size indicate that the stock will remain above SSBMSY over the period agreed in the CMM 2014-06 workplan. The CRv2.0 SA2.5.2 a) and SA2.5.3b requirements are met and a score of SG60 is still expected. Specific ongoing actions in WCPFC are outlined for PI 1.2.1 above.</p>
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	Pass (≥80)	<p>Updated information remains available on key aspects of skipjack tuna biology and extensive tagging provides information on stock structure. The tagging data and size composition sampling are key inputs to the MULTIFAN-CL model which provides for estimation of reference points against which stock status can be evaluated and management advice provided. Data on environmental conditions is collected and is known to be important for understanding shifts in the distribution of the stock and the fishery.</p> <p>Other removals from the stock across the WCPO include catches by other WCPFC members, again predominantly by purse seine but also by other fishing gears. Catches by members are required to be reported to the WCPFC.</p>

		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	Pass (≥80)	This aspect has not changed. The skipjack tuna assessment is appropriate for the WCPO stock, accounting for spatial and temporal distributions, using appropriate biological assumptions, and accounting for diverse fisheries. The assessment is appropriate for the generally understood harvest control rules that are being applied and for the range of formal HCRs that are likely to be adopted
2	Primary species	2.1.1	Outcome	Pass (≥80)	The only primary species is expected to be YFT and bigeye tuna (BET). These may both be main in different UoAs. Both species are highly likely to be above their PRI.
		2.1.2	Management strategy	Pass (≥80))	Both YFT and BET have management measures in place or under development at WCPFC. There is no specific strategy affecting primary species catch in P&L vessels, but the highly selective operation of the fishery represents an effective partial strategy that avoids bycatches of other primary species. For P1, Primary and Secondary species, there would not be any unwanted catches – all catches would be utilised.
		2.1.3	Information	Pass (≥80)	Landing data are available for all UoAs from at-sea and portside observers and/or factories showing the percentages of tuna primary species (SKJ, YFT and BET) in the landings.
	Secondary species	2.2.1	Outcome	Pass (≥80)	Catch Species. Improved data collection has identified Frigate tuna as a potential main secondary species in some UoAs (West Papua, Maluku, East Flores). This is a widespread highly migratory species and expected to be above PRI (RBF assessment is expected to confirm this). Also, catches would be at a level which would not affect recovery and rebuilding, if necessary. Although catches may be >10% in some UoAs at some times, the cumulative catch would not be expected to be at a level which

					<p>Bait Species.</p> <p>Again, improved data is now available. Main bait species are sardinella, anchovy species and mackerel scad in some UoAs (Maluku, N Sulawesi, W Flores, E Flores). RBF assessment of all species has been undertaken for similar fisheries in Indonesia and all are low risk.</p>
		2.2.2	Management strategy	Pass (≥80)	<p>Catch Species</p> <p>There is no specific strategy relating to secondary species catch in P&amp;L vessels, but the highly selective operation of the fishery represents an effective partial strategy that limits bycatches to the levels observed (i.e. no main species in most UoAs, modest bycatches in some UoAs at some times).</p> <p>Bait species</p> <p>P&amp;L vessels buy bait from separately operated bagans (stationary fishing stations providing fish for bait or human consumption). Bagans are separately licensed and must be positioned according to license requirements. P&amp;L vessels may also use boke ami lift nets to capture additional bait.</p> <p>It remains unlikely that UoAs (singly) will comprise &gt;30% of total catches from a stock, and so could hinder recovery.</p> <p>No shark-finning has been observed, nor would be expected, on P&amp;L vessels. Catches and bait purchased is utilized – there are not unwanted catches.</p>
		2.2.3	Information	Pass (≥80)	<p>Significantly improved data-gathering has been employed in candidate UoAs. For secondary species this includes port-based sampling, use of at-sea observers, vessel tracking, recording bait purchased from bagans, and bagan locations, and anchored FAD mapping. There is now quantitative information available that is adequate to assess the impact of the</p>

					UoA on the main secondary species with respect to status, or to carry out RBF analyses.
ETP species	2.3.1	Outcome	Pass (≥80)	Observer (and some Port sampling information on landings, mostly relating to potential catches of shark species) is available for the P&L fisheries in each UoA. All show no interaction with ETP species.	
	2.3.2	Management strategy	Pass (≥80)	Existing legislative protection of ETP species and the highly selective operation of P&L fishing vessels will deliver a score of 80 or more. It does not seem necessary to conduct a biennial review of measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of ETP species.	
	2.3.3	Information	Pass (≥80)	Some quantitative information is now available on impacts of P&L fisheries on ETP species. This includes at-sea observer data and Port sampling. The information, combined with other such studies on P&L fisheries, is sufficient to determine the threat posed by the UoAs.	
Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	Pass (≥80)	Two issues are to be considered: the effects of P&L operations on seabed habitats (which will be zero) and the effects of deploying anchored FADs on habitat. FAD locations have now been mapped and this confirms that it is highly unlikely that the anchored FADs would reduce structure and function of commonly encountered habitats to the point where there would be serious or irreversible harm. There is no indication that anchored FADs interact with VMEs.	
	2.4.2	Management strategy	Pass (≥80)	The operational characteristics of the P&L fishery would mean that SG80 at least would be met. FADs are licensed, although controls on FAD numbers are understood to be variable (with legislative reviews currently underway) – this is not, however, expected to lead to serious habitat-related effects.	
	2.4.3	Information	Pass (≥80)	The number and location of FADs associated with each UoA has been mapped in relation to	



					bathymetric zones. Areas of protected habitat are known.
	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	Pass (≥80)	<p>For current tranche of UoAs, no major impacts have been identified in relation to retained species, bycatch, ETP species and habitat. Key ecosystem effects could potentially result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the removals of skipjack and yellowfin tuna within AW</li> <li>possible entrainment of tuna and other species in dense fields of anchored FADs</li> </ul> <p>Given the scale of impacts associated with each of the current tranche of UoAs, none of these are expected to give rise to serious or irreversible harm.</p>
		2.5.2	Management strategy	Pass (≥80)	<p>Management measures described in relation to each ecosystem component are sufficient to address potential impacts. This will be further strengthened with AW management of tuna stocks.</p>
		2.5.3	Information	Pass (≥80)	<p>The main impacts of the UoAs on key ecosystem elements (abiotic drivers such as oceanographic and climatic factors and biotic factors including impacts on food webs/predator-prey dynamics resulting from the removal of top predators (i.e. skipjack and yellowfin tuna) can be inferred from existing information. Additionally, some of the main impacts have been investigated in detail such as the structure and functioning of the pelagic ecosystems that support Pacific tuna fisheries and in some cases their responses to fishing and climate change</p>
3	Governance and Policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	Cond 60-79	<p>WCPFC require that conservation and management measures adopted for areas under national jurisdiction shall be compatible in order to ensure conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in their entirety.</p> <p>SG 60 will be met as there are international agreements in place (via WCPFC) which provide a framework for cooperation to deliver sustainable management. Indonesia is a CMM and cooperates</p>

					<p>with the RFMO to produce scientific advice. However, SG 80 will not be met as this requires organized and effective cooperation with other parties to deliver management outcomes consistent with Principles 1 and 2. For Indonesia AWs this is particularly important as there are no well-defined Harvest Strategy or HCR yet in place for SKJ. There is a sufficiently transparent dispute resolution mechanism which can be considered to be effective. There are formal arrangements that make explicit the requirement to consider legal rights for traditional fishers.</p>
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles and responsibilities	Pass (≥80)	<p>Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all important areas of responsibility and interaction. There is a demonstrated consultation process which regularly seeks and accepts relevant information and demonstrates consideration of the information received. There is a national, of also often local, consultation process which shows opportunity and encouragement for all parties to be involved and facilitates effective engagement.</p>
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	Pass (≥80)	<p>At both regional and national level, there are clearly stated long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC fisheries standard and application of the precautionary approach.</p>
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	Cond 60-79	<p>Short and long-term objectives consistent with outcomes of MSC's Principle 1 and 2 are implicit within the fishery-specific management system. There are also some elements of short- and long-term fisheries objectives explicit within the fishery-specific management system. However, there is not evidence of explicit objectives around stock status</p>

					relative to the target reference point (TRP) both at the CMM and Indonesia AW Harvest Strategy.
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	Pass (≥80)	There are decision making processes within WCPFC and Indonesian Government ministries and agencies which result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives and decisions take account of serious and other important research, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the wider implications of decisions. Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request at regional and national level and explanations are provided for actions and lack of actions.
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	Pass (≥80)	Monitoring, control and surveillance systems have been implemented in the fishery and have demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures or rules.
		3.2.4	Management performance evaluation	Pass (≥80)	At WCPFC level, mechanisms to evaluate key parts of fishery management system are in place through its subsidiary bodies including Scientific Commission and Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) following their established procedures. These committees meet regularly and provide reports on their findings to the Secretariat of the Commission and Commission members through well-established mechanisms. In Indonesia, various mechanisms are in place. Included within these, the newly revised NTMP for 2020-2025 is now in its final stage of adoption through a decree letter from the Minister of MMAF.

## Workplan results

Fill in the following table by reviewing the FIP's workplan and summarizing the key results that have been achieved over the last three years (or since the last audit took place) as a result of the FIP's workplan. Provide an explanation of steps that the FIP participants took in supporting and achieving each result.

Result	Related Action on FisheryProgress	Related MSC Performance Indicator	Explanation
<p>P&amp;L and HL. Support HS development within WCPFC. This requires Indonesian support for actions to develop HS within WCPFC. This is in progress.</p>	<p>Develop harvest strategies and control rules within WCPFC</p>	<p>1.2.1</p>	<p>Advocacy by Indonesia in support of tuna harvest strategy development is undertaken by MMAF.</p> <p>WCPFC16 reviewed the management objectives for tropical tunas contained in CMM 2018-01 and considered that there was no need to review them on an annual basis, but they should be amended as required. The major item to be progressed for skipjack at WCPFC16 was that the Commission adopt a harvest control rule. This was not achieved and WCPFC16 agreed to further changes to the workplan. This update indicates that the workplan was always intended to be a living document and updated as needed. The updated workplan indicates the adoption of a management procedure for skipjack will not occur until 2022 (WCPFC16, 2019, Attachment H).</p> <p>Activities listed in the latest workplan for skipjack are as follows:</p> <p>2020: Develop management procedures and management strategy evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SC provide advice on performance of candidate management procedures;</li> <li>• Technical Compliance Committee (TCC) consider the implications of candidate management procedures;</li> <li>• Commission consider and refine a candidate set of management procedures.</li> </ul> <p>[SC provide, and Commission consider, advice on range of issues pertaining to the formulation of a revised TRP for skipjack.]</p>

2021: Develop management procedures and management strategy evaluation

- SC provide advice on performance of candidate management procedures;
- TCC consider the implications of candidate management procedures;
- Commission consider and refine a candidate set of management procedures.

[Develop and implement relevant elements of the monitoring strategy.]

In September 2021, AP2HI, IPNLF and MDPI also submitted data and participated in the Indonesian Tuna Fisheries Annual Catch Estimation (ITFACE) workshops, hosted by MMAF and SPC, under WCPFC's Western Pacific East Asia (WPEA) program

Around April to August 2021 AP2HI had 297 port sampling data and 18 observer data, was successful to verify, and submitted to the Harvest Strategy team for Tuna Tropis Indonesia by email (attached) and to support them providing data for WCPFC requirements, and the data still analysed for future meetings.

2022: Adopt a management procedure

[Updated stock assessment considered by SC18.]

Client progress:

The client reported that re progressing the development of the harvest strategy framework for key tuna species, Indonesia has actively participated in various meetings, in particular, the 2020 16th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee at which Indonesia engaged in discussing several matters, as indicated by paragraph 206 and 218 of the WCPFC SC16 summary report (WCPFC-SC 2020), as follows:

206. Indonesia inquired in the context of HS implementation, where a TRP is in place, whether different species have different types of TRPs? Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack interact and are caught by the same fisheries — how would the HS work? SPC stated that the work done on HS for skipjack looks at a depletion

based TRP, while albacore uses CPUE to drive the HS. These are two approaches that can be tried: it is certainly possible to use different types of TRP.

218. Indonesia inquired if there was still a chance to change the TRP from the current interim 50% to a lower level, stating that for the 5 depletion rates there is no risk of falling below the LRP. SPC replied that on the basis that the TRP objective represents 2012 effort levels or stock status, the TRP could be 42%, which would be equivalent to the former 50%. This change is based on the improved biological understanding of the stock, and the changed stock status. Indonesia further inquired if SC was in a position to choose a new reference year or set of years, and whether there was a clear scientific reason for choosing year 2012. Some countries (such as Indonesia) have seen an increase in effort; when the TRP is set it needs to be achievable. SPC stated the same logic was being used that produced the prior 50% value. The analysis already captures the increased catch in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam; the 42% TRP would be consistent with those catch levels.

In 2019 and 2020, Indonesia submitted updated information to the SC on progress with the project on implementation of tuna harvest strategies in archipelagic waters reported on at the 1st surveillance audit (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/11389> and <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/11776>).

There have been several revisions to the CMM 2014-06 workplan since it was first agreed. WCPFC16 agreed to further workplan changes which delay the implementation of elements of the harvest strategy for skipjack (WCPFC 2019, Attachment H). A harvest control rule was scheduled to be adopted in 2020 for skipjack and a formal harvest strategy was to be in place in 2021. The updated plan recognises the need for additional time to a) build capacity and a sound understanding of harvest strategy functioning and consequences b) update the skipjack MSE framework in accordance with the 2019 assessment, and c) continue to develop the harvest strategy (WCPFC, 2019, Attachment H).

			<p>The workplan was further considered at WCPFC17, but discussion was limited due to Covid-19. There were no substantive changes relative to skipjack. WCPFC17 (Attachment H) lists the activities for the latest workplan schedule for skipjack as follows:</p> <p>2021 Develop management procedures and Management strategy evaluation.</p> <p>i) SC provide advice on performance of candidate management procedures;</p> <p>ii) TCC consider the implications of candidate management procedures;</p> <p>iii) Commission consider and refine a candidate set of management procedures.</p> <p>Develop and implement relevant elements of the monitoring strategy]</p> <p>2022: Adopt a management procedure.</p>
Support HCR development within WCPFC. This requires Indonesian Support for actions to develop HCR within WCPFC. This is in progress.	Develop harvest strategies and control rules within WCPFC	1.2.2	As for 1.2.1 above
<p><b>First tranche UoAs have successfully undergone MSC assessment.</b></p> <p>Deployed observers on second tranche UoAs: all catches and bait composition</p>	Deploy onboard observers for second tranche UoA	2.2.3	<p>2nd Tranche UoAs and stakeholders have been identified for observer deployments beginning in 2019. There are 9 new observer deployments for April - August 2021 period for PL in the WCPO area. Observer deployments represented around 28% of fishing trips, consistent with target expectations for sample size. Catch compositions indicated 60% of SKJ, 30 - 40% of YFT, with other secondary species BET, KAW, DOL, FRI and RUU (respectively-Each less than 2 percent); with bait comprising of 5 - 13% of total catch. There was one instance of catching a seabird, Diomedea amsterdamensis, which was safely released alive. By the end of 2021, there will be 20 new observers recruited by MMAF, bringing the total number of available onboard observers for deployment in tuna fisheries up to 100 persons. These new observers will have been trained in mid of September 2021, on</p>

			<p>observer data collection protocols, and planned to be deployed before the end of the year</p> <p>Significantly improved data-gathering has been employed in current tranche of UoAs. For secondary species this includes port-based sampling, use of at-sea observers, vessel tracking, recording bait purchased from bagans, and bagan locations, and anchored FAD mapping. There is now quantitative information available that is adequate to assess the impact of the UoA on the main secondary species with respect to status, or to carry out RBF analyses where necessary (noting that similar analyses have all resulted in low-risk evaluations).</p>
<p>Deploy observers on first tranche UoAs: ETP interactions. First tranche UoAs have successfully undergone MSC assessment.</p> <p><u>Deploy onboard observers for second tranche UoAs</u></p>	<p>Deploy observers on second tranche UoAs: ETP interactions</p>	<p>2.3.3</p>	<p>Information has been collected via observers in first tranche UoAs. These have now successfully undergone MSC assessment.</p> <p>For second tranche UoAs, minimizing unwanted catch and ETP interactions for identified 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche UoAs and stakeholders have been identified in the 2019 workplan.</p> <p>AP2HI and IPNLF, with MMAF cooperation, successfully deployed in placement onboard observers onboard during April to August 2021 to see any potential ETPs interaction and has been deployed in 9 trips, there is one ETP interaction recorded that a seabird being caught but it was released safely by the crew.</p> <p>Port sampling data also include ETPs interaction from and for 25 trips deployed around April to August 2021 no significant interaction and no intentional catch of ETPs was observed at the fishing grounds.</p> <p>Data collections has been undertaken according to schedule for the current tranche of UoAs. Some quantitative information is now available on impacts of P&amp;L fisheries on ETP species. This includes at-sea observer data and Port sampling. The information, combined with other such studies on P&amp;L fisheries, is sufficient to determine the threat posed by the UoAs.</p>
<p>Map FAD usage for first tranche UoAs and habitat (or depth</p>	<p>Estimate potential FAD impacts for second tranche UoAs</p>	<p>2.4.3</p>	<p>Adequate information was collected for first tranche UoAs and these have now been successfully assessed against the MSC standard.</p>



<p>as proxy) types and extent. First tranche UoAs have successfully undergone MSC assessment.</p> <p>Estimate potential FAD impacts to habitats for second tranche UoAs</p>			<p>There were 288 FAD locations that have been reported in the 2nd tranche UoAs across the Western and Central Pacific. This information has been submitted to MMAF for further processing and analysis. For example in June 2021, AP2HI submitted it's FAD and vessels data to support the FAD research to BRPL (MMAF Research Institution). Evidence of FAD mapping from companies, captains and suppliers can be shared upon request. .</p> <p>There are 9 new observer deployments for April - August 2021 period for PL in the WCPO area that also collect FAD information on catch for each set, the observer is from MMAF.</p> <p>The research group for FAD has conducted several meetings, such as on 26 - 27 March 2021 which identify some next steps of improvement action.</p> <p>Mapping of anchored FADs has been undertaken according to schedule. The number and location of FADs associated with each UoA has been mapped in relation to bathymetric zones. Areas of protected habitat are known.</p>
<p>Management of local (WPP) populations within sustainable levels (see 5.1). This is in progress.</p>	<p>Develop Harvest Strategies and Control Rules for Indonesian Archipelagic Waters (AW)</p>	<p>2.5.3</p>	<p>MMAF have planned to conduct workshop Technical Data HS Tuna next Oct 2021 and workshop Stakeholders HS in next Nov 2021 to discuss full data 2020 and next planning for HS tuna in IAW.</p> <p>The research group for FAD to help quantify the number of deployed aFADs in Archipelagic Waters (WPP/FMA 713, 714 and 715), has conducted several meetings, such as on 26 - 27 March 2021 which identify some next steps of improvement action. A final report with recommendations for next steps in terms of management implications will be completed by October. In June 2021, AP2HI submitted it's FAD and vessels data to support the FAD research to BRPL (MMAF, Capture Fisheries Research Institution). The result of the FAD research group will be presented at the end of September 2021.</p> <p>In June 2021, MMAF revised it's FAD regulations by enacting Ministerial Regulation No. 18 year 2021 on Auxiliary Gear Deployment which is replacing previous Ministerial Regulation</p>

			<p>No. 26 year 2014 on Fish Aggregating Device. The socialization workshop on the new regulation was conducted on 27th of July 2021.</p> <p>Current stock status assessments for SKJ, YFT and BET (the target and main primary species affected) all indicate populations well above PRI and fluctuating around MSY. Further management work within WPP is being undertaken as described for PI 3.2.1</p>
<p>Estimation of effects of FAD fields on species distributions This is in progress.</p>	<p>Estimate effects of FAD fields on species distribution on second tranche UoAs</p>	<p>2.5.3</p>	<p>MMAF have planned to conduct workshop Technical Data HS Tuna next Oct 2021 and workshop Stakeholders HS in next Nov 2021 to discuss full data 2020 and next planning for HS tuna in IAW. This is discussed further for PI 3.2.1 below.</p> <p>There are 9 new observer deployments for April - August 2021 period for PL in the WCPO area that cover FAD information on catch for each set, the observer is from MMAF new observer. The research group for FAD to help quantify the number of deployed aFADs in Archipelagic Waters (WPP/FMA 713, 714 and 715), has conducted several meetings, such as on 26 - 27 March 2021 which identify some next steps of improvement action. A final report with recommendations for next steps in terms of management implications will be completed by October. In June 2021, AP2HI submitted it's FAD and vessels data to support the FAD research to BRPL (MMAF, Capture Fisheries Research Institution). The result of the FAD research group will be presented at the end of September 2021. In June 2021, MMAF revised it's FAD regulations by enacting Ministerial Regulation No. 18 year 2021 on Auxiliary Gear Deployment which is replacing previous Ministerial Regulation No. 26 year 2014 on Fish Aggregating Device. The socialization workshop on the new regulation was conducted on 27th of July 2021.</p> <p>Mapping of FAD fields has been undertaken as described for PI 2.4.3. As set out in the updated pre-assessment, there is no</p>

			<p>indication of any risk of this to local ecosystem structure or function.</p>
<p>Confirm local compliance levels within each of first tranche UoA First tranche UoAs have successfully undergone MSC assessment.</p> <p>Review national and provincial regulation requirements and the status of second tranche UoAs</p>		3.2.3	<p>Three policy briefs that were submitted to MMAF related to vessel registration for small scale fisheries, FADs, and fishery levies that have had an impact on pole-and-line and handline tuna fisheries are now being addressed at the central government. The first tranche UoA have successfully undergone MSC full assessment process using these data. We therefore consider this issue as complete.</p> <p>Similar information can now be assembled for second tranche UoAs. Compliance report of the fishery is completed which details the status of fishery at the regional and local level</p>
<p>Develop Harvest Strategy for Indonesian AW including defined objectives. This would require development of measures compatible with WCPFC, but enacted By MMAF within Indonesian AW. This is in progress.</p>	<p>Harvest Strategies and Control Rules for Archipelagic Waters</p>	3.2.1	<p>MMAF confirm that well defined short- and long-term objectives, consistent with Principles 1 and 2 and explicit in the management system, will be included in the National Tuna Fisheries Management Plan. The update of this Plan was due to be completed in 2020. Revision has progressed through development and consultation stages. Addressing gaps between national management actions and RFMO requirements is among the priorities of the updated Plan. The updated Plan is currently being revised to meet regulatory formatting requirements, prior to final Ministerial sign-off. The 2015 Plan remains in place until the new revision is promulgated</p> <p>AP2HI, IPNLF and MDPI also submitted data and participated in the Indonesian Tuna Fisheries Annual Catch Estimation (ITFACE) workshops, hosted by MMAF and SPC.</p> <p>MMAF considers three main issues to determine the level of catch commensurate with stock status: fisheries potential, total allowable catch and a licensing system based on allocation. Ministerial Decree 50/2017 includes an estimate of fisheries potential, total allowable catch, and utilization. Utilization is</p>

evaluated as moderate (fishing effort can be increased), full exploited (fishing effort should be maintained) and overexploited (fishing effort should be reduced).

At a stakeholder workshop in 2017, five priority selected management measures were selected as part of the Indonesian AW harvest strategy:

- a. Limit on use of fish aggregating devices
- b. Spatial and temporal closures
- c. Number of fishing days
- d. Number of vessels – limited entry
- e. Total allowable catch limits per fishery management area.

These five priority measures were further discussed at the second harvest strategy implementation workshop held from 30-31 October 2019, and again at the sixth technical and third stakeholders' meetings on the implementation of a harvest strategy for tuna fisheries in AW, held in February and March 2021 respectively. In 2019, stakeholders agreed to implement these management measures pending the full development of the harvest strategy for tropical tuna in AW (WCPFC16-2019-DP20), and this agreement is reiterated in the 2021 stakeholder meeting record. Licenses were a tool identified under (d), to limit vessel entry to the fishery. Additional work on the harvest strategy for Indonesian Archipelagic waters is planned with a workshop scheduled for November 2021.

WCPFC-SC16-2020/MI-IP-24 provided an update on harvest strategies for Indonesian Archipelagic Waters, noting the recommendation to issue no additional fishing permits for vessels >30 GT catching yellowfin and skipjack until the National Tuna Management Plan review is completed. At the audit it was described that this recommendation is implemented such that catch rates are maintained, which led to the number of vessels >30 GT in the fishery shown in the table below. On that basis, it appears the recommendation to not issue additional permits has not been implemented; for the pole and line fishery, there were 19 more vessels >30 GT fishing in 2020 compared to 2019. The

3rd stakeholders meeting recommended that the limit should be formalised in a provision or regulation issued by the Government (documented in the workshop record). Other recommendations relating to limiting entry to the fishery included:

- Implementing a measure to control the number of fishing permits from local governments that catch tuna in FMA 713, 714 & 715, taking into account the 2017 WCPFC stock assessments for YFT and SKJ (given proximity to reference points)
- Considering previous compliance with logbook submission requirements when licences are due for renewal.

Indonesia submitted an information paper to the TCC and SC of WCPFC, on the availability of catch estimates in the “other commercial fisheries” category (WCPFC-TCC16-2020-DP03; WCPFC-SC16-2020/MI IP-18). This paper addressed WCPFC16’s tasking of the SPC, in collaboration with Indonesia, to develop a paper containing all information on the other commercial fisheries of Indonesia to be presented to SC16 for review. The interpretation of paragraphs 50 and 51 of CMM 2018-01 were at the core of this tasking, that is, enabling an assessment of compliance with the purpose of paragraph 51 – to ensure that in other commercial fisheries, the specified catch limits are not exceeded. The paper set out the different sectors of Indonesia’s fleet, identified which may be appropriate to consider in the “other commercial fisheries” category, and difficulties with compiling catch information specific to those versus vessels deemed inappropriate to include in that category. WCPFC16 tasked SC17 and TCC17 to review the information provided and provide advice to inform and facilitate a decision by WCPFC18 on the application of paragraph 51. Indonesia has submitted a catch limit for EEZ purse seine vessels.

MMAF have planned to conduct a workshop on Technical Data HS Tuna in Oct 2021 and workshop Stakeholders HS in Nov 2021 to discuss full data from 2020 and next planning for HS tuna in IAW.

<p>Develop Harvest CR and Tools within Indonesian AW. This would require development of HCR consistent with WCPFC measures but with rules and tools developed for Indonesian AW and applied by MMAF. This is in progress.</p>		3.1.1	<p>This is a component of actions undertaken as outlined in 3.2.1 above</p>
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