

**Template for the Annual Report
to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission**

(Revised at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting: 13 October 2021)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. the EU), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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1 Summary of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Improvements

1.1 Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.

1. National Catch Quota is legally distributed to Association (Directorate General of Capture Fisheries Decree No. 17 of 2022, as per April 25th, 2022).
2. Catch Quota for Association is distributed to their members (quota holders).
3. Catch quota holder submit the list of authorized fishing vessels to catch SBT to DGCF to be registered those vessels into CCSBT Record of Vessels to Authorized to Fish.
4. CDS application system is in place and effectively monitor the process of CDS Verification and Validation since 1 January 2015.
5. DGCF is implementing early warning system in form of regular notifications to quota holders on quarterly basis.

1.2 Future planned improvements

Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

1. Strengthening the implementation of CDS Application
2. Strengthening physical inspection of catch
3. Increasing the coverage level of observer program
4. Strengthening coordination with association
5. Strengthening coordination with other government agencies
6. Updating CDS application system to include the transshipment information

1.3 Progress with actions taken to rectify any non-compliance

Describe actions taken to rectify any non-compliant issues identified in the previous Compliance Committee meeting.

- Indonesia submitted paper CCSBT-CC/2110/19 on implementation of the Indonesia's payback plan on the over catch of 2020 and paper CCSBTCC/2110/20 on implementation of Indonesia's work plan to remain within TAC for 2021.
- Notification to the related Fisheries Association regarding prevention to any fishing activities, in particular areas and time when their SBT catches have reached 90% of the quota.

2 SBT Fishing and MCS

2.1 Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

2.1.1 Catch and allocation

Specify the Effective Catch Limit, carry-forward of quota, total available catch, and attributable catch for the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 1. All figures should be provided in tonnes.

Table 1. Effective catch limit, carry-forward, total available catch, and attributable catch.

| A | B | C | D | E |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Fishing Season | Effective Catch Limit ¹ (tonnes) | Quota Carried Forward to this Fishing Season (tonnes) | Total Available Catch ² (B+C) (tonnes) | Attributable catch ³ (tonnes) |
| January - December 2019 | 1,023 | 1.1 | 1,024.1 | 1,206.034 |
| January - December 2020 | 1,023 | (-181.916) | 841.1 | 1,297.668 |
| January - December 2021 | 1,122.8 | 0 | 1,122.8 | 1,122.715 |

2.1.2 Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector

Specify the allowances and SBT mortality for each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 2. If information on SBT mortality is not available for a particular sector, use the best estimates of catch. All figures to be provided in tonnes.

Table 2. Allowances and SBT mortality for each sector.

| Sector | Commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Sector 1: (Longline) | | Sector 2: (please name) | |
| Fishing season | National allowance | Mortalities (tonnes) | National allowance | Mortalities (tonnes) |
| January - December 2019 | 1,024.1 | 1,084.0 | NA | NA |
| January - December 2020 | 841.1 | 1,239.7 | NA | NA |
| January - December 2021 | 1,122.8 | 1,050.5 | NA | NA |

| Sector continued | Releases and/or discards | | Recreational fishing | | Customary and/or traditional fishing | | Artisanal fishing | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Sector 3: | | Sector 4: | | Sector 5: | | Sector 6: | |
| Fishing season | National allowance | Mortalities (tonnes) | National allowance | Mortalities (tonnes) | National allowance | Mortalities (tonnes) | National allowance | Mortalities (tonnes) |
| January - December 2019 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 122.0 |
| January - December 2020 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 58.0 |
| January - December 2021 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 72.3 |

2.1.3 SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

For the three most recently completed fishing seasons, specify the weight (in tonnes) and number of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing and artisanal fishing) in Table 3. Provide the best estimate if reported data is not available. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For all non-farming sectors, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and towing mortalities. If possible, provide both the weight in

¹ Effective catch limit is the Member’s allocation plus any adjustments for agreed short term changes to the National Allocation. For example, see column 3 of Table 1 at paragraph 87 of the Report of CCSBT 24.

² Total available catch means a Member’s Effective Catch Limit allocation for that quota year plus any amount of unfished allocation carried forward to that quota year.

³ ‘A Member or CNM’s attributable catch against its national allocation is the total Southern Bluefin Tuna mortality resulting from fishing activities within its jurisdiction or control including, inter alia, mortality resulting from: commercial fishing operations whether primarily targeting SBT or not; releases and/or discards; recreational fishing; customary and/or traditional fishing; and artisanal fishing.’

tonnes and the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]) for each sector. Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”.

Table 3. SBT catch (retained and non-retained)

| Fishing Season | Retained and discarded SBT | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Commercial sectors (all weights are in tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| | Sector 1 (Longline) | | Sector 2 (please name) | | Sector 3: Recreational sector | | Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector | |
| | Retained SBT | Non- Retained SBT | Retained SBT | Non- Retained SBT | Retained SBT | Non- Retained SBT | Retained SBT | Non- Retained SBT |
| January - December 2019 | [11,583] | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | [1,252] | 0 |
| January - December 2020 | [13,021] | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | [556] | 0 |
| January - December 2021 | [11,729] | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | [734] | 0 |

Note: SBT catch in individuals

2.1.4 The number of vessels in each sector

Specify the fishing season and number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 4.

In cases where vessel numbers are not able to be provided, specify the best estimate.

Table 4. Vessels by Sector

| Fishing season | Number of vessels | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Commercial sectors | | Sector 3: Recreational sector | Sector 4: Customary/artisanal sector |
| | Sector 1 (Longline) | Sector 2 (please name) | | |
| January - December 2019 | 110 | NA | NA | 40 |
| January - December 2020 | 123 | NA | NA | 32 |
| January - December 2021 | 123 | NA | NA | 26 |

2.2 Monitoring catch of SBT

2.2.1 Daily logbooks

- i. If daily logbooks are not mandatory, specify the % of SBT fishing where daily logbooks were required.

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.33/2021 concerning the fishing logbook, observer on-board, inspection, testing and marking of fishing vessel, and governance of fishing vessel manning.

- a. Fishing vessels above 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a fishing logbook (using eLogbook).
- b. Fishing vessels up to 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a simplified fishing logbook.
- c. The simplified logbook filling process can be carried out on a fishing vessel or on land after landing the fish, then submitted to the harbourmaster at the fishing port, the fishing logbook officer, the fishing port authority, or the fishermen centre authority.

- d. Simplified Filling of Fishing Logbook data includes basic Gear information, Number and Type of Catch Fish, and Fishing Location (Grid Area); and
- e. Explain the data flow starting from device preparation for the eLogbook application to the analysis and reporting process to MKP once a year.

In 2021, there were 265 Indonesia fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels with 84,53% already implemented the fishing logbook. Meanwhile in 2020, there were 250 Indonesia fishing vessels registered in the CCSBT Record of Authorised Vessels with 69,6% already implemented the fishing logbook.

- ii. Specify whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance.
Yes, the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan.

2.2.2 Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)

- i. If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc) then, for each reporting method, specify if it was mandatory, and if not, specify the % of SBT fishing the reporting method covered.
None

2.2.3 Scientific Observers

- i. Provide the percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed in the three most recently completed fishing seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, and domestic fleet) in Table 5. The unit of effort should be hooks for longline and sets for purse seine.

Table 5. Observer coverage of SBT catch and effort

| Fishing season | Longline | | Sector 2 | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | % effort obs. | % catch obs. | % effort obs. | % catch obs. |
| January - December 2019 | 0.56 | 0.69 | NA | NA |
| January - December 2020 | 0.29 | 0.10 | NA | NA |
| January - December 2021 | 0.90* | 1.20* | NA | NA |

*) Provisional data (subject to be revised)

- ii. Specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between Members.
 - a. Generally, scientific observer program has complied with CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards.
 - b. There was no exchange of observers with other countries.

2.2.4 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

For the most recently completed fishing season for Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT specify:

- i. Was a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution in operation?
According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2019 concerning the fishing vessel monitoring system, Indonesian fishing vessels above 30 GT or operating in the high seas are mandatory to install VMS on-board, while for fishing vessels up to 30 GT are not mandatory to be installed with VMS.
- ii. If a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was not in operation, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement.
Indonesian Fishing Vessel Monitoring System was in full operation.
- iii. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that were required to report to a National VMS system:-
1) FVs: 210 vessels
2) CVs: 11 vessel
- iv. The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that actually reported to a National VMS system:-
1) FVs: 209 vessels (1 vessel was not active in 2021)
2) CVs: 10 vessels (1 vessel was not active in 2021).
- v. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.
None
- vi. In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive.
None
- vii. A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken.
None

2.2.5 At-sea inspections

Specify the coverage level of at sea inspections of SBT authorised fishing vessels by Member's patrol vessels during the most recently completed fishing season (e.g. the percentage of SBT trips inspected).

None

2.2.6 Authorised vessel requirements

Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Appendix 1, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.

None

2.2.7 Monitoring of catch of SBT from other sectors (e.g. recreational, customary, etc)

Provide details of monitoring methods used to monitor catches in other sectors.

Monitoring of catch of SBT from other sector has not been conducted. Other fisheries sector which may associate with catch of SBT may include individual recreational fishing and or other artisanal fishery using hook and line operated in relatively deep sea water around coast line.

2.3 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

Not applicable for Indonesia

- i. Specify the percentage of the tows that were observed and the percentage of the transfers of the fish to the farms that were observed during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 6.

Table 6. Observer coverage of towing and transfer to and between farms

| Fishing season | Observer coverage of tows (%) | Observer coverage of transfers (%) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (e.g. April 2019 – March 2020) | | |
| | | |
| | | |

- ii. Provide updates on plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring.

2.4 SBT transshipment (in port and at sea)

In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

- i. The quantities and percentage of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the three most recently completed fishing seasons in Table 7.

Table 7. SBT transshipment (in port and at sea)

| Fishing season | Kilograms of SBT transhipped at sea | Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea | Kilograms of SBT transhipped in port | Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| January - December 2019 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| January - December 2020 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| January - December 2021 | 65,820 | 6.74% | NA | NA |

NA: Data Not Available

- ii. The list of the tuna longline fishing vessel with Freezing Capacity (LSTLVs) registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the most recently completed fishing season.

| CCSBT Registration Number | Vessel list of transshipment at sea |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FV04897 | BANDAR NELAYAN 123 |
| FV04895 | BANDAR NELAYAN XXI |
| FV06202 | CAHAYA MAKMUR I |

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| FV05995 | JIMMY WIJAYA 15 |
| FV06166 | MUTIARA 1 |
| FV05912 | MUTIARA 11 |
| FV06167 | MUTIARA 2 |
| FV06168 | MUTIARA 3 |
| FV06169 | MUTIARA 5 |
| FV06170 | MUTIARA 6 |
| FV06171 | MUTIARA 7 |
| FV06172 | MUTIARA 8 |
| FV05870 | MUTIARA 9 |
| FV06528 | NUSANTARA 268 |
| FV06472 | TUNAS JAYA I |

Note: Data is subject to be revised

- iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the most recently completed fishing season.
The observer report for at-sea transhipments during the 2021 fishing season has been submitted to the IOTC.

2.5 Port Inspections of Foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels (FVs/CVs) with SBT/SBT Products on Board

For the three most recently completed **whole calendar years**, provide information about the number of landing/ transhipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/ transhipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected in Table 8.

Table 8. Port inspections of foreign FVs and CVs with SBT/SBT products on board

| Calendar year | Foreign Flag | No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations (that occurred) | No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations Inspected | No. of Landing/ Transhipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| 2019 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2020 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2021 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | TOTAL NUMBER | | | |

2.6 Monitoring of trade of SBT

For the most recently completed whole calendar year or fishing season:

- i. Record the calendar year/ fishing season.
1 January - 31 December 2021
- ii. Provide the percentage of landings of SBT that were inspected.

100%

- iii. Provide the percentage of exports of SBT that were inspected.

100%

- iv. Provide the percentage of imports of SBT that were inspected.

None

2.7 Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8⁴ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

All landing reported according to CDS procedure (100%)

3 Changes to sections in Annex 1

If this is not the first year of completing Annex 1, list any sections of Annex 1 that have changed since the previous year.

- 1 Monitoring catch of SBT Daily Logbook (i, vii, viii), Scientific Observers (ii) and VMS (i).
- 1.2 SBT Transshipment (a) i.
- 1.5.1 SBT Exports (a)
- 1.5.3 SBT Markets (a)
- 2 Additional Reporting Requirements Ecologically Related Species (a) i, iii and (c) i

⁴ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that “Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation.”

Annex 1. Standing items: details of MCS arrangements used to monitor SBT catch in the fishery

1 Monitoring catch of SBT

Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch is allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery is monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary).

Complete the table below to provide details of methods used to monitor catching in the fishery.

Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 1.1 of this Annex).

| Monitoring Methods | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Daily log book | <p>Specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Whether this was mandatory. <i>Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.33/2021 concerning the fishing logbook, observer on-board, inspection, testing and marking of fishing vessel, and governance of fishing vessel manning.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fishing vessels above 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a fishing logbook (using eLogbook). b. Fishing vessels up to 5 (five) GT must be equipped with a simplified fishing logbook. c. The simplified logbook filling process can be carried out on a fishing vessel or on land after landing the fish, then submitted to the harbourmaster at the fishing port, the fishing logbook officer, the fishing port authority, or the fishermen centre authority. d. Simplified Filling of Fishing Logbook data includes basic Gear information, Number and Type of Catch Fish, and Fishing Location (Grid Area); and e. Explain the data flow starting from device preparation for the eLogbook application to the analysis and reporting process to MKP once a year. ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc): <i>shot by shot</i> iii. What information on ERS is recorded in logbooks: <i>species and number</i> iv. Who are the logbooks submitted to⁵: <i>Harbour Master of fishing port</i> v. What is the timeframe and method⁶ for submission: <i>prior to catch landing</i> vi. The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information: <i>Actual inspection</i> vii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: <i>Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.33/2021. Logbook information will be considered as one of requirements for port clearance.</i> |

⁵ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

⁶ In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>viii. <i>Other relevant information</i>⁷: <i>Logbook application systems was developed in 2012. E-monitoring by using e-logbook for vessels above 30 GT started running in November 2018. Based on the current regulation E-Logbook is implemented to gradually substitute the paper based logbook for vessel above 5 GT.</i></p> |
| <p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p> | <p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Whether this is mandatory. None</i> ii. <i>The information that is recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS): None</i> iii. <i>Who the reports are submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)⁵: None</i> iv. <i>What is the timeframe and method⁶ for submission: None</i> v. <i>The type of checking and verification that is routinely conducted for this information: None</i> vi. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: None</i> vii. <i>Other relevant information</i>⁷: <i>None</i> |
| <p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p> | <p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data: annual workshop catch verification (observer report and VMS data used to validate data from logbook and CDS as well), involving scientist, technical staff and enforcement unit as well as other related units within MMAF.</i> ii. <i>What information on ERS is recorded by observers: geographical location, species, number of fish, condition at capture, condition at release, total number of hooks, and other information as required by ERSWG data exchange.</i> iii. <i>Who are the observer reports submitted to: Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries (scientific observer program) and Director of Fish Resources Management (national observer program)</i> iv. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports: 14 days and 7 days after fishing trip (RITF and DGCF respectively)</i> v. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort): strengthening collaboration with tuna long line association in order to increase the coverage level</i> |

⁷ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

| | |
|--|--|
| VMS | <p>i. For Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT provide references to applicable legislation and penalties:-</p> <p><i>According to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2019 concerning the fishing vessel monitoring system, Indonesian fishing vessels above 30 GT or operating in the high seas are mandatory to install VMS on-board, while for fishing vessels up to 30 GT are not mandatory to be installed with VMS.</i></p> |
| Other (for example, use of electronic monitoring etc.) | |

1.1 SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

Not applicable for Indonesia

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality).

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-

(c) For “a” and “b” above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(d) Other relevant information⁷

1.2 SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments in port. This should include details of:

- i. Flag State rules for and names of:
 - designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and
 - foreign ports where in-port transshipments of SBT are prohibited: *None*
The national regulation stipulated that Indonesian fishing vessel and carrier vessel must land the catches in domestic fishing port in accordance with their license
- ii. Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transshipments of SBT (include % coverage): *None*
- iii. Information sharing with designated Port States: *None*

⁸ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

- iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped: None*
 - v. *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form): None*
 - vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: None*
 - vii. *Other relevant information⁷: None*
- (b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments at sea. This should include details of:*
- i. *The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:*
 - *Ministerial Regulation No. 58/2020 on Capture Fisheries Business Chapter XIII on the transshipment at sea*
 - *Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2021 on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 Concerning Standards of Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licenses in the Marine and Fisheries Sector.*
 - ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:*
 - *Captain needs to submit transshipment plan electronically to the head of fishing port in Indonesia and the RFMO Secretariat by filling out the transshipment declaration within 24 hours prior to the transshipment.*
 - *The transshipment shall be monitored by observer on board from the RFMOs or eligible based on RFMO standard.*
 - *Captain needs to fulfill and submit the transshipment declaration electronically that has been authorized by the parties involved. It should be submitted to the head of fishing port in Indonesia within 15 (fifteen) days after the transshipment has taken place.*
 - iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form): Directorate General Capture Fisheries c.q Directorate of Fish Resources Management manages CCSBT CDS documents. Fishing port authority collects CDS documents from fishing vessels operators, exporters and importers and submits the documents to the Directorate of Fish Resources Management on a quarterly basis.*
 - iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:*
 - *Ministerial Regulation No. 58/2020 on Capture Fisheries Business Chapter XIII on the transshipment at sea*
 - *Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2021 on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 10/2021 Concerning Standards of Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licenses in the Marine and Fisheries Sector.*
 - v. *Other relevant information⁷: None*

1.3 Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/SBT Products on Board

This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment. Only information for landings/transhipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

- (a) *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry: There is an update regulation regarding the list of designated ports for PSM implementation, which is Ministerial Decree No. 52 Year 2020. The new list of designated ports as follow: Oceanic Fishing Port of Nizam Zachman – Jakarta, Oceanic*

Fishing Port of Bitung – North Sulawesi, Oceanic Fishing Port of Bungus – West Sumatera, Benoa Port – Bali.

- (b) *Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports: As stated in Chapter IV Article 8 (point 3) of Ministerial Regulation No. 39 year 2019 that Prior notification has to be transmitted to the Port State no later than 7 X 24hrs before entry the port.*

1.4 Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- (a) *Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT: There is no rule for designated port of landing of SBT, however SBT is only landed in Bali and Jakarta for domestic product*
- (b) *Inspections required for landings of SBT.
Inspection of catch landing on port by fisheries inspectors does not exclusively for SBT but for tuna species at random basis. Inspection procedure of fishing vessel which landing of catch on port is undertaken in accordance with Director General Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries No. 12/PERDJPSDKP/2017 concerning Technical Guidelines for Surveillance of Fishing Vessel*
- (c) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species: None*
- (d) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed: following CDS procedure*
- (e) *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form): CDS is submitted by company to government validator through CDS application system for data verification and validation*
- (f) *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: Director General of Capture Fisheries Decree No. 8 year 2014 concerning guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme*
- (g) *Other relevant information⁷: None*

1.5 Monitoring of trade of SBT

1.5.1 SBT Exports

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- (a) *Inspections required for export of SBT:
100% inspected by internal quality control of individual company and Fish Quarantine and Inspection Agency*
- (b) *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species: None*
- (c) *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported: Following CDS procedures*
- (d) *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form): Submitted by company to government validator through CDS application system for verifying the data prior to sign the CDS form*

(e) Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: *Director General of Capture Fisheries Decree no. 8 year 2014 on Guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme*

(f) Other relevant information⁷: *None*

1.5.2 SBT Imports

Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

There was no import of SBT in 2021

(a) Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT: *None*

(b) Inspections required for imports of SBT: *None*

(c) Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species: *None*

(d) Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form): *None*

(e) Reference to applicable legislation and penalties: *None*

(f) Other relevant information⁷: *None*

1.5.3 SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market: *All fresh grade SBT are exported, and while non fresh grade SBT sold to processing company before to be exported (export after landing domestic product).*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements): *following CDS Procedures*

(c) Other relevant information⁷: *None*

1.6 Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

2 Additional Reporting Requirements Ecologically Related Species

(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-
 - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
Indonesia has conducted a workshop related to by-catch mitigation especially in longline fishery. Based on observer report, the observed vessels already implement mitigation measures for seabird.
 - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*

Indonesia have been issued several regulations in line with the RFMO's recommendations in order to conserve and manage sharks and rays incidental catch from longline and other fisheries as follows:

- a. Ministerial Regulation No. 58/PERMEN-KP/2020, chapter XIV related to management and conservation of by-catch and ecologically related species (ERS) on tuna fisheries.
- b. Ministerial Decree No. 18/KEPMEN-KP/2013 related to conservation of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) superseded by Ministerial Decree No. 16/KEPMEN-KP/2021 concerning on the national plan of action for conservation of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) for the year 2021- 2025.
- c. Ministerial Regulation No. 5/PERMEN-KP/2018 concerning on export prohibition of whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna spp.*).
- d. Government Regulation No. 7/1999 related to full protection of sawfish (*Pristidae sp*)
- e. Ministerial Decree No. 4/KEPMEN-KP/2014 related to full protection of manta rays (*Manta sp*).
- f. National plan of action for shark and rays (has been established since 10th October 2010, and renewed every 5-year period).

- *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations: Indonesia has established National Plan of Action for marine turtles 2016-2020. Workplan were focus to identified areas of critical habitats, such as migratory corridors, nesting beaches, and Inter-nesting and feeding areas were identified. Information related migration corridors, nesting beaches, and critical habitats for marine turtle as well as mitigation measures to reduce mortality when interact with fishing operation had been provided. Currently the government of Indonesia is still in the process to review the National Plan of Action for marine turtles.*

ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁹ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species¹⁰ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*

- *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area: Yes*
- *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area: Yes*
- *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area: Yes*

iii. *Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*

- *CCSBT¹¹: The data has been regularly collected and reported to the CCSBT Secretariat (i.e., ERSWG data exchange)*
- *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area: The data has been regularly collected and reported to the IOTC Secretariat (i.e., Form 1DI, Form 3CE, Form 4SF, Form IRC, etc.)*
- *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area: The data has been regularly collected and reported to the WCPFC Secretariat through the annual report part 1.*
- *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area: None*

(b) *Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:*

⁹ *Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: <https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/bycatch-mitigation>.*

¹⁰ *Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.*

¹¹ *Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.*

1. *Prohibition of using shark line and shark finning onboard*
2. *Circle hook for Sea Turtle*
3. *IOTC resolution 2012/06 (Night setting with minimum deck lighting and line weighting)*

(c) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- i. *Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year):*
Inspection by surveillance officer, report from observer on board, port sampling program
- ii. *Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:*
Species identification, length/weight, geographical location, condition when caught and release, and sex.

Appendix 1. CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfil in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities anymore;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.