

INDONESIA
Annual Report to the Ecologically Related Species
Working Group (ERSWG)
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MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES OF INDONESIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CAPTURE FISHERIES

JAKARTA
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1. Introduction

Southern bluefin tuna is generally caught by longliner. Fishing season starts from August up to April every year, while May up to July catch tend to decrease. Most of Indonesia longliner operates at the Indonesia Fisheries management Area No. 572 and at the CCSBT Statistical Area for Catch Documentation Scheme Number 1 and Number 2, but there are few vessels fishing at the Number 8 and Number 9. Eventhough Indonesia is one of the SBT exporting country, but actually the main target species for Indonesia tuna longliner are mainly bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. The landing places for SBT are Jakarta Fishing Port, Cilacap Fishing Port (Central Java), Bena Port (Bali) and Pelabuhanratu Fishing Port (West Java).

2. Review of SBT Fisheries

a. Fleet Size and Distribution

There are 209 Indonesia longliner are authorized to fish SBT as per 22 March 2012. All vessel have been included in the CCSBT Record of Fishing Vessel. Fleet size distribution can be described as the table 1 below:

Table 1 : Tuna Longliner Fleet and Distribution by Size (GT)

No	Range of GT	Number
1	<50	
2	51 – 100	
3	101 – 200	
4	201 – 300	
5	301 – 500	
6	501 – 800	
	Total	209

b. Distribution of Catch

During the CCSBT Scientific Committee Meeting in Bali 2011, it was indicated in the National Report (revised version) that Indonesia annual catches of SBT totally about 467,878 Kgs. The total catch of SBT was landed during 2010 as shown in the table 2 below :

Table 2 : Total Catch of SBT by Weight (Kgs) in 2010

MONTH	WEIGHT (KGS) BALI	WEIGHT (KGS) IN JAKARTA	WEIGHT (KGS) IN PALABUHANRATU PORT	WEIGHT (KGS) CILACAP	TOTAL WEIGHT (KGS)
January	29,328	-	-	250	29,578
February	46,883	2,193	3,889	3,019	55,984
March	29,611	2,606	-	5,861	38,078
April	13,634	4,659	-	-	18,293
May	2,227	10,277	-	-	12,504
June	13,437	11,750	-	-	25,187

July	920	7,971	-	-	8,891
August	70,107.4	6,684	-	-	76,791
September	21,859	2,837	-	-	24,696
October	63,069	-	-	-	63,069
November	56,856	-	-	205	57,061
December	57,661	-	-	85	57,746
TOTAL	405,592	48,977	3,889	9,420	467,878

As additional to the 2010 annual catch that has been reported during the Scientific Meeting at Bali, there are 5,376 Kgs that not incorporate in the report. Therefore the total 2010 annual catch of Indonesia (revised) totally 473,254 Kgs. The detail of monthly catch during 2010 as shown in the table 3 below :

Table 3. Total Catch of SBT by Weight (Kgs) in 2010 (revised)

MONTH	WEIGHT (KGs) BALI	WEIGHT (KGs) JAKARTA	WEIGHT (KGs) PALABUHANRATU PORT	WEIGHT (KGs) CILACAP	TOTAL WEIGHT (KGs)	Additional catch (BALI)	TOTAL WEIGHT (KGs) (Revised)
January	29,328	-	-	250	29,578	-	29,578
February	46,883	2,193	3,889	3,019	55,984	2,153	58,137
March	29,611	2,606	-	5,861	38,078	-	38,078
April	13,634	4,659	-	-	18,293	-	18,293
May	2,227	10,277	-	-	12,504	-	12,504
June	13,437	11,750	-	-	25,187	-	25,187
July	920	7,971	-	-	8,891	-	8,891
August	70,107.4	6,684	-	-	76,791	-	76,791
September	21,859	2,837	-	-	24,696	-	24,696
October	63,069	-	-	-	63,069	2,121	65.190
November	56,856	-	-	205	57,061	0,651	57.712
December	57,661	-	-	85	57,746	0,451	58.197
TOTAL	405,592	48,977	3,889	9,420	467,878	5,376	473,254

In 2011, Indonesia provisional annual catches of SBT for January – September 2011 about 412,104 Kgs, while the catch data for October – December 2011 is being in the process of elaboration. The temporary total catch of SBT was landed during 2011 as shown in the table 4 below

Tabel 4: Indonesia CCSBT Catch Monthly Report of Southern Bluefin Tuna 2011 (January – September 2011)

Month	Jakarta (Weights/Kg)	Bali-Benoa (Weights/Kg)	TOTAL (Weights/Kg)
January 2011	106	47.449	47.555
February 2011	648	52.390	53.038
March 2011	3.109	81.178	84.287

April 2011	296	66.351	66.647
May 2011	7.050	47.150	54.200
June 2011	10.830	3.917	14.747
July 2011	23.127	20.180	43.307
August 2011	33.436	2.757	36.193
September 2011	-	12.130	12.130
October 2011	-	-	-
November 2011	-	-	-
December 2011	-	-	-
TOTAL	78.602	333.502	412.104

3. Fisheries Monitoring for Each Fleet

Indonesia has undertaken data collection of ERS from the scientific observer program implemented in 2005 - 2010. Total catch of ERS as described in table 5 below:

Table 5. Catch Data of *Ecologically Related Species* of Indonesia Tuna Longliner

Species	Tahun Observasi					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Black Albatross	0	0	9	0	0	0
Other Seabirds	0	0	7	25	1	0
Leatherback Turtle	0	1	0	0	0	0
Olive Ridley Turtle	0	3	2	11	2	8
Loggerhead Turtle	1	0	1	2	2	0
Hawksbill Turtle	0	4	3	0	3	0
Green Turtle	0	1	0	0	7	0
Blue Shark	79	473	433	236	91	76
Pelagic Thresher Shark	7	25	6	0	22	5
Bigeye Thresher Shark	5	15	12	13	4	5
Tiger Shark	0	0	3	4	1	0
Hammerhead Shark	1	1	9	0	6	1
Spinner Shark	0	16	35	4	10	0
Sandbar Shark	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oceanic Whitetip Shark	0	2	14	4	12	15
Mako Shark	5	22	39	31	24	2
Shortnose Spurdog Shark	9	35	63	34	22	0
Crocodile Shark	37	119	37	106	148	261
Common Blacktip Shark	1	3	0	0	0	0

Silky Shark	0	35	8	1	22	9
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4. Seabird and Turtles

During 2005-2009 observer program implementation, data of seabirds and marine turtle that caught incidentally Seabird and Turtles are also collected. Total catch of each species as well as CPUE can be described in the table 6 below:

Table 6. Total Catch of Seabird and Turtles

Year	Total	Total Catch		Hook Rate		Seabirds Conditions		Turtles Condition	
		Seabirds	Turtle	Seabirds	Turtle	Live and Released	Daed	Live and Released	Dead
2005	141961	0	1	0.000	0.007	0	0	1	0
2006	645552	0	9	0.000	0.013	0	0	7	2
2007	393013	16	6	0.040	0.015	0	16	4	2
2008	511930	25	14	0.048	0.027	0	25	11	3
2009	447499	1	13	0.002	0.029	0	1	8	5
2010	176335	0	8	0.000	0.045	0	0	6	2

5. Mitigation Measures to Minimise Seabird and Other Species Bycatch

Indonesia has promoted technical mitigation measures as adopted by CCSBT and IOTC and WCPFC. There are 2 (two) coloum in seabird mitigation measures as the following:

Table: 7 Mitigation Measures for Seabirds

Cloumn A	Coloum B
Night Setting with minimum deck lighting	Night Setting with minimum deck lighting
Birds-scaring lines (tori lines)	Birds-scaring lines (tori lines)
Weighted branch lines	Weighted branch lines
Blue-died squid bait	
Offacl discharge control	
Line shootingdevice	

We continue to encourage longliner operator that operating at highseas to use at least two of the above mitigation measures, one from colum A and one from colum B. While for the vessels operating at IEEZ, minimum one mitigation measures from coloum A or Coloum B have to be used. We are now in the process to integrate the mitigation measures in the National Legislation, eventhough we know that it will be quite difficult to monitor the compliance level at sea.

For marine turtle, we have conducted the promotion to use circle hook for longliner in Bali. This promotion is based on the fishing trial undertaken by CCRF, WWF and fishing industries in Bali. We believe that there is no objection from fishing industries

to use circle hook, but the issue addressed by fishing industries is related to supply and price of the hooks.

6. Public Relations and Education Activities

DGCF has organized series meeting with fishing industries regarding the issue of ERS. It reflects that they will support mitigation measures particularly on seabird and marine turtle. They also addressed that their main target is fish not seabird and/or marine turtle.

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