

IMPLEMENTATION OF NPOA AGAINST IUU FISHING IN INDONESIA

**The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and
Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels
Samut Prakan, Thailand, 3-5 September 2024**





Introduction

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing poses a significant threat to marine biodiversity, fishery resources, and the sustainability of global fish stocks.

For Indonesia, an archipelagic nation with extensive marine resources, addressing IUU fishing is crucial for ensuring the health of its fisheries and the wellbeing of coastal communities.

The National Plan of Action Against IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU) outlines Indonesia's strategy to combat these practices, strengthen fisheries management, and ensure sustainable use of its marine resources.



The primary objectives of Indonesia's NPOA-IUU are:

- **Eradicate IUU Fishing:** The Government of Indonesia continues strengthening the MCS measures to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing
- **Enhance Fisheries Management:** To improve the governance and management of fishery resources to ensure sustainable exploitation. Indonesia's Blue Economy Policy emphasizes the importance of sustaining fisheries resources through the implementation of responsible fisheries practices
- **Strengthen Enforcement:** To bolster the capacity of authorities to detect, deter, and prosecute IUU fishing activities.
- **Promote Regional Cooperation:** To collaborate with neighboring countries and international organizations to address transboundary IUU fishing issues

Strategic Actions



Strengthening Legal and Policy Framework



Improving Surveillance and Monitoring



Enhancing Enforcement and Penalties



Promoting Public Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement



Fostering Regional and International Cooperation



National Legislation

- Law No 31/2004 on Fisheries amended by Law 45/2009 and Law No 6/2023 on Job
- Government Regulation regarding on the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing
- Government Regulation regarding on the Implementation of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sector
- Government Regulation regarding on the Quota Based Fisheries Policy



Flag State Responsibilities

- Indonesia has implemented principles set out in the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance through robust fishing vessel registration, marking, and records stipulated in the Ministry of MAF Regulation No 33/2021 on Fishing Logbook, Monitoring Onboard Fishing Vessels and Fish Transport Vessels, Inspection, Testing and Marking of Fishing Vessels, as well as Governance on the Manning of Fishing Vessels.
- Fishing permits in the Exclusive Economic Zone
- Increasing the Role of Fisheries Supervisors
- MMAF has established the Integrated Maritime Intelligent Platform (IMIP) as the development of the VMS mechanism that able to automatically notify the owners of the fishing vessels through the mobile apps and WhatsApp when fishing vessels operate in unauthorized fishing zone.
- ePIT mobile apps for stakeholders related to Before fishing, and landing activities



Sanction

- Indonesia prioritizes administrative sanctions, starting from warnings, fines to revocation of permits.



Port State Measures

- Indonesia has hosted 4th Meeting of Parties to the PSMA in Bali on 8-12 May 2023, and the parties have agreed upon Bali Strategy
- Indonesia has organized the PSMA Training for 20 PSM Inspection Officers on 16-20 October 2023 supported by the USAID.



Current Resources and management situation in the region

- Quota based fisheries policy
- VMS Mandatory for all vessel greater than 10 GT



Implementation of International and Regional instruments

- UNCLOS
- UN Fish Stocks Agreement,
- PSM Agreement (4 designated ports)
- International Convention on Standards of Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995
- CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



Role of Regional and Multilateral Organizations

- Indonesia actively participates in several RFMOs as a member of WCPFC, IOTC, CCSBT and as a cooperating non-member of IATTC.
- Indonesia member of Asean Network for IUU Fishing (AN-IUU)
- Indonesia member of Regional Plan of Action for IUU Fishing (RPOA IUU)
- Indonesia has initiated the development of the IORA Principal Guidelines to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Indian Ocean supported by the Government of Indonesia and France as well as IORA Secretariat. The Second draft of the guidelines is already have done by the Indonesian and French Expert Team and will discuss on 17-19 September 2024 in Bali-Indonesia
- Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reef, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)
- ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF)



Coastal State Responsibilities

- Indonesia has conducted the 1st Bilateral Consultative Meeting with Timor-Leste. The meeting delivered several recommendations, including the willingness of both countries to share data regarding the suspected IUU fishing vessels in waters under the national jurisdiction of each country.



Capacity Building

- Indonesia officers to take part in a Certified MCS Training Course held by Australia in Nha Trang University, Viet Nam.
- Fisheries Surveillance Officers have joined “Policies and Countermeasures Against IUU Fishing” Training provided by JICA.
- MMAF with support from USAID has trained 20 PSM Inspection Officers.
- Indonesia has participated in all RPOA-IUU capacity building programs.
- Indonesia has participated in AN-IUU Training and Workshop programs.
- Expanding Regional Surveillance Agencies
- Training for Fisheries Prosecutor



Market Measures

- MMAF has established the National Traceability System (STELINA) to ensure the traceability of the fisheries products.
- MMAF has been implementing Catch Certification as required by the EU and CDS for Southern Bluefin Tuna consistent with CCSBT’s standard.
- Implementation of Fish Catch Certificates and Certificates of Origin
- Implementation of CITES Provisions



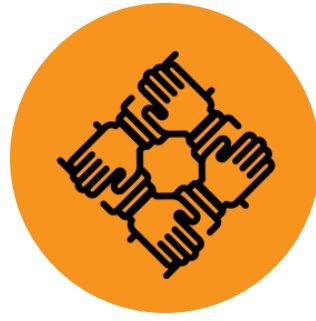
Strengthening MCS System

- Indonesia has been strengthening the patrol fleet by reach the minimum essential force
- Indonesia has been implementing electronic fishing log books.



Transshipment at sea

- MMAF limits transshipment activities only for Tuna long liners and hand liners.
- High seas transshipment requires 100% monitoring by observers onboard. It also requires both donor and receiving vessels can be monitored through the VMS.



Cooperation with Neighbouring Countries

- Public Information Campaign (PIC) with Australian Gov regarding traditional cross-border fishermen
- Common Guideline Concerning Treatment of Fishermen by Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies of Malaysia and the Republic of Indonesia in region unresolved maritime boundary
- Joint Communique on Voluntary International Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing and to Promote Sustainable Fisheries Governance with Viet Nam Government
- Joint Communique, atau Letter of Intent Marine and Fisheries Cooperation with several Countries
- Plan of Action Maritime cooperation with USA Government
- Joint Communique on Voluntary International Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing and to Promote Sustainable Fisheries Governance with Papua New Guinea Government.
- Cooperation with Thailand on fisheries cooperation including combating IUU fishing and cooperation in returning crew members
- Cooperation with Singapore, in the form of coordination related to the problem of smuggling lobster seeds in the Indonesia-Singapore border area.
- Bilateral Consultation Indonesia-Timor Leste : both countries agreed upon strengthening the MCS and information sharing as well as to accelerate the signing of the MoU in Marine and Fisheries sector.
- Coordinated patrol: Indonesia-Australia (ID: BAKAMLA, MMAF) with (Aus: ABF and AFMA) ; Indonesia-Malaysia.



Challenges

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including improved international cooperation, better data collection and sharing, enhanced monitoring technologies, and stronger enforcement mechanisms.

01

Lack of Data and Monitoring

Accurate data on fish stocks and fishing activities are crucial for effective management. However, many regions have insufficient data collection and monitoring systems, making it difficult to identify and address IUU fishing activities.

02

Technological Challenges

Advanced fishing technologies, such as satellite tracking and automated reporting systems, are not universally available. The disparity in technological access can hinder efforts to monitor and control IUU fishing.

03

Cross-Border Coordination

IUU fishing often involves operations that cross multiple jurisdictions. Effective management requires cooperation between countries, which can be challenging due to differing national interests, legal frameworks, and capacities.

Summary and Recommendation

- ❖ Indonesia actively participates in bilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation frameworks as an effort to combat IUU Fishing collaboratively.
- ❖ Indonesia continues strengthening the MCS measures to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing in the region
- ❖ Indonesia encourages members of SEAFDEC to improve the information sharing to effectively prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU Fishing in the region



THANK YOU