

# Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Attain Food Security and Alleviate Poverty: Initiative of Indonesia

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It is true that there is a global crisis in the midst of the fisheries sector in the form of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which brings about negative impacts on economic, social and ecological attributes of fisheries affecting food security. Specifically, IUU fishing has contributed to the reduction food supply, lost livelihoods and state revenues, diminishing fish stocks, and damaged ecosystems, with the most devastating effects concentrated in developing countries due to their greater vulnerability. These illegal activities form a complex web - from illegal fishing activities, to illegal trade, and finally to consumers demanding catch from unsustainably fished stocks due to the underlying objectives of getting high profits from illegally caught fish. Moreover, there is no denying that IUU fishing is a significant contributor to global fisheries trades and that international/regional dialogues on the issue have been increasingly moving towards the implementation of measures to combat IUU fishing.

Strengthening regional and sub-regional efforts to combat IUU fishing is one of the priority actions of the ASEAN countries towards the development of the ASEAN Economic Community. Therefore, this concern has been reflected in the work plan that was developed, agreed upon and adopted by the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) during the AFCF Meeting in Hoi An, Vietnam in June 2009 and by the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) also in Hoi An in June 2009. The AFCF Work Plan for 2010-2012 was later endorsed by the 30<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) in Brunei Darussalam in October 2009. The Work Plan included the “key cluster areas” for each country under the AFCF Framework, and Indonesia was designated as the lead country for the cluster on Combating IUU Fishing. Thus,



Indonesia is expected to establish a regional network of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in the ASEAN region as well as consolidate supporting activities to implement the regional initiatives related to IUU fishing.

Efforts to combat IUU Fishing and to promote sustainable fishing practices and management of fishing capacity have also been considered high priority areas under the SEAFDEC mechanism. Further initiatives and efforts to combat IUU fishing had been promoted in the region and sub-region through a series of meetings convened by SEAFDEC and other organizations as well as those by the collaborative project of SEAFDEC and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) such as the Workshop on Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory in Satun, Thailand in July 2009, the First Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region in Phuket, Thailand in October 2009, the Forty-Second Meeting of the Council of the SEAFDEC in Lao PDR in April 2010, the Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia in Bangkok, Thailand in September 2010, and the Asia Pacific Coordinating Meeting on Combating Illegal Fishing and Promotion of Maritime Economy in Phuket, Thailand in November 2010.

At the bilateral level, Indonesia and Philippines have recently adopted collaborative measures to address IUU fishing in their shared waters with a memorandum of agreement on combating IUU fishing. At the trilateral level, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore have regularly conducted collaborative patrol activities under the MALSINDO (Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia) program and the joint “Eye in the Sky” air patrol to combat IUU fishing activities in the Strait of Malacca. There are also a number of regional initiatives involving Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines with respect to combating IUU fishing in Sulawesi Sea, which include the participation of these countries in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Programme of the World Wide Fund (WWF) for Nature, and the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing including Combating IUU Fishing, as well as in joint patrol exercises, and in intensifying cooperation among local business enterprises of these three countries on the management of fishing capacity and in combating IUU fishing.

## Combating IUU Fishing in Indonesian Waters

The increasing demand for fish by the increasing population coupled with the diminishing fishery resources are concerns that confront the Southeast Asian region which had been linked to the rising cases of IUU fishing. Torell *et al.* (2010) analyzed that illegal fishing in Southeast Asia is a serious problem that impedes the attempts to manage the fishing capacity and to a large extent, has negatively affected the efforts of the countries in the region towards attaining sustainable fisheries development and food security.

As with some countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has encountered and experienced IUU fishing in various forms, including foreign fishing vessels illegally using the Indonesian flag, fishing without or with a fake license, fishing without or with fake vessel registration papers, vessel with fishing license but the specification of vessel is different from the vessel specification written in the license, vessels carrying more than one flag, fishing in waters outside the permitted fishing areas, operating prohibited fishing gears and methods, landing of fish in unauthorized ports, transfer at sea of catch from Indonesian fishing grounds and unreported or misreporting or underreporting of catch. These IUU fishing activities are being conducted by both domestic and foreign fishing vessels flying the flags of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and those of other neighboring and distant water fishing states such as Thailand, Vietnam, People's Republic of China, and Chinese Taipei. There are approximately more than 1000 foreign vessels involved in IUU fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Indonesia every year.

Indonesia is an archipelagic island country which is located on the crossroads of the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean, and bridges the two continents of Asia and Australia. It is the largest archipelago of the world and encompasses about 17,508 islands with a total land area of 1,919,317 km<sup>2</sup> and total coastline of 54,716 km. The country has five main islands: Sumatra, Java, Borneo (also known as Kalimantan in Indonesia), Sulawesi, and New Guinea as well as two archipelagos: Nusa Tenggara and Maluku Islands. The country's sea area is about 7.9 million km<sup>2</sup> including its EEZ which is more than 1.0 million km<sup>2</sup>.

Included in the territory of Indonesia is about 93,000 km<sup>2</sup> of inland seas comprising straits, bays, and other inland water bodies. Natuna Sea (between east and west Malaysia and Kalimantan), North Sulawesi Sea (eastern part of the Celebes Sea), and Arafuru Sea (between Irian Jaya in western New Guinea and northern part of the Australian Continent) are some of the Indonesian water areas where IUU fishing often takes place. Considering that IUU



Registered fishing vessels in Pelabuhan Ratu, Sukabumi, Indonesia

fishing weakens fishery resources management because of overfishing, as a result, it has been estimated that Indonesia loses revenues of more than US\$ 4.0 billion annually due to IUU fishing. This estimate does not include the social and environmental costs of the losses of future access to the country's fisheries resources.

In this connection, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), H.E Fadel Muhammad declared during the Asia-Pacific Coordinating Meeting on Combating Illegal Fishing and Promotion of Maritime Economy in Phuket, Thailand in November 2010 that "the MMAF has been consistently exerting efforts to combat IUU fishing and punish the offenders based on Indonesia's sovereignty". He also justified that this move takes into consideration the fact that IUU fishing practices is an action deemed to undermine a nation's sovereignty, and is an organized transnational crime seriously harming Indonesia and the other Asia-Pacific countries. Nevertheless, the increasingly often-asked question is "*Why is IUU fishing continuing?*". In responding to such question, some major factors that are considered driving forces leading to the rampant occurrence of IUU fishing in the waters of Southeast Asia are listed in **Box 1**.

### Box 1. Factors that lead to the practice of IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian waters

- Increasing demand for fish by increasing population
- Inadequate regulatory control over nationals and fishing vessels including regulations on the transshipment of catch at sea, MCS systems and networks
- Lack of effective management tools to manage fishing capacity
- Weak enforcement of fishing legislations
- Productive fishing grounds and possible benefits in some areas
- Unproductive/overexploited fishing grounds in the countries of origin of illegal vessels
- Irreversible investments
- Evading payment of fishing fees and taxes
- Absence of maritime boundary agreements
- Fisheries management measures among the littoral states vary, resulting in incompatible legal frameworks to promote combating IUU fishing

## Laws and Regulations on Fisheries in Indonesia

The main fisheries law in Indonesia is *Law No.45/2009 on Fisheries (amending Law No.31/2004)*. This law which encourages the sustainable development of fisheries resources, includes is Article 7, a provision that gives the power to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to establish fisheries management plans; allocate the fishery resources; determine the total allowable catch; allocate aquaculture areas including broodstock and hatchery areas; determine the types, quantity, positions of fishing gears and zones or seasons of fishing; promote responsible fishing practices; designate protected fish species and sea areas; and implement vessel monitoring system, management of fishing ports, establish marine protected areas and conduct other related activities.

Indonesia has adopted a registration and licensing system for fishing vessels to ensure that only licensed vessels are allowed access to the country's fishery resources including those in the country's EEZ. In accordance with Article 27 and 28 of the Fisheries Law, owners and/or operators of Indonesian and foreign-flagged vessels as well as fish carrier vessels are obligated to bring their original licenses (SIPI/SIKPI) during fishing operations. This obligation however, does not prevail for the small fishers or small fish farmers. Any actions to falsify or use mendacious licenses are prohibited and punishable under the Law.

The central Government of Indonesia issues fisheries business licenses (SIUP), fishing licenses (SIPI), and fish carrier licenses (SIKPI) to Indonesian vessels as well as foreign fishing vessels under bilateral agreements with gross tonnage of 30 GRT and over, and engine power of 90 horsepower (Hp) or more. The license conditions include the capacity of the fish hold, name and address of vessel's master, number of crew, type and number fishing gear, vessel identification marks, intended fishing ground, port and place where catch should be reported, and conditions of the catch. The provincial Government is also given the power to issue licenses to vessels between 10 to 30 GRT and/or vessels with less than 90 Hp, with outboard or inboard engines and without foreign workers and capital or investment. The district Government has the power to issue licenses to non-motorized fishing vessels less than 10 GRT and/or vessels with less than 30 GRT, without

outboard or inboard engines, and without foreign workers and capital or investment.

Since 2000, Indonesia has been exerting efforts to implement concrete measures to control the licensing of fishing vessels that include the re-registration of fishing licenses (2001-2002); verification of vessel ownership, nationality and flag (2001-2005); computerization of the licensing system including the administrative processes, logistics, license database, and reporting system (2001-2004); and improvement of staff capability to undertake licensing services (2001-2004). Moreover, there has been significant improvement in the monitoring and control components of the country's MCS system, particularly for such measures as re-assessment of fishery resources (1997-1998 and 2001) and evaluation of fishing intensity (2001-2005).

Furthermore, Indonesia has also increased its activities and developed its capacity for fisheries surveillance including observations at sea, from air, and in ports as well as community-based surveillance mechanisms. Increased surveillance activities also include onboard and port observers' program and joint sea surveillance efforts with the country's Navy and Marine Police, and the Air Force. According to MMAF, the intensified naval operations alone have successfully reduced illegal fishing in Indonesian waters by 40%. During the period from 2005 to 2009, the operational patrol vessels inspected 803 vessels and were found to be involved in illegal fishing and were adhoced to the closest port. These adhoced fishing vessels consisted of 441 Indonesian vessels and 362 foreign vessels (**Table 1**).

The country's surveillance activities in ports include the establishment of the Technical Implementation Unit for Fisheries Surveillance (FS-TIU) especially in areas where fisheries violations mostly occur. Initially set up in five locations, the FS-TIU is now being supported by Fisheries Surveillance Post (FSP) in 58 locations of the country. Indonesia has further increased the number and capacity of its Fisheries Surveillance Officers (FSO) and Fisheries Investigators (FI), and as a result there are now 225 FSOs and 608 FIs. However, it has been estimated that Indonesia will still need 5,000 FSOs to be able to undertake effective fisheries surveillance activities. Furthermore, Indonesia has also established fisheries courts in areas where there are more cases of fisheries violations and a

Table 1. Number of adhoced vessels by the surveillance vessels of MMAF (2005-2009)

Unit: Number

| Year            | 2005 |    | 2006 |    | 2007 |    | 2008 |     | 2009 |    | Total |     |
|-----------------|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|-----|------|----|-------|-----|
|                 | I    | F  | I    | F  | I    | F  | I    | F   | I    | F  | I     | F   |
| Adhoced Vessels | 91   | 24 | 83   | 49 | 95   | 89 | 119  | 124 | 53   | 76 | 441   | 362 |

I = Indonesia, F = Foreign

national coordinating forum involving relevant government institutions to increase the effectiveness of the enforcement of the fisheries law.

In accordance with its *Ministerial Decision of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.29/2003*, Indonesia has implemented the Fishing Vessels Monitoring System (VMS) which aims to enhance fisheries management through monitoring and surveillance, and provide accurate data and information on the activities of fishing vessels in Indonesian waters. However, this regulation still has not met the optimal surveillance coverage. Through the *Ministerial Decree of Marine Affairs and Fishery No.05/2007*, VMS and its equipment were developed. Owners of all Indonesian vessels (>60 GRT) and foreign-flagged vessels are obligated to have their vessels installed with *transmitters*, and which should be registered with the Directorate General of Surveillance and Controlling for Marine and Fisheries Resources. The vessels should be equipped not only with *fishing license and/or fish carrier license but also with transmitter activation certificate*. For vessels larger than 100 GRT, the transmitter should be activated from within 200 nautical miles before entering the Indonesian EEZ. However, fishing vessels between 30-60 GT should be equipped with *transmitter offline* provided by State. As of February 2009, a total of 2867 units of transmitters have been installed on fishing vessels. The use of VMS and radar facilities as well as satellite data transmitter is aimed at providing instantaneous information on vessel name, location and activity to be integrated with the VMS data within MMAF in order to support its fisheries surveillance efforts at sea.

It is noteworthy that the technical cooperation in MCS between Indonesia and Australia has also been particularly successful resulting in a drastic reduction in the number of illegal vessels fishing in Arafura Sea and an increase of about 31% in shrimp trawlers' productivity following increased surveillance and enforcement. Furthermore, the collaborative patrol effort of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore under the MALSINDO program and the joint "Eye in the Sky" air patrol have significantly prevented IUU fishing practices in the Malacca Strait.

Another means of enhancing MCS in Indonesia is through the community-based fisheries surveillance system, where community groups undertake the observation at sea and land, and to report to proper authorities in their communities the suspected fishers and vessels conducting illegal fishing. It was reported that 1,419 community groups have been involved in fisheries surveillance in 2009 and the number tends to increase year by year. The involvement of community groups in MCS is an integral part of a nation's sovereignty.



Archipelagic fishing port of Pelabuhan Ratu, Sukabumi, West Java

In addition to arresting the offenders, the present efforts of Indonesia in combating IUU fishing is focused on the promotion of sustainable and optimum management of the fishery resources through the *Minapolitan concept*, which was developed by MMAF in 2009. The *Minapolitan concept* is a scheme for marine and fishery economic development based on a regional management approach governed by the principles of integration, efficiency, quality, and acceleration. *Minapolitan* is part of the MMAF's *Blue Revolution program*, which is one of the pillars in changing the people's *land mindset to maritime mindset*. As envisaged the *Minapolitan concept* would be effectively implemented in 197 regencies/cities in 33 provinces to enhance the production from fisheries by 353% from 4.78 million tons in 2009 to 16.89 million tons in 2014.

Currently, MMAF have established 41 *Minapolitan* areas as sequential projects comprising 24 aquaculture areas, 9 fishing areas, and 8 salt industry areas, where one district/city could have several centers of production. Promotion of the SEAFDEC initiative on "One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)" to improve the livelihood for local communities has been included as an integral part of the *Minapolitan concept* considering that *Minapolitan* is hinged on the naturally existed condition, where the

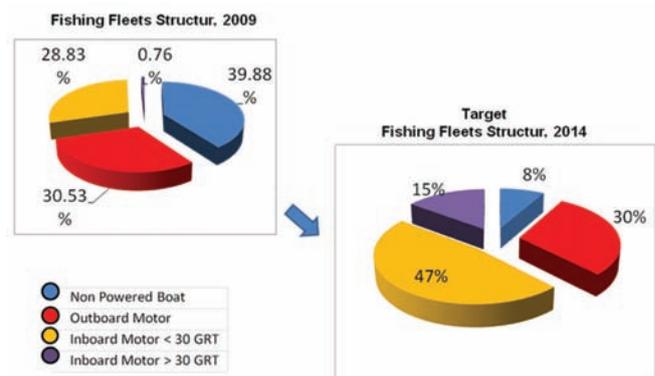


Fig.1. Restructuring of the Indonesian fishing fleets from 2009 to 2014

areas are established on the basis of superior fishery commodity, regional commitment, conformity between strategic plan and Regional Space Management Planning, environment feasibility and the availability of production, processing, and marketing units. The superior commodities in the *Minapolitan* program cover tuna, shrimps, grouper, milkfish, catfish, carps, tilapia, *Pangasius patin*, giant gourami, and seaweeds. With such concept, the MMAF is ambitiously targeting to make Indonesia the *World's Largest Producer of Marine and Fisheries Products by 2015*. While China and Peru were top highest producers of fish in 2007, Indonesia had already replaced the United States of America in the third position (FAO, 2010).

Thus, the MMAF initiated efforts to restructure and modernize the country's national fishing fleets to prevent and deter IUU fishing in accordance with the *Presidential Instruction No.1/2011*. Currently, there are about 2.7 million Indonesian fishers engaged in fishing activities and together compete with a huge number of foreign fishers. In 2009, Indonesia had a total of 596,230 fishing boats (Table 2) involved in fishing operations, 80% of which are small-scale and traditional vessels under 30 GRT.

In this regard, MMAF proposed to replace 1000 small fishing boats ( $\leq 5$  GRT) with fishing vessels  $\geq 30$  GRT to be installed with the necessary equipment to enable them to sail to open seas more than 12 miles from the shore. However, such proposal would entail a total budget of US\$ 1.5 trillion. The proposal also aims to reduce the density of fishing activities in some of the country's fisheries management areas, minimize conflicts among fishers, and help fishers increase their incomes. Moreover, the proposal was also envisaged to guarantee the fishers their rights of access to the country's fishing grounds as well as safety protection at sea.

Furthermore, a proposal was also made to restructure the country's fishing fleets from 2009 to 2014. Fig. 1 shows the proposed restructuring of the fishing fleets in Indonesia, which indicates a decreasing trend for non-powered boats from about 40% to 8% and an increasing trend for fishing vessels under 30 GRT from about 29% to 47%, and over 30 GRT about 15% accordingly. In order to achieve such objectives, the MMAF planned to procure 253 units of fishing vessels ( $\geq 30$  GRT) in 2011 to be distributed to 33 provinces of the country. In addition, the MMAF provides insurance for 4,000 fishers against accidents at sea and in this regard, about 256,000 fisher's cards had already been issued in 15 provinces. Currently, MMAF is developing a special fishing zone under its *Minapolitan concept*, where every fishing zone will be provided with fish processing factories, ice factories, fish cold storage and other supporting facilities, and market access. In other words, capture fisheries can be integrally managed starting from pre-fishing, fishing, processing to marketing. Such scheme includes the need to balance industrial-scale fisheries serving the export markets with small-scale fisheries that cater to needs for local food security and employment in coastal communities. In this connection, pilot projects had already been implemented in nine fishing-based sites located in Belawan in North Sumatra, Sungai Liat in Bangka-Belitung, Pelabuhan Ratu in West Java, Muncar and Tarempa in East Java, Cilacap in Central Java, Ternate in North Maluku, Bitung in North Sulawesi, and Ambon in Maluku.

Moreover, since stock enhancement is necessary for the sustainable management of fish stocks, Indonesia heeded the successful implementation of fish enhancement activities in Japan, Norway, Australia and Canada. From the lessons learned, Indonesia is currently promoting the concept of "one man one thousand fry" to encourage its

Table 2. Number of marine fishing boats by category and size (Indonesia: 2005-2009)

| Category and Size of Boats |         | Year    |         |         |         |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            |         | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | 2008    | 2009    |
| TOTAL                      |         | 555,581 | 590,317 | 590,314 | 596,184 | 596,230 |
| Non Powered Boat           |         | 244,471 | 249,955 | 241,889 | 212,003 | 205,460 |
| Outboard Motor             |         | 165,314 | 185,983 | 185,509 | 229,335 | 233,530 |
| Inboard Motor              |         | 145,796 | 154,379 | 162,916 | 154,846 | 157,240 |
| Size of Boat (GRT)         | < 5     | 102,456 | 106,609 | 114,273 | 107,934 | 109,590 |
|                            | 5-10    | 26,841  | 29,899  | 30,617  | 29,936  | 30,400  |
|                            | 10-20   | 6,968   | 8,190   | 8,194   | 7,728   | 7,910   |
|                            | 20-30   | 4,553   | 5,037   | 5,345   | 5,200   | 5,280   |
|                            | 30-50   | 1,092   | 970     | 913     | 747     | 750     |
|                            | 50-100  | 2,160   | 1,926   | 1,832   | 1,665   | 1,670   |
|                            | 100-200 | 1,403   | 1,381   | 1,322   | 1,230   | 1,230   |
|                            | >200    | 323     | 367     | 420     | 406     | 410     |

people to enhance the fish resources in all water bodies. The activity is implemented by releasing fish fry into waters with high natural productivity but limited natural recruitment, and also by installing fish shelters. In 2011, MMAF would release fish fry in the territorial seas and archipelagic waters in 30 provinces as well as in inland public waters in 32 locations. Recently, Indonesia has opened up its marine fisheries sector, especially at the eastern part of the country for bilateral cooperation. The MMAF is developing a *Mega-Minapolitan* project as an enlarged replica of the *Minapolitan* program where major investors would be provided with a number of conveniences and amenities. One of the *Mega-Minapolitan* establishments will be developed in Morotai Island in North Maluku with US\$ 2.0 billion investment. Taiwan has reportedly expressed interest in investing and in developing the island as the largest center for aquaculture and fisheries.

The most concrete and successful bilateral efforts in marine fisheries is the joint venture established in 2002 between Indonesia and Filipino fishing companies, where a total of 255 fishing vessels and 300 Filipino light-boats were allowed access to a defined area of the Indonesia EEZ and designated ports. So far, only 54 fishing vessels (38 vessels <250 GRT) and 11 single purse seiners (all >250 GRT) have been endorsed to fish in Indonesia waters. Under the arrangement, most of catch was unloaded in Philippine ports and some at the Philippine-operated canneries in Bitung and Manado in North Sulawesi, which require at least US\$ 12 million cross-border investment and an additional 7,000 jobs for the residents of North Sulawesi. This cooperation has therefore increased the growth of the fishing industry in both countries and as reported, almost half of the tuna processed in General Santos City of the Philippines comes from Sulawesi Sea.

## Law Enforcement

Based on the provision of Law No. 45/2009, stringent penalties would be imposed on IUU fishing offenders. Specifically in Article 85, the penalty for possessing, controlling, and using destructive fishing gears is imprisonment for a maximum of five-year and fine of up to Rupiah (Rp) 2 billion (about US\$ 230,000). In Article 93, the owner and/or operator of Indonesian-flagged vessels including fish carrier vessels who have no fishing license or not bringing the original license (SIPI) will be liable to a six-year maximum imprisonment and fine of up to Rp 2 billion (about US\$ 230,000), and up to Rp 20 billion (about US\$ 2,300,000) for those who use foreign-flagged vessels. In Article 94A, anyone who falsifies or uses mendacious licenses will be liable to imprisonment for maximum of seven-year and a fine of up to Rp 3 billion (about US\$ 342,000). In 1997, it was reported that

the Indonesian Navy arrested at least 50 boats fishing in Maluku and North Sulawesi, mostly about 30 to 2,000 GRT and flagged to Philippines or Chinese Taipei. At the time of the apprehension, the fishing vessels did not have proper authorization to fish in Indonesian waters. In 2003, Indonesian authorities impounded 107 foreign fishing vessels carrying the flags of Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, and People's Republic of China, for fishing illegally in Sulawesi Sea. In 2004, through the Trisila marine operation task force of Indonesia, 10 fishing vessels without proper fishing permits were impounded. In addition, two illegal fishing vessels from Thailand were apprehended around the Sulawesi Sea area, the vessels were confiscated and the captain of one of the vessels was sentenced to jail for two years while the owner of the other vessel was fined Rp 24 million (about US\$ 2,500).

In 2005, Indonesian authorities arrested nine Malaysian fishing vessels poaching in East Kalimantan waters, although the vessels were using Indonesian flags these were found to have Malaysian crew and owners. In 2007, the Indonesian Navy apprehended two Philippine-flagged fishing vessels operating close to Ambalat in Sulawesi Sea. These vessels were carrying 10 mt of fish and a crew of 18 Filipinos, but believed to be leased by a Malaysian company. At present, penalties given for owners, operators, captain, and crew of IUU fishing vessels include the imposition of fine and confiscation of the fishing boats. Some cases have been brought to court and the crew had been released from custody after brief interrogations. In the case of Filipino vessels illegally fishing in Indonesia waters, Indonesian authorities confiscated the vessels and its equipments, and turned over the fishers to the Philippine Consulate in Manado for repatriation. In 1997, the Philippine Consulate repatriated about 400 illegal Filipino fishers. The illegal fishing activities of foreign fishers in Indonesian waters not only cost substantial amount of money for the countries of origin to repatriate the illegal fishers from Indonesia, but also threaten the smooth relationship between Indonesia and the countries involved.

## Future Actions

Indonesia would continue its national effort to enhance and strengthen the overall level of conservation and management, including development of Management Plan for each fisheries management areas and finalization of National Plan of Action (NPOA) on Managing Fishing Capacity and NPOA on Combating IUU Fishing. Moreover, the country would also undertake common and collaborative approaches to promote responsible fishing practices and to combat IUU fishing in the region, including the implementation of “*the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)*”, as shown in **Box 2**.

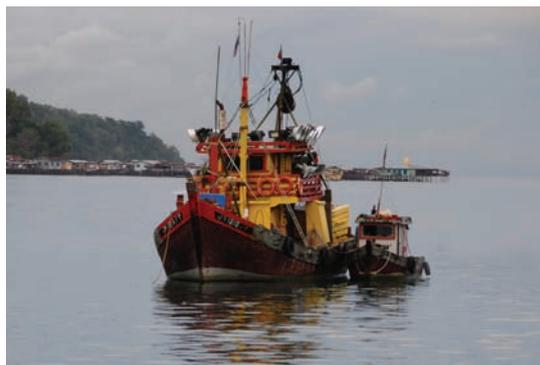
## Box 2. Common and collaborative approaches to be pursued by Indonesia to combat IUU fishing

- Undertake a survey (or stock take) of fisheries management data, information, priority needs and gaps
- Establish a Regional MCS Network and three Sub-regional MCS networks
- Develop a matrix of national, sub-regional and regional MCS issues and to serve as guide for the networks
- Establish a Coordination Committee and develop a forward work plan
- Identify the need to strengthen the existing laws relevant to port inspection and compliance
- Identify the measures to be developed and implemented in compliance with: (i) EC Regulation 1005/2008; and (ii) FAO Port State Model Scheme
- Identify trans-shipment activities that need to be urgently regulated
- Identify fisheries legislations that urgently need to be revised consistent with RPOA objectives
- Review and adopt MCS Training Curriculum and identify funding strategies to be developed to support the sub-regional and regional MCS courses

Moreover, Indonesia would continue to improve its MCS mechanism to contribute to the consolidation of regional efforts of promoting the MCS in the region. As indicated in the relevant elements to combat IUU fishing in Southeast Asia (Awwaluddin *et al.*, 2011), Indonesia would also continue to improve port monitoring through enhanced vessel registration and licensing.

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