

## ABSTRACT

### INDONESIA'S MARINE AND FISHERIES GOVERNANCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY AND PROSPERITY

Global capture fisheries are an under-performing asset. Using data up to 2006, World Bank and FAO calculated that global capture fisheries are losing up to 50 billion dollars per year due to inefficient management, resulting in over-exploitation, destruction of habitat and ecosystems, and over-capitalization in the fishing fleet. Assuming that the status of Indonesia's capture fisheries is similar to the status of global fisheries, and considering that Indonesia's catch comprises 6.8% of the global catch, it is likely that Indonesia loses about 3.4 billion US\$ per year due to inefficient management---about half of the yearly value of Indonesia's marine capture fisheries. These losses are due to over-exploitation in legal fisheries as well as problems with Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.

Effective fisheries management relies on control of fishing effort. Since the majority of Indonesia's fisheries are now over-exploited or fully exploited, the government of Indonesia aims to put regulations in place to reduce, or at least stabilize, fishing effort. As a developing country, the Government of Indonesia focused on expansion of the fishing fleet over the past decades, but now the time has come to put mechanisms in place for better effort control. Without improved control, fisheries will continue their path towards degradation, shifting from high-value species to small-sized low-value species.

To address those challenges, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is implementing the following strategy:

1. Strengthen capacity for enforcement and eradication of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to improve fisheries governance. Indonesia already set decisive actions over the past months through the arrest and destruction of illegal foreign fishing vessels, which were fishing in Indonesian water.
2. Consolidation of Indonesia's fishing fleets, and eradication of foreign vessels and fishing companies that operate in Indonesia with re-flagged vessels in collusion with Indonesian agencies.
3. Improvement of fisheries governance in Indonesia, including
  - (a) prohibition of destructive fishing gear, such as trawls and various types of seines,
  - (b) better control of fishing effort,
  - (c) establishing legal minimum sizes, to ensure that fish can contribute to reproduction before getting caught,

- (d) establishment of reserves, which offer full protection to part of the breeding stock of commercial fish species, protection of endangered and threatened species,
- (e) improvement of traceability, transparency, and data quality in fisheries, and
- (f) strengthening the institutional framework for collaborative management, including participation in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, strengthening of collaboration between national and provincial government agencies, and stronger involvement of fishing companies and fishing communities in management of fisheries.

The initial result of analysis and evaluation of existing fishing business shows that there are indications vessels conducted IUU Fishing activities escape from Indonesian water, even continue their IUU Fishing activities in new locations. It is urged to develop partnership among countries to ensure adequate efforts in combating IUU Fishing.

Indonesia commits to work hand by hand with all Pacific countries to explore possibilities and opportunities to jointly combat IUU Fishing. In this context, Indonesia is very pleased to share data and information on suspected IUU Fishing vessels; to conduct joint patrol; to harmonize legal framework for IUU Fishing eradication; to enhance institutional capacity; and other kind of activities that make our waters free from IUU Fishing and related fisheries crimes.