



**WEST PACIFIC EAST ASIA  
OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT  
PROJECT**

**WPEA OFMP**



**ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL-LEVEL TUNA ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES**

September 2012

**Directorate of Fisheries Resource Management  
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries  
Republic of the Indonesia  
and  
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission**

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**ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL LEVEL TUNA ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES In INDONESIA**



**Prepared by Saut Tampubolon**

**MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CAPTURE FISHERIES**

## JAKARTA, 2012

### Preface

ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL LEVEL TUNA ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA is necessary aspect to support the implementation of sustainable tuna management. Tuna Association can play an important role in this concern since it is established by fishing industries who are real actors in tuna fishing activities. It is expected that tuna association to be a partner of government to convey adopted tuna conservation and management measure to fishing industries as well as to vessels' crews.

There are at least five (5) expected roles to be taken by Indonesia tuna associations, such as:

- a. As a pioneer to change mindset of fishing industries, so that production oriented could be combined into sustainable oriented approach.
- b. As a liaison to communicate and disseminate various government and international policies in tuna management to tuna fishing industries.
- c. As a representative of fishing industries and to be a government partner in developing public policies concerning tuna fisheries management.
- d. As a pioneer to increase effective implementation of various government and international policies in tuna management practices.
- e. As a pioneer in catch data collection which is intended to protect the interest of tuna fishing industries.
- f. As a communication and coordination forum among members.

By having made an analysis to profile and performance of tuna associations, it may concluded that there is a need to promote enforcement associations activities at national level in order to facilitate them to play their expected roles appropriately. As this is the way for tuna associations to be able to protect the interest of tuna fishing industries. We further conclude that this report contains a reasonable activities to be further implemented.

By completion this report, we wish to express our appreciation to the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) who has facilitated project funding through WPEA-GEF project. We also thanks all those who have made contribution to complete this report such as ATLI Bali, ASTUIN Pusat, AKPN Bitung, HIPPBI Bitung and ASPETADU. Finally, our great appreciation also goes to Dr. SungKwon Soh, as the WPEA-GEF project manager who has fully supported the preparation and finalization of this report and we need to propose that this project could be extended for some more years.

Directorate of Fisheries Resource Management  
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries  
Jakarta, April 2012

# **ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL LEVEL TUNA ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA**

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. In 1995, the United Nations has set a new agreement to implement the provisions of Article 63 and Article 64 of UNCLOS 1982 in the form of Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the United Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (United Nations Implementing Agreement/UNIA 1995). This agreement is a multilateral agreement binding the parties to the issue of conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks such as tuna and tuna like species.
2. Furthermore, FAO-CCRF Article 7.1.3 1995 provides that for transboundary fish stocks, straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and high seas fish stocks, where these are exploited by two or more States, the States concerned, including the relevant coastal States in the case of straddling and highly migratory stocks, should cooperate to ensure effective conservation and management of the resources. This should be achieved, where appropriate, through the establishment of a bilateral, subregional or regional fisheries organization or agreement. Furthermore, article 7.1.4 provides that a subregional or regional management organization or arrangement should include representatives of States in whose jurisdictions the resources occur, as well as representatives from States which have a real interest in the fisheries or the resources outside national jurisdiction. Where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement exists and has the competence to establish conservation and management measures, those states should cooperate by becoming a member of such organization or a participant in such arrangement, and actively participate in its work.
3. As a part of international communities, Indonesia shall have equal obligation as other states in terms of sustainable tuna management implementation. For that reason, Indonesia has actively participated in many international forums addressing tuna issues and has also ratified the agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks through Act Number 21/2009. This act stipulates that straddling fish stocks migrate amongs within EEZ amongs States so that management pattern shall be transboundary of other states. In other case, highly migratory fish stocks migrate within EEZ and High Seas and otherwise, even across high seas that may cause some possibility of conflict of interest between coastal states and distant water fishing nations mainly in utilization and conservation tuna species both in EEZ and high seas adjacent to EEZ. For that reason, international cooperation is considered as a better solution to overcome the problems that may be arisen.

4. Nowadays, international and regional cooperation in the management and conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks has been institutionalized through RFMO. In this concern, RFMO is cooperation amongs States. Legally, RFMO has mandates based on UNCLOS 1982 and UNIA 1995 as well as FAO-CCRF 1995 to establish conservation and management measures (CMM) for tuna and tuna like species. CMM adopted by RFMO shall become one of reference for states to formulate their own national policy. In other word, CMM shall be integrated into tuna national legislation of concerned states. This integration is very important since RFMO does not have responsible unit to enforce adopted CMM except through national legislation of the concerned states.
5. As we know there are 5 (five) RFMOs in the world who has mandate to develop policy in management and conservation of tuna and tuna like species, namely:
  - a. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) develops conservation and management measures of tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean.
  - b. Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), develops conservation and management measures of Southern Bluefin Tuna.
  - c. Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), develops conservation and management measures for tuna and tuna like species in the western central pacific.
  - d. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), develops conservation and management measures of tuna and tuna like species in the eastern pacific ocean.
  - e. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), develops conservation and management measures for tuna and tuna like species in the Atlantic Ocean.
6. Indonesia has become a full member of the IOTC (Presidential Decree Number 09/2007) and of the CCSBT (Presidential Decree No. 109/2007), while in the WCPFC is Cooperating Non-Member.

## **RFMO MANDATES**

7. Based on UNCLOS 1982, CCRF 1995 and UNIA 1995, RFMOs mandated to develop a conservation and managemant mesasures to ensure the sustainable utilization of tuna and tuna like species.

## **TUNA ISSUES IN RFMOs**

8. Based on the experience attending of various RFMOs meetings, tuna issues in RFMOs could be addressed as follows:
  - a. Indication of stocks decline at least for SBT, Yellowfin tuna, Bigeye Tuna, Albacores and Skipjack Tuna
  - b. Uncertainty in stocks of some tuna species.
  - c. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)
  - d. The use of FAD and/or associated of FAD and Light in purse-seine fisheries.
  - e. Ecological Related Species
  - f. Inaccurate of catch data
  - g. Adoption of output control regime such as catch limit and/or catch quota.

## **ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IUU FISHING)**

Among the various issues of world's tuna fisheries, IUU fishing activities are considered to be a very crucial issue and become common enemy of all states. For that reason, FAO has published IPOA to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing (2001). Based on the IPOA, RFMOs have established operational definition of activities that has to be presumed as IUU fishing, such as:

- (i) Harvest tuna or tuna like species without authorization.
- (ii) Harvest tuna or tuna like species in the RFMO Convention and are neither on the RFMO record of authorized vessels nor fishing exclusively in water under the jurisdiction of its flag State, or
- (iii) Conduct fishing activities in water under the jurisdiction of a coastal State, without permission of that State, or in contravention of its law and regulations, or
- (iv) Do not record or report their catch made in the Convention Area consistent with RFMO measures, or make false report, or
- (v) Take and land undersize fish in a way that undermines RFMO conservation measures, or
- (vi) Fish in a closed area or during a closed season in a way that undermines RFMO conservation measures, or
- (vii) Use prohibited fishing gear in a way that undermines RFMO conservation measures, or
- (viii) Tranship with, participate in joint fishing operation with, support or re-supply vessels included in the IUU Vessel List, or
- (ix) Are without nationality and harvest tuna and tuna like species in the RFMO convention area, or
- (x) Engage in any other fishing activities that undermine the provisions of the RFMO Convention or any other WCPFC conservation measures.

Pursuant to paras 56 and 66 of the IPOA-IUU, Indonesia shall take all necessary non-discriminative measures under applicable national legislation to :

- (i) Ensure that fishing vessels, support vessels or cargo vessels flying Indonesia flag do not participate in any transshipment or joint fishing operations with, support or re-supply vessels on the RFMO IUU Vessels List.
- (ii) Ensure that vessels on the RFMO IUU List that enter ports voluntarily are not authorized to land, tranship, refuel or re-supply therein unless inspected upon entry;
- (iii) Prohibit the chartering of a vessel on the RFMO IUU Vessel List;
- (iv) Refuse to grant their flag to a vessel on the RFMO IUU Vessels List;
- (v) Prohibit commercial transaction, imports, landings and /or transshipment of species covered by RFMO convention from vessels on the RFMO IUU Vessel List;
- (vi) Encourage traders, importers, transporters and others involved, to refrain from transaction in, and transshipment of, species covered by the RFMO convention caught by vessels on the RFMO IUU Vessels List;
- (vii) Collect and exchange with other states, any appropriate information with the aim of searching for, controlling and preventing false import/export certificates for species covered by RFMO convention from vessels on the RFMO IUU Vessel List.

## CHAPTER II

### INDONESIA TUNA FISHERIES

9. In line with the implementation of the tuna fisheries development program conducted since 1970, recently, the management of tuna fisheries is facing at least to 3 (three) issues such as (i) tuna resources (ii) socioeconomic and (iii) management practices

#### ISSUES RELATED TO TUNA RESOURCES

10. Trend of catch decline

For certain species, there is a tendency of a decreasing in number and sizes of tuna are harvested. Based on information received from various meeting hosted by Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, it is known that the size of tuna caught tend to decline between 30 kgs - 40 kgs /individual, while 2 (two) previous years ranged between 50 kgs – 70 Kgs/ individual.



Is tuna getting smaller?

Generally, the decline in number of catch and fish size will be responded by fishermen / tuna fishing industries in a way by increasing the fishing efforts, among others through:

- a. Increasing number of days of operation,
- b. Developing fishing operation scheme by practicing transshipment at sea
- c. Expansion of fishing area.



- d. Increasing fishing effort
- e. Changing of fishing gear from long line to purse-seine.

Those fishermen response will cause continuous pressure on tuna stock condition, which can lead to excessive exploitation and over fishing. When this situation can't be controlled, slow or fast, it will result in a threat to the sustainability of tuna resources as well tuna fishing industry and processing.

11. Uncertainty dynamic of population of tuna resources, climate change and also limitation of data and information tuna stocks includes level of its utilization.

These circumstances would lead to difficulties in the decision making process related to establishment of sustainability tuna fisheries management plan. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage cooperation among stakeholder especially related to transparency of catch data and information includes fishing area.

### **ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIOECONOMIC SUCH AS:**

12. Investment in fishing and processing industry

As a result of promotion of tuna fisheries development since 1970, government and tuna fishing industry including fishermen have been investing in fishing facilities and processing industries. Government has been building and improving fisheries infrastructure and the private sectors has also developed their facilities such as fishing vessels, fishing gear and fish processing facilities. This investment would require a return to be derived from catch. This situation is the basis for private sectors' mindset to remain on production increase oriented, although this orientation is a real potential threat to threaten the sustainability of tuna resource. In addition tuna industries' employment is very substantial in numbers, therefore failure in tuna management practices will potentially increasing unemployment.

13. Potential of Conflict amongs user

Indonesia's tuna fisheries is in a state of paradox condition. When tuna stock for certain species seems tend to decrease; but on the other hand, there is a trend of an increasing number of fishermen and tuna fishing industry. In addition, to increase production/catch, there are indications of changing of fishing gear from selected fishing gear such as longline to non-selective one such as purse-seine. This condition can lead to potential social conflicts amongs fishermen that should be effectively anticipated by government as regulator.





Large Tuna Longline



Artisanal handline

Indication of conflicts potential among tuna user has been taking place between purse-seiner and tuna long liner. This conflict occurs because when catch of longline tend to decrease, purse-seine keep catching by association of FAD and light. Although target species of purse-seiner is skipjack tuna, but in reality juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna are also caught in significant quantities ( it's estimated up to 30% of total catch).

#### **ISSUES RELATED TO MANAGEMENT SUCH AS:**

##### **14. Data Limitation**

Tuna Management Plan can be appropriately developed if available data meet at least three (3) terms, namely (i) objective (ii) accurate and (iii) up to date. Type of required data related to number of tuna fishing fleet and catch. Limitation of data greatly affects the effectiveness of tuna conservation and management measures.



**ERS was being unloaded. ERS data is very limited**

## 15. Non-Selected Fishing Gear.

Increasing in utilization of FAD associated with light in purse-seine fisheries will possibly harvest large amount of juvenile of skipjack tuna, yellow fin tuna and big eye tuna. This circumstances will lead to a difficulty in tuna management practices. This condition can threat natural growth of those species. Therefore, intensification of fishing practice by using FAD and lights must be strictly controlled otherwise bigye tuna and yellowfin tuna keeps on threaten. Other related issue, there is a tendency in changing of fishing gear from tuna long liner into tuna purse-seiner.



Purse-seine



## 16. Importance of understanding in tuna fishing requirements



Lack of understanding in tuna fishing and/or transportation requirements on the high seas adopted by RFMOs, resulting that Indonesia flagged vessel are often accused to have carried out IUU fishing and to be proposed to include into the IUU Vessel List by concerned state (s). Consequently, flag states has obligation to take strictly sanctions to the vessels. Based on experience, process of delisting (removal) of vessel from IUU Vessel List is complicated and consume a lot of time.

#### 17. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

Less of compliance to VMS provisions caused a difficulties in monitoring vessels activities from Land-based VMS Center. Vessels movement can not be recorded precisely. *In case any state propose to include Indonesia flagged vessel into IUU Vessel List, it will difficult for Indonesia government to provide a help because record of vessel's track is incomplete.*

#### 18. Catch Report

Less of compliance in catch reporting by Indonesia flagged vessels result that catch data from IEEZ` and high seas not reflecting actual condition. In case RFMO adopt output control approach such as catch quotas or catch limit, Indonesia will have difficulties and possible loses. This is happened because quotas or catch limit will be determined be based on valid historical annual catch of each states. In addition, Indonesia has not been able to accurately present annual catch as required such as :

- Catch by species and gear type
- Catch composition by gear type
- Catch by fishing ground
- Catch by season
- Bycatch
- ERS
- Hook rate and CPUE.

19. To maintain the sustainability of Indonesia tuna fisheries, various related issues should be well anticipated and positively responded both by government and fishing industries. Government should be able to introduce and disseminate the issues to fishing industries, and fishing industries is expected to cooperate with government to increase compliance level. By limitation of government and at the other hand, number of tuna fishing industries is very huge and scattered all over Indonesia, therefore government requires a forum as representative of fishing industries in order to effective communication between government and fishing indonstries.

It is very important to have similar views in this regards, as sustainable tuna fishing business could only be reached when there is a good cooperation between government and fishing indutries. In this case, credible and capable tuna association is absolutelly needed.

## CHAPTER III ASSOCIATION AND ITS ROLE

### Importance of Tuna Fisheries Association

20. The issues on sustainable utilization of tuna become more challenging, it is indicated by increasing of interest and cooperation world's communities both amongs states through RFMOs as well as business entity. The cooperation amongs RFMOs reflected by (i) organizing annual joint RFMOs meeting (ii) coolaboration between RFMO and WTO in tuna management.
21. In addition to cooperation amongs RFMOs, there is strengthening cooperation among tuna importers in developed countries by implementing Marine Stewardship Council policy to all fisheries products exported to their countries. To anticipate further cooperation among states as well as world's communities in tuna management and trading, it is important for Indonesia tuna fishing industries to improve their cooperation which should be done by the existing tuna associations.
22. As has been outlined in the previous chapters that the issues in tuna management is very complex and in other side, there is a fact in strengthening cooperation amongs world's communities. This fact will directly affect Indonesia tuna fisheries development. To ensure the sustainability of tuna fishing business, the facts should be responded by existing tuna fishing associations in Indonesia. In this concern, tuna associations can play at least six (6) important roles such as:
  - a. As a pioneer to change mindset of fishing industries, so that production oriented could be combined into sustainable oriented approach.
  - b. As a liasion to communicate and disseminate various government and international policies in tuna management to tuna fishing industries.
  - c. As a representative of fishing industries and to be a government partner in developing public policies concerning tuna fisheries management.
  - d. As a pioneer to increase effective implemetation of various government and international policies in tuna management practices.
  - e. As a pioneer in catch data collection which is intended to protect the interest of tuna fishing industies.
  - f. As a communication and coordination forum among members.

Important roles as described above can only take place if existing tuna associations all over Indonesia are able to establish a good cooperation amongs them as well as with government.

23. Indonesia Government and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has granted authority to various associations to provide recommendation to their members, such as letter of recommendation as one of requirements to submit the extension of fishing permit and to purchase vessel's fuel. However, the authority has not been accompanied by obligation and responsibility of the association to implement tuna conservation and management measures. This condition could lead to the establishment of association is only intended to meet formal requirements in term of fishing permits issuance.

## **PROFILE OF TUNA ASSOCIATION IN INDONESIA**

24. As we know there are several tuna associations in Indonesia, but only five (5) of them are described in this report, such as:

- Indonesia Tuna Longline Association (ATLI) Bali
- Indonesia Tuna Association (ASTUIN).
- National Fisheries Vessel Association (AKPN), Bitung, North Sulawesi.2
- Fisheries Enterprise Association, Bitung, North Sulawesi
- Integrated Capture Fisheries Association (ASPERTADU).

## **PROFILE OF ATLI BALI**

25. Establishment

ATLI Bali was established on October 3, 2003. Under article 5 of the ATLI's Internal Regulation adopted on October 29, 2008 there are several goals and objectives of ATLI Bali such as:

- a. Gathering and Uniting tuna longline business activities.
- b. As a liaison between tuna fishing industries and government, other related organizations both within and outside of Indonesia.
- c. To increase business stability in boarder contex with respect to sustainability of preservation of natural rasources.
- d. To integrate business with government in all aspects as fishing, processing, marketing and other related supporting business.
- e. To support cooperative business pattern by involving small scale fishermen and fish farmers.

To achive those objectives, according to article 6 of ATLI's regulation adopted on October 29, 2008, ATLI Bali will run the following business activities:

- a. Gathering and uniting tuna fishing industries to strengthen legal position in relation with other organizations, both within and outside Indonesia.
- b. Gathering and organizing as well as uniting members' aspiration to support the establishment of good business climate in tuna longline business.
- c. To protect members' interest in relation with other parties, both within and outside Indonesia.
- d. To strengthen market of tuna both within and outside Indonesia.
- e. To improve relationship among members and with government in order to facilitate a condusive business climate in tuna fishing.

## 27. Secretariate

Jln. Ikan Tuna Raya Timur, Pelabuhan Bena- Denpasar Bali

Telp: 0361-727399 ; 724932

Fax 0361-725099

E-mail : [atli.bali@gmail.com](mailto:atli.bali@gmail.com)



Executive Director and Vice Secretary General and their staff

## 26. Board of Directors

Under Article 9 ATLI's Regulation adopted on October 2008, board of director consist of commisionaire, advisors, executive directors and staff with the following personnel list:

Commissionare : MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN  
KEPALA STAF TNI ANGKATAN LAUT  
KEPALA POLISI REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
DIREKTUR JENDERAL PERHUBUNGAN LAUT

Advisor : IR. THOMAS RHEMUS PRAWIRO  
IR. IBP WISNAWA MANUABA  
I NYOMAN NIRKA

### Board of Director

Chairman	: Kasdi Taman
First Chairman	: Rustam
Second Chairman	: Hendri Kosasih
Secretary General	: Dwi Agus Siswa Putra, SE
Vice Secretary General	: I Nyoman Sudarta
Treasurer	: Donny Hervis
Vice Treasurer	: William Kastoyo
Legal Division	: -
Tuna Fishing Division	: I Made Natar Antara
Non-Tuna Fishing Division	: Kho Budiman
Public Relation/Publication Division	: -
Research and Development Divison	: Tahir Gusti
Export Market Division	: Irvan Hadiwinata
Domestic market Division	: Ivan Hans Jorgih
Micro Enterprise and Cooperative Division	: I Gusti Arya damaryanta

Human Resource Development Division  
Organization Networking Division  
Members' Welfare Division

: Endang Taufik  
: Agus salim Hindrato  
: Effendi

**Executive Managing**

Executive Director  
Financial Dept  
Financial  
General Affairs  
General Affairs

: Soetomo HP  
: A.A. Dewi Erawati  
: Kadek Putri Santika  
: Ni Ketut Leona Ariani  
: I Gusti Kompyang Sri Purnami



ATLI Board of Director and Minister of Fisheries (Middle) and DG of Capture Fisheries

27. Members Requirement and Obligation

Requirements to be accepted as member of ATLI Bali are:

- a. Companies or individuals who are running tuna fisheries business or related to tuna fisheries.
- b. Having Fisheries Business Permit
- c. Having fishing permit
- d. having fish transportation permit.

28. Under article 14.2 ATLI's Statute adopted on October 29, 2008 obligation of ATLI members are:

- a. Pay registration fee and monthly contribution fee.
- b. Implementing ATLI's regulation and meeting decisions as well as other provisions adopted by organization.
- c. to contribute in term of time, energy and idea in order to ensure the sustainability of organization.

29. Members Diversity

ATLI Bali has member both companies and individual, with the following description:

- a. Legal entity : 57 companies consist of:
  - Fishing Companies : 42 Companies
  - Processing Companies : 8 Companies
  - Fishing and Processing : 7 Companies



b. Individuals : 140 persons

30. Number of Fleet

In 2012, ATLI Bali manages 894 fleets as described in table 1 below:

Tabel 1 : Number of Fleet

No	Type of Vessel	Size Range		Total
		s/d 30 GT	Above 30 GT	
1	Longliner	272	423	695
2	Purse Seiner	3	5	8
3	Gillnetter	2	23	25
4	Squid Jigging	0	71	71
5	Bouke Ami	1	12	13
6	Hand Liner	9	0	9
7	Light Boat	11	0	11
8	Carrier	9	53	62
	Total	307	586	894



ATLI Bali Longline Fleet

31. Fishing Ground:

Fishing fleets that are member of ATLI has fishing ground in (i) Bali Strait, (ii) IEEZ Indian Ocean and (iii) highseas of Indian Ocean.

32. Catch

Within five (5) years total annual catch of ATLI fleets as shown in table 2 below:

Tabel 2 : Annual Catch

No	Species	Catch (metric ton)				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Bigeye Tuna	2.462,61	5.139,34	7.032,90	7.361,62	4.110,82
2	Yellowfin Tuna	3.830,82	4.651,71	5.216,83	4,484,16	3.611,14
3	Albacore	3.261,64	5.720,47	4.736,62	2.263,85	2.303,00
4	Southern Bluefin Tuna	535,51	774,88	437,65	583,88	316,68
5	Skipjack Tuna	---	---	---	---	---
6	Non Tuna (Meka, Marlin, Layaran, Tongkol dll)	---	---	---	338,10	456,29
	total	10.090,58	16.286,40	17.424,00	15.031,81	10.797,93



316 Kgs of Souther Bluefin Tuna was Unloaded in Bali, 7 April 2012

### 33. Marketing the Catch

Catch is sold both in export and domestic markets. Composition of export and domestic market by species and fish handling as shown in table 3 below:

Tabel 3 : Market of Catch

No	Species/Type of Product	Market (%)	
		Eksport	Domestic
1	Bigeye Tuna		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	70	30
2	Yellowfin Tuna		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	70	30
3	Albacore Tuna		
	Fresh	0	0
	Processed	80	20
4	Southern Bluefin Tuna		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	90	10
5	Non Tuna (Meka, Marlin< Layaran< Tongkol, dll)		
	Fresh	0	0
	Processed	60	40
	Average		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	74	26

From table 3 above, it is indicated that all fresh tuna (100%) is sold to export market, while processed tuna as much as 76% is sold to export market and 26 % to domestic market.



Tuna was being unloided in Benoa Port, Bali, April 2012

In terms of export destination countries, there are five (5) main destination countries as shown in table 4 below:

Tabel 4 : Export Destination Countries

No	Species/Type of Product	Destination Country					
		USA	UE	JAPAN	KOREA	CHINA	other
1	Bigeye Tuna						
	Fresh	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Processed	50	20	30	0	0	0
2	Yellowfin Tuna						
	Fresh	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Processed	50	20	30	0	0	0
3	Albacore Tuna						
	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processed	30	0	20	0	0	50
4	Southern Bluefin Tuna						
	Fresh	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Processed	40	20	40	0	0	0
5	Non-Tuna (Meka, Marlin, Layaran, Tongkol, dll)						
	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processed	0	0	0	20	50	30

From tabel 4 above it is indicated that all fresh tuna (100%) are exported to Japan, while processed tuna are exported to USA, Japan, Europe Union, China, Korea and other countries.

#### 34. Participation in Tuna Meeting

ATLI Board of Director actively participated in tuna meetings both national and international. National meetings are meetings organized by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries while international meetings are meetings organized by RFMOs (IOTC, CCSBT and WCPFC). Meetings venue can be within or outside of Indonesia. In meetings hosted by RFMOs, ATLI representative will be acting as a member of Indonesia delegation.

#### 35. Routine Activities

ATLI secretariate provides daily services to members such as (i) issue letter of recommendation and other necessary letters, (ii) to assist resolve problem being faced by members, (iii) represent members' interest in relation to government through attendance at a meetings organized by government and other related agencies.





ATLI staff provides service to member

### 36. Project activities

In 2011, ATLI Bali has organized activities related to fish resource conservation through "one man one thousand fries program", by releasing fish seeds as much as 2,000,000 individuals. In addition, ATLI Bali also actively involved in other social activities such as natural disaster in Gunung Merapi and Ambacang Padang, etc.



Fish Seeds Releasing Program

### 37. Human Resource Development

Human resource development are undertaken by participation of ATLI members in tuna workshops, training and socialization related to tuna fisheries and/or other fisheries.



Attending Tuna Seminar

### 38. Cooperation at National Level

Cooperation at National Level covers:

- a. Cooperation in fish marketing with Fishers Cooperative or Joint Business Group (KUB) in Karangasem District legalized through MOU signed by ATLI Cahirman and Head of Karangasem District, on March 13, 2012 witnessed by Director General for Capture Fisheries.
- b. Cooperation with fisheries colleges by providing of parctice facilities in tuna longline vessels.



ATLI Chairman and Head of Karangasem District signed MOU witnessed by Director General For Capture Fisheries (middle)

#### 39. International Cooperation

ATLI Bali has no overaseas cooperation.

#### 40. Finance

Source of funding to carry out daily activities is obtained entirely from members contribution:

Source of Fund	Amount (Rp)
Monthly Contribution	2.570.600.000
a. Companies Vessels 453	
b. Individuals Vessels 441	
Others	438.000.000
Voluntary Contribution	0
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>3.008.600.000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>737.587.300</b>
<b>Balance (2012)</b>	<b>2.271.012.700</b>

#### 41. Problem encountered

Finance: ATLI does not have problems related to financial aspects.

Non-Financial: ATLI does not have problems related to non-financial aspects.

### PROFILE OF INDONESIA TUNA ASSOCIATION (ASTUIN)

#### 42. Establishment

Under article 5 ASTUIN Statute adopted on 7 November 1997, the purpose of the establishment of this association are:

- a. Gathering and uniting tuna fisheries business includes fishing, aquaculture, processing and marketing.
- b. As liasion between national tuna business players and government includes other related organization both within and outside Indonesia.



- c. To increase the business stability in boarder contex by taking into account the preservation of natural rasources.
- d. To integrate business with government in all aspects such as fishing, processing, marketing and other related supporting business.
- e. To support the cooperative business pattern by involving small scale fishermen and fish farmers.

#### 43. Secretariate

Jln. Waru No. 26 Rawamangun Jakarta Timur 13220

Telp : 021-4700409/4701284

Fax : 021-4892282

E-mail : ayu@bit.net.id

#### 44. Board of Directors

Board of Director of ASTUIN consist of commisionaire, advisor, executive management and staff as the following personnel list:

##### Board of Director

General Chairman	: R.P.Poernomo
First Chairman	: S. Simorangkir (Alm 2006)
Second Chairman	: Eddy Yuwono
Third Chairman	: Harini Nalendra
Secretary General	: Sumaryo Sumiskum (resign 2011)
Treasurer	: Max Hemasiri (paased away 2005)
Fishing Division	: Iswan Bintan
Aquaculture Division	: Adri Rantung
Processing Division	: Kuryanto AL
Legal and Orgazization Division	: Muhammad Billahmar
Foreign Networking Divison	: Wawan Koswara
Research and Development	: R.P. Raditya
Opeartional Staff	: Enni Sutopo
Private Secretary to General Chairman	: Tri Latini W
General Affairs	: Sanggup Dipari U
Financial Staff	: Dwi Winarni





Former two Stars General (RP. Purnomo) as a Chairman of ASTUIN with his assistant

#### 45. Requirement and obligation of members

Requirements to be a member of ASTUIN are:

- a. Has Steel Vessels over 135 GT
- b. Has super lower temperature (-60C) facilities.
- c. Not involving in IUU Fishing activities and FOC

Under Article 15 ASTUIN Regulation adopted on 7 November 1997, obligations of ASTUIN members are:

- a. Pay registration fee and monthly contribution.
- b. Implementing ASTUIN Regulation as well as congress decision and other provisions adopted by organization.
- c. To contribute in term of time, energy and idea in order to ensure the continuity of organization.

#### 46. Members Diversity

ASTUIN members are as the following companies:

##### a. Legal Entity 4 companies:

fishing company	: 4 Companies
Processing Company	: 0 Perusahaan
Fishing and Processing Company	: 0 Perusahaan
Aquaculture Company	: 0 Perusahaan

##### b. Individuals : 0 orang

#### 47. Number of Fleets

In 2012, ASTUIN manages 15 large scale tuna longline as described in table 5 below:

Tabel 5 : ASTUIN Fleet

No	Type of Vessel	Range of Size		Total
		s/d 30 GT	over 30 GT	
1	Longliner	0	15	15
2	Purse Seiner	0	0	0
3	Gillnetter	0	0	0
4	Squid Jigging	0	0	0
5	Bouke Ami	0	0	0
6	Pancing Ulur	0	0	0
7	Light Boat	0	0	0
8	Carrier	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	15

48. Fishing Ground

Fishing fleet that are members of ASTUIN have Fishing ground in (i) IEEZ Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean and (ii) High Seas.

49. CATCH

Withn five (5) years total annual catch of ASTUIN fleets as shown in table 6 below:

Tabel 6 : Annual Catch

No	Species	Catch (metric ton)				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Bigeye Tuna	1.276,5	1.729	948,0	363,0	884,5
2	Yellowfin Tuna	176,7	218,5	142,5	48,0	167,4
3	Albacore	0	0	0	0	0
4	Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	9,4	1	834,0	155,5
5	Skipjack Tuna	0	0	0	0	0
6	Non Tuna (Meka, Marlin, Layaran, Tongkol dll)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total					

## 50. Catch Marketing

All Catch (100%) is sold in export market. Composition by species and fish handling as shown in table 7 below:

Tabel 7 : Catch Marketing

No	Species/Fish Handling	Market (%)	
		Exsport	Domestic
1	Bigeye Tuna		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	0	0
2	Yellowfin Tuna		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	0	0
3	Albacore Tuna		
	Fresh	0	0
	Processed	0	0
4	Southern Bluefin Tuna		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed		
5	Non Tuna (Meka, Marlin< Layaran< Tongkol, dll)		
	Segar	0	0
	Diolah	0	0
	Rata-Rata		
	Fresh	100	0
	Processed	0	0

From table 7 above, it is indicated that all fresh tuna (100%) are sold in export market. In terms of export destination countries, it is known that all catch are exported to Japan.

Tabel 8 : Exsport Destination County

No	Species/Handling	Destination Country (5)					
		USA	UE	JAPAN	KOREA	CHINA	Lainnya
1	Bigeye Tuna						
	Fresh	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Yellowfin Tuna	0	0		0	0	0
	Fresh	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0

3	Albacore Tuna	0	0		0	0	0
	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0		0	0	0
	Fresh	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Non-Tuna (Meka, Marlin, Layaran, Tongkol, dll)	0	0		0	0	0
	Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 51. Participation in Tuna Meetings

Board of Directors are actively participated in tuna meetings both at national and international. National meetings are meetings organized by Ministry of Marine affairs and Fisheries, National Fisheries Community, Federation of Indonesia Fisheries Businessman, Indonesia Maritime Community Forum, Chamber of Trade and Industry including meetings organized by university such as Gajahmada University, Brawijaya University and Bogor Agriculture Institute.

Furthermore, sometimes ASTUIN also actively participate international meetings organized by RFMOs (IOTC and CCSBT) both in Indonesia and outside of Indonesia including meeting organized by Organization for the promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT).

#### 52. Routine Activities

ASTUIN carry out routine activities such as (i) attending meetings, seminars, workshops hosted by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and other oeganization, (ii) serve the needs of members such as issue reccommendation letter or export certificate of super frozen tuna and (iii) send vessel's crews to Japan.

#### 53. Project

ASTUIN does not have any project.

#### 54. Human Resource Development

ASTUIN is a sending organization of tranees to Japan for vessels' crews.

#### 55. National Cooperation

National cooperation is carried out with association coordinated by Federation of Indonesia Fisheries Businessman and National Fisheries Community.

#### 56. International Cooperation

ASTUIN has international cooperation with some organizations such as:

- a. Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), dan
- b. Asean Fisheries Federation (AFF).

57. Fianance

Source of funding to carry out daily activities is entirely obtained from member'contribution:

Source of Funding	
Vessel Contribution	
a. Companies vessels	15
b. Individuals	
Others	
Voluntary Contribution and other services	
Revenue	420.000.000
Expenditure	300.000.000
Balance (2012)	120.000.000

58. Problem Encountered

a. Finance

As it is mentioned that source of funding is entirely obtained from members' contribution and service fee from sending crews to Japan. This association has sufficient fund to support daily activities/operational cost but has not been able to provide funding for attending RFOMs meeting abroad. In case there is overseas meeting has to be attended, each member (s) should finance they own expence.

b. Non-financial

- Fish processing unit is one of requirements in submission of Fishing Permits. It is not applicable to ASTUIN since all large scale tuna longline managed by ASTUIN has been facilitated with super lower temperature (-60C) and all catch is exported in fresh, are not processed.
- Tuna fishing ground can not be forcasted, so operational cost tend to increase in term of fuel consumption.
- Procurement of used fishing vessels from other countries.
- Fishing ground is limited in one water/ocean.



Longliner, Jakarta

## **PROFILE OF NATIONAL FISHERIES FLEET ASSOCIATION (AKPN) BITUNG, NORTH SULAWESI**

### **59. ESTABLISHMENT**

AKPN Bitung was established by Notarial Statute, Mintje Waani, Number 47 of 18 Februari 2009. Under article 5 of the Notarial Certificate, the purposes of AKPN establishment are:

- a. Gathering and uniting and coordinating entire national vessels in North Sulawesi.
- b. Establish relationship amongs fishing vessel businessman and with government.
- c. Coordinate with relevant authority to prevent IUU fishing.
- d. Partcipate in taking care of Indonesia waters and preservation of natural resources.
- e. To support cooprative business pattern by involving small scale fishermen and fish farmers.
- f. As a forum to protect members aspiration and interest.

### **60. Secretariate**

Komplek Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera Bitung, Sulawesi Utara  
Fax/Telp : 0483-31005

Board of Director

Chairman : Rudy H. Walukou

Vice Chairman : Noldy Lomalo  
Billy Sinubu  
Robby Kambey and Edison Bintang

Secretary : Molod Hakim  
Vice Secretary : A. Endro Siwanto  
Treasurer : Legia Soelaiman  
Vice Treasurer : Cornelis Chiady

Division  
Organization : Teny Wior (Ketua) dan Tedy Nikijulu (Anggota)  
Public Relation : Jemmy Takatuliang (Ketua) dan Yunita Roring (Anggota)  
Marketing : Dewi Nayoan (Ketua) dan Yenny Maringka (Anggota)  
Social : Ventje Daleru (Ketua) dan Like Rondonuwu (Anggota)  
Advocaton and Permits : Dentje Kaligis (Ketua) dan Decroly Raintama (Anggota)  
Purse-Seine Group : Agus Usep  
Pole and Line : Elia Dalunusa mandak  
Carrier Vessel : Deni Wens Kariso



Mr. Rudy, AKPN Chairman and His Assisntant

## 61. Member Requirements and Obligation

Under article 13 AKPN Statute, requirement to be a member of AKPN are:

- Indonesia Citizent
- Fishing operation within Indonesia waters
- Vessels built in Indonesia, owned by Indonesian, permits issued by Government of Indonesia.
- Catch is unloaded in fishing port and /or other existing port.

Under article 16 of AKPN Statute, AKPN members' obligations are:

- To protect and increase association images.
- Implementing AKPN Regulation and Provisions and Decision.
- Pay registration fee and monthly contribution.
- To provide assistance/contribution as required.



62. Members Diversity

- a. Legal Entity 25 companies consist of :
  - Fishing industries : 20 companies
  - Fish Processing : - companies
  - Fishing and Processing : 5 companies
- b. Individuals : 24 individuals

63. Number of Fleets

In 2012, AKPN manages 242 fleets as described in tabel 9 below:

No	Type of vessel	Vessel Size (GT)	
		10 GT – 30 GT	Over 30 GT
1	Longline	0	0
2	Purse-seine	0	37
3	Gillnet	0	0
4	Pole and Line	0	30
5	Handline	2	0
6	Carrier	0	66
7	Light Boat	69	0
	Total	71	



Mini PurseSeine, Bitung approaching Bitung fishing port

Purse-seine



Hand line and Mini Purse-Seine in East Java



Handline and Ketingting

64. Fishing Ground

Fishing fleets that are member of AKPN entirely operates on the Sulawesi sea (FMA-RI 716) and Pacific Ocean (FMA-RI 717).

65. CATCH



All catch is skipjack tuna. No record of catch but annual catch estimates within three (3) years as follow:

2009 : 12,000 ton  
 2010 : 20,000 ton  
 2011 : 25,000 ton

#### 66. Catch Marketing

Catch is sold in export and domestic markets. Selling composition between export and domestic market by fish handling can be seen in tabel 10 below:

Tabel 10 : Catch Marketing

No	Species	Marketing (%)		Remarks
		Export	Domestic	
1	Skipjack Tuna			
	Frozen	30		Exported to Japan
	Processed		70	Raw material of tuna canning industries.



## 67. Routine Activities

Association routinely provide services to members such as issue letter of recommendation as requirement to buy fuel and extent of fishing permit, but there is no data collection is done.



## 68. Project : juvenile tuna releasing

Human Resource Development: facilitating of BST training and participating in seminar/workshop hosted by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Internal Cooperation: No

International Cooperation: No

## 69. Finance

Source of funding to carry out daily activities is entirely obtained from members voluntary contribution, with following description:

Source of Funding	Average/Annually
Vessel's Contribution	
a. Company	
b. Individual	

c. Vessel	60.000.000
Others	
Voluntary Donates	120.000.000
<b>Revenue</b>	
<b>Expence</b>	180.000.000
Balance (1012)	(120.000.000)

Voluntary contribution is vary each year, depending on association needs. Generally, voluntary contribution is personnal expense to participate in various meetings hosted by government agencies such as Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

## **PROFILE OF FISHERIES BUSINESSMAN ASSOCIATION, BITUNG NORTH SULAWESI (HIPPBI)**

### **70. ESTABLISHMENT**

HIPPBI was established by Notarial Statute, Tresyiana Andarian Number 11 of 27 September 2007. Under article 3 of the Statute, the purpose of HIPPBI establishment are:

- a. Gathering and uniting fisheries business activities.
- b. As a liasion unit between fisheries businessman and government, other related organization both witihn or outside of Indonesia.
- c. Increasing business stability in boader contex by preserving the natural resources.
- d. Integrating fisheries businees together with government in vairous aspect such as fishing, management, marketing and other supporting business.
- e. To support cooperative business pattern by involving small scale fishermen and fish farmers.

### **71. Secretariate**

Kompleks Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera Bitung, Sulawesi Utara



Mr. Umboh Mandagi in Action

#### Board of Director

Chairman	: Richard Manambing
First Vice Chairman	: Alfred Salindeho
Second Vice Chairman	: Basmi Said
Secretary	: Mauritius Mantiri
Vice Secretary	: Umboh Mandagi
Treasurer	: Lina Utiahman
Vice Treasurer	: Hengky Honandar

#### 72. Members Diversity

- a. Legal Entity : 21 companies
- b. Individual : 10 persons

### **PROFILE OF INTEGRATED CAPTURE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION (ASPERTADU) INDONESIA**

#### 73. ESTABLISHMENT

ASPERTADU was established by Notarial Certificate, SOEPARMAN SAERAN Number 3 of 9 February 2011 and Number 10 of 25 february 2011 that has been endorsed by the Minister of Legal and Human Right of Indonesia Number : AHU-51.A.H.01.06 year 2011 of 19 April 2011. Under article 5 of the Certificate, the purpose of ASPERTADU establishment is SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. To achieve this purpose, ASPERTADU undertake the following activities:

- a. Gathering and uniting fisheries businessman integratedly from up-stream and down-stream industries.

- b. Gathering and uniting members' aspiration to establish well and responsible business climate.
- c. To protect members' interest in relation with other parties both within and outside of Indonesia.
- d. To strengthen of marketing of fisheries products both in domestic and export market by conducting training and supervision.
- e. To collect and disseminate information amongs members in order to improve their own business as well as information to public in the field of integrated capture fisheries industry.
- f. To exchange ideas, experiences and other aspect amongs members in order to strengthen cooperation and establishing well and free business competition.
- g. To support and participate in government program in term of fishers empowerment.

74. Secretariate

Jln. Gedong Panjang II No. 14 J  
Jakarta Barat (11240)

75. Board of Directors

Under article 22 of the notarial certificate, board of director of ASPERTADU for the first time are:

General Chairman	: Asman
Chairman	: Syarif Alwie Haddad
Secretary General	: Djodi Supriatman
Vice of Secretary	: Amrizal
Treasures	: Tjetje Soetisna
Vice Treasures	: Wawan Hermawan

**Supervisor**

Chairman	: Tjetjep
Supervisor I	: Sugianto Halim
Supervisor II	: Salam Suryad

76. MEMBERS REQUIREMENT AND OBLIGATIONS

Under article 7 of Notarial Certificate of 3 February 2009, requirements to be a member of ASPERTADU are:

- a. All businessman in integrated capture fisheries such as shipyard, capture fisheries, processing, cold storage, ice making plant, fish collector/transporter as legal entity or individuals.
- b. Has Fisheries Business Permit.
- c. Has Fishing Permit.

Under article 17 point 2 of Notarial Certificate Number 3 year 2009, obligation of members of ASPERTADU are:

- a. Pay registration fee and monthly contribution.
- b. Implementing ASPERTADU Statute and Members Meeting Decision.
- c. To contribute in term of time, energy and idea in order to ensure the continuity of organization

77. Members Diversity

d. Legal Entity 19 companies consist of :

Fishing Industries : 7 companies  
 Processing Industries : 5 companies  
 Fishing and Processing Industries : 7 companies

e. Individuals : 36 persons

78. Number of Fleet

In 2012, number of fleet that are member of ASPERTADU 341 fleets as shown in table 11 below:

Tabel 11 : ASPERTADU FLEET

No	Type of Vessel	Size Range		Total
		s/d 30 GT	over 30 GT	
1	Longliner	31	66	97
2	Purse Seiner	8	52	60
3	Gillnetter	7	11	18
4	Squid Jigging	0	0	0
5	Bouke Ami	0	0	0
6	Pancing Ulur	0	0	0
7	Light Boat	0	0	0
8	Carrier	0	0	0
9	others	83	77	160
	Total	129	206	335

79. Fishing Ground

Fleets member of ASPERTADU fishing in the Indian Ocean and Indonesia Archipelagic Waters.

80. CATCH

There is no catch data recorded.

81. Marketing of catch

No information on catch marketing.

82. Export Destination Country

Fresh fish is exported 100 % to Japan

- 83. Participation in Tuna Meeting : No information
  - 84. Routine activity : Provide service to members
  - 85. Project Activities: No information
  - 86. Human Resource Developemnt: facilitate fisheries student in practice.
  - 87. Internal Cooperation: SOG
  - 88. International Cooperation: Nothing
89. Finance  
Source of funding to carry out daily activities is entirely obtained from members contibution.

<b>Source of Fund</b>	
Members Contribution	
a. Company 100.000/month	
b. Individual	
f. Vessel 200.000/month	50.000 –
other	
Voluntary Contribution	
<b>Revenue</b>	166.000.000
<b>Expenditure</b>	190.000.000
<b>Balance (2012)</b>	(24.000.000)

90. Problem Encountered
- a. Financial : No problem encountered.
  - b. Non-Financial : catch data collection (species, market and volume) from members, because it's related to internal concern.

#### CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATIONS PROFILE

91. Profile analysis of the associations is inteded to obtain a picture or description of existing association as a formal and modern organization. Analysis was carried out by observing three (3) important aspects of an organization such as:

- a. Goals and Objectives
- b. Members Requirement and Obligations
- c. Finance

Those three important aspects is a system in an organization. All aspects will affect each other so that they can not be seperated.

92. As it is known that organization was established in order to achieve common goals and objectives set out by members. Common goals and objectives can only be developed if members having a common interest. Goals will become main element to determine direction of association activities. Therefore, association will be stronger when goals and objectives can be well defined, measurable and detail as well as avoiding multi-interpretation among members.
93. An organization established by a group of stakeholder who have similar goals and objectives. Therefore, requirements to be a member of association should be clearly defined so that association can be managed effectively and efficiently. One important factor considered as requirement to be a member is similarity in business activity. In addition to that, other important aspect should be taken into account is member's obligation to association. It is suggested that member obligation should not be limited to financial contribution but in boarder contex, shall include various efforts whis is intended to support the sustainability of members' business.
94. Budget is energy that sustains activities of association to achieve determined goals and objectives. Budget is required to buy logistics, office equipment, office rent, electricity and water, communication and employee salaries. Association nearly impossible to do it's activities without appropriate financial support.

## **GOAL AND OBJECTIVE OF ASSOCIATION**

### **95. ATLI GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

With regards to ATLI goals and objectives as outlined in the previous chapter, it is indicated that ATLI establishment is increased production oriented and protection members interest by gathering, uniting, increase business stability, integrate and support tuna longline business. To achieve the objectives, ATLI has provided daily services to its members to support they fishing operation to be properly carried out.

Although ATLI not yet legally include sustainability aspects in its goals, however, in reality ATLI has actively hosted various meetings between its members and Directorate of Fisheries Resourse Management in order to disseminate tuna conservation and management measures such as (i) Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) and (ii) Fishing Logbook and (iii) bycatch data collection in longline fisheries. In addition, ATLI has also actively participated in the meetings organized by RFMOs both in Indonesia and abroad by their own expenses. This may reflect a commitment of ATLI Board of Director to support their members.



#### 96. INDONESIA TUNA ASSOCIATION (ASTUIN)

ASTUIN objectives has also outlined in the previous chapter. It is indicated that ASTUIN establishment is increasing production oriented and protection of members interest done by gathering, uniting, increase business stability, integrate and support tuna longline and tuna culture. Legally ASTUIN has not yet included sustainability aspect in its statute, eventhough in poin (c) mentioning "by considering natural resource conservation". Nevertheless, in daily operation, Fishing fleets that are members of ASTUIN have done some effort to comply with national and international provisions in tuna management. Fishing fleets has followed trashipment procedures on the highseas dan has initiated bycatch data collection.

In other side, ASTUIN membership include tuna aquaculture business. Since there is a significant differences of business characteristic between tuna fishing and tuna aquaculture, therefore integration of aquaculture business into fishing business will not be productive and this will affect the performance of ASTUIN. In addition, tuna aquaculture has not been practiced at commercial basis in Indonesia.

#### 97. NATIONAL FISHERIES FLEETS ASSOCIATION (AKPN).

Under article 5 of the Notarial Certificate, AKPN will protect aspiration and interest of national fisheries fleets buinessman. This goals and objectives will be achieved by gathering, uniting, coordinating and strengthening networking amongs the businessman in North Sulawesi. Moreover, from legal aspect poin of viwew, AKPN has taken into account efforts to conserve tuna by improving coordination with competent authority to prevent IUU fishing activities. Unfortunately, there is no data and information or evidence that AKPN has undertaken appropriate actions to make it happened. Eventhough AKPN has implemented juvenile tuna releasing activityas, but benefit of this activity need to be seriously explored since there is no monitoring mechanism applied in this concern. Therefore, AKPN only carry out daily activity to provide services in term of issuance of reccomendation letter as requirement both to buy vessels' fuel and extention of fishing permit.

#### 98. FISHERIES BUSINESSMAN ASSOCIATION, BITUNG (HIPBBI)

Under article 3 of the Notarial Certificate outlined in the previous Chapter, goals and objectives of HIPBBI are gathering, uniting, increase business durability, support a cooperative pattern in fisheries business. Unfortunately, there is no data and information or evidence that this association has made efforts to reach determined goals and objectives. This association even does not have any documentation on fleets data as well as catch data. Secretariate of the association in Bitung Fishing Port was closed when survey was being conducted, due to budget constraint.

#### 99. INTEGRATED CAPTURE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION (ASPRTADU)

As outlined in the Notarial Certificate, the purpose of ASPERTADU is **social activities**. This purpose is not clear since ASPERTADU is actually not social organization in nature. This association established by members to protect their interest such as profit taking oriented.

Under article 7 of Notarial Certificate Number 3 of 9 februari 2009, scope of ASPERTADU activity is very wide including fishing, processing, shipyard, ice making plant, cold storage, and fish collector/fish transporter. Since there is a significant differences on characteristic of those business, it is difficult to understand what is the ultimate target of this association.

ASPERTADU focussing it's activity to increase catch (production) and market penetration. This is done by gathering and uniting, protecting, collecting and disseminating information as well as idea exchange among members. Legally, ASPERTADU does not focussing on tuna fishing and does not take into account the sustainability aspects in fishing business, as it is also responsibility of business actors. Since this association was established in 2009 when sustainable issues are intensively discussion by international communities, there is a question what is the reason not to adopt the issues in the Notarial Certificate.

As implication to widely spectrum of ASPERTADU activities, resulting that this association was trapped in difficult condition to determine it's goals and objectives. It should not be acceptable to government if the establishment of ASPERTADU is only intended to fulfill formal provisions in terms of issuance recommendation letter as requirement to buy fuel oil as well as extension of fishing permit. It is necessary to legally include sustainability elements in the association purposes.

#### 100. MEMBERS OBLIGATION

Based on description in the previous chapter, it can be simplified that members obligation of all associations composed of three (3) orientation such as:

- a. Financial orientation, members have to pay registration fee as well as monthly contribution and provide assistance as required at voluntary basis.
- b. Loyalty to association, members shall implement regulation and decision adopted by association.
- c. Active participation, members shall contribute in term of time, energy and ideas to ensure the sustainability organization.

Members obligation does not reflect members efforts to ensure the sustainability of their own business. Therefore, it will be difficult to association to protect their members interest against sustainable issues addressed by international community, such as application of catch limit/catch quotas regime adopted by RFMOs. We need to stress that tuna fisheries is very sensitive to the issues and we have to make appropriate response in this regards, otherwise our tuna fishing industries may be collapse.

By having made analysis to the purpose of associations, we need to propose to re-define the understanding of " protection members interest". It should not be limited to production oriented but more than it, shall include obligation to obey conservation and management measures adopted both under national legislation and international agreement.

Implementation of various conservation and management measures shall be considered as effective efforts to ensure the sustainable utilization of tuna, as this is a primary interest of members to be protected by association. Therefore, it should be acceptable to associations if sustainable elements shall be legally adopted as members obligation.

## 101. FINANCE

It is indicated that there is no financial issue in ATLI. Secretary General succeed to mobilize source of funding, so that organization activities can be properly undertaken despite annual budget expenses up to Rp. 900.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 90,000. At present, balance in ATLI account is R. 2.700.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 270.000

In case of ASTUIN, this association also does not have financial issues. But since number of vessel is only 15 units, funding source is limited. Fortunately, ASTUIN could obtain additional fund for sending vessel's crews to Japan and other countries. ASTUIN can expenses annual operational cost about Rp. 300.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 30,000. Nevertheless, ASTUIN can not sponsor member to participate in the overseas meeting hosted by RFMO, but in case there is urgent need to attend the overseas meeting, all expenses will be charged individually and this will be assumed as voluntary contribution to the association. At present, balance in ASTUIN account is Rp. 120.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 12,000.

It is contrary with ASPERTADU that are managing a huge number of fleets (341 vessels), but there is a financial issues encountered. Annual operational cost estimates about Rp. 190.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 19,000 but annual revenue only about Rp. 166.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 16,600. At present, balance in ASPERTADU account is Rp. - 24.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ - 2,400. It is indication that board of director could not mobilize internal funding source.

There is a serious financial issues in AKPN Bitung. Annual revenue from members only about Rp. 60.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 6,000, while total annual cost about Rp. 180.000.000 or equivalent to USD \$ 18,000. Most expenses was intended to attend meetings hosted by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Jakarta or other city outside of Bitung. This expenses has to be charged individually by whom attending the meeting and to be assumed as voluntary contribution to the association.

During survey, we found that HIPPBI has a very crucial financial issues. In addition, this association could not present data or number of vessels as its member. As implication to that, practically mobilization of internal funding source can not be empowered. HIPPBI also could not provide a financial record both related to operational cost as well as balance in account.

Based on analysis to association profile and performance from three (3) important aspects, it can be concluded that (i) goals and objective of associations has not reflected an orientation to sustainable utilization of tuna, (ii) members obligation tend to focused on financial contribution rather than to provide catch data and other data that can be elaborated to support the sustainable use of tuna and (iii) there are associations who can

not mobilize internal funding source effectively and this cause less performance of the associations.

Indonesia tuna associations should be enforced to be able to handle international issues of tuna fisheries. By having capable and credible tuna associations, Indonesia may take more benefits (social-economy) from tuna resource both in waters within national jurisdiction and highseas.

CHAPTER V  
ASSOCIATION ENFORCEMENT

102. Why do we need to enforce tuna association in Indonesia ?

Firstly, to protect the existence of Indonesia tuna fisheries as a source of state income as well as primary livelihood for a lot of people. In this case, tuna associations should make a positive response to various issues in sustainable management practices.

Secondly, tuna associations have been authorized to actively participate in tuna fisheries development. Tuna associations hold a legal mandate to issue recommendation letter as requirement to buy vessel's fuel and extent of fishing permit.

Thirdly, the five (5) tuna associations deal with a significant number of fleets ( about 1,450 units). Tuna associations are expected could play important roles to protect the interest of fishing industries.

103. Nevertheless, there is no obligation/responsibility of associations to government due to the authorization. From management perspective, it is not good. Usually, legal authorization should be accompanied by responsibility/obligation. In this concern, activities to enforce tuna associations at national level shall be intended to empower them to play expected roles as their obligation to government.

104. To deal with tuna issues, it is expected that associations can play at least six (6) expected roles such as:

- a. As a pioneer to change the mindset of fishing industries, so that production oriented approach could be combined into sustainable oriented approach.

As it was described in the previous chapter that issues regarding sustainable management of tuna has become international communities interest. Logically, the issues shall be considered in tuna fishing business. The question is, whether the ultimate goals of associations is intended to protect the interest of fishing industries only from production oriented perspective ?

If yes, it is too simplified. We are now facing challenging interm of tuna sustainable issues. For that reason, associations should take responsibility and obligation to change the mindset of fishing industries. Associations are expected to convince their members that production oriented to be combined with sustainable oriented is also intended to protect their interest to ensure the sustainability of their own business.

- b. As liaison to communicate and disseminate various government and international policies in tuna management approach to tuna fishing industries.

Government has an obligation to communicate, disseminate and socialize various provisions and policies regarding adopted conservation and management measures to fishing industries. Effective socialization can only be made if government representatives are able to personally communicate with fishing industries as well as vessels' crews. But it seems this is not possible to be undertaken by government, since number of fishing industries and crews are very huge and scattered all over Indonesia. Almost there is no chance to meet captains and other vessels' crews because most of their time spent to work at sea. As we understood that associations were established by fishing industries meaning that they actually very closed each other. Members and board of directors should have mutual confidence and understanding. By saying it, logically associations should be able to establish effective communication and socialization to their members, so that members are able to well understand all adopted conservation and management measures, for instance IUU fishing activities and its implication.

- c. As a representative of fishing industries and to be a government partner in developing public policies concerning tuna fisheries management.

In relationship between government and fishing industries, it is necessary to ensure that associations are authorized representative of fishing industries as their members. This is very essential, in order to develop effective communication and negotiation between government and fishing industries that are represented by associations. By this way, decisions made by government as regulator will be implemented with a sense of responsibility by fishing industries.

- d. As a pioneer to increase effective implementation of various government and international policies in tuna management practices.

One of factors that affect the sustainability of Indonesia tuna fisheries especially in export markets are Indonesia's compliance level to various adopted conservation and management measures. In this case, Indonesia compliance level will also be significantly influenced by obedience of fishing industries to national regulations, such as:

- compliance to fill-in fishing logbook appropriately
- compliance to bycatch and ERS data collection
- compliance to operate VMS
- compliance to submit catch report
- compliance not to involve in IUU Fishing activities.
- compliance to other provisions.

By high level of compliance of the fishing industries will support government to determine appropriate national tuna management policies, and also to protect the interest of the tuna fishing industries in any decision making process at the RFMOs meeting. In this context, the crucial factor to be considered is how regulations can be



disseminated and well understood by fishing industries as well as vessels' crews. Of course, government may not be able to do it effectively, so that associations is expected to carry out that role instead of government.

- e. As a pioneer in catch data collection which is intended to protect the interest of tuna fishing industries.

With the authorization granted to associations it should make associations have no difficulty to obtain catch data from fishing industries. Legal authorization should make associations having a better bargaining position to its members.

Therefore, what is needed is the commitment and understanding of association manager regarding the importance of catch data in development strategy of sustainable tuna management. It should be noted that catch data needed not limited to catch landing (landing basis), due to the data could not be used as a basis information to determine the policy of conservation and management measure of tuna including stocks estimates. Therefore, catch data should be presented by the following category:

- Catch by species and gear type
- Catch composition by gear type
- Catch by area
- Catch by season
- Bycatch
- Discard catch
- *Hook rate and CPUE estimates*

Performance in presenting catch data would support the policy making process in tuna management plan at national level. It also will strengthen Indonesia position in global tuna fisheries.

- f. As a communication and coordination forum amongs members.

As it was noted that various countries and international communities have established cooperation in tuna management. Usually, their recommendation will be considered as one of reference in tuna management and conservation policy. The above fact should be a driving for various Indonesia tuna associations to strengthen their cooperation. Without good cooperation amongs associations resulting in difficulties to Indonesia to play a significant roles in decision making process at international level. The above description remind us that if associations failed to play their expected roles, will result in difficulties to develop Indonesia tuna fisheries in the future, as it always dealing with



the interest of international communities which sometimes tend to suppress.

We should think their future



## CHAPTER VI

### STRATEGY in ASSOCIATION ENFORCEMENT

105. We agreed that to achieve sustainable tuna fishing business, there is a real need to strengthen tuna associations in Indonesia. Association strengthening is intended to empower them to respond various issues in tuna fishing activity both national and international that directly may affect to tuna fishing business in Indonesia. This is very important and urgent, due to intensive publication on tuna protection addressed by international communities. In addition, there are even some states and NGOs are proposing to include certain tuna species into the CITES list. To respond this condition, therefore the government and tuna associations have to establish a productive collaboration or synergy to strengthen each other, because both parties are very concerned with the sustainability of tuna fishing business in waters within our jurisdiction as well as highseas. From associations perspective, efforts to reinforce of associations can be done through internal and external strategies as elaborated below:

#### **Internal Strategy**

106. Internal strategy is a set of efforts to be done by each association which is based on the analysis of the association profile such as (i) objectives and (ii) members obligation and (iii) financial. This recommendation should not be construed as a form of intervention against the independency of associations, but must be interpreted as collective needs both government and associations. As formal and modern organization that has obtained a specific authority from government, associations should be able to empower their

institution, so its existence can contribute both to members and government. A set of efforts to strengthen associations through internal strategy include:



Tuna Associations should be responsible to improve it  
We should not let it continue

#### 107. Relates to Objectives

Usually, activities of any organization is determined by common goals to be achieved, in which the goals should be binding to all members. Logically, goals should be included in official documents such as notarial certificate and/or statute and/or members consensus and/or other official documents. Since tuna fishing business is concerned with aspects of sustainability, it is recommended that any association can adopt the principles of management and conservation of tuna in the official documents. These principles include the followings:

- a. Adopt measures to ensure long-term sustainability of highly migratory stocks in Indonesia waters and highseas.
- b. Promote the objectives of optimum utilization.
- c. Take a measures to prevent over-fishing and over capacity.
- d. Adopt measures to minimize waste, discards, pollution originating from fishing vessels, catc of non-target species both fish and non-fish species.
- e. Collect and share, in a timely manner, complete and accurate data concerning fishing activities on, inter alia, vessel position, catch of target and non-target species, as well as fishing effort.

#### 108. Relates to MEMBERS OBLIGATION

By adoption the principles of sustainability will implicate to members obligation. It is necessary to remind us, that members obligation shoul not focus on financial contribution, but more than that, should include responsibility to implement tuna conservation and management measures. Therefore, it is suggested to add members obligation such as:

- a. Record of catch timely, complete and accurate.
- b. Record of catch of non-target species timely, complete and accurate.
- c. Submit of catch data to association timely, complete and accurate.
- d. Implement adopted conservation and management measures.



Identified, measured and recorded

#### 109. Relates to FINANCE

Considering that establishment of associations based on members' need and concensus, therefore all members should fulfill their obligation especially in finance. Common understanding should be built to make similar perception that association can not properly function without financial support from members. Association managers should serve his members in sense of dicipline and non-discriminatory. In case any members do not meet their financial obligation, they should not be served as usual. Recommendation letter which is requirement to buy fuel oil and extend fishing permit should not be issued in this regards. To make this strategy effectively works, this provision should be clearly stated in the official document of association such as notarial certificate or statute, etc.

#### **EXTERNAL STRATEGY**

110. Indonesia Tuna Associations have undertaken their own activities independently or without any integration dan/or cooperation and collaboration with each other. Relationship amongs associations tend to personnal relationshi rather than institutional relationship. This condition affects the performance of association at national level. On the other hand, cooperation amongs countries through RFMOs and among RFMOs have more intense. In addition, cooperation among importers, NGOs are also increased. It will be logic, if cooperation among Indonesia tuna association at national level should be strengthened.

111. As it is understood that in any international meetings related to management of tuna, international communities has always address the issues of compliance of each members towards the implementation of various conservation and management measures adopted by RFMOs. There is an indication that member with low level of compliance can be touched by a market related measures. Compliance level of a member is strongly affected by willingness of fishing industries especially vessel crews to carry out various provisions and regulations. In this case, fishing industries and vessels crews can only be reached by associations and not by government. For that reason, Cooperation among associations at national level is an urgent need. Various conservation and management measures of tuna have to be disseminated effectively to fishing industries and crews and in other side, required data and informations can be elaborated on time. In addition, cooperation amongs association at national level is also intended as a means to better coordination and communication both among association and the government as well as to evaluate and improve the implementation various national and international provisions related to tuna conservation and management measures, so that compliance level of Indonesia can be improved.
112. Considering magnitute of Indonesia's interest in tuna fisheries, therefore cooperation among associations is expected to be permanently established, for instance by forming a forum such as communication forum or joint secretariate or joint association meeting at national level. This forum is also very necessary as a means to disseminate and discuss the tuna issues addressed in RFMOs meetings. This forum is expected to be a government partner to determine Indonesia tuna fisheries development in the future.

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF FORUM**

113. Cooperation forum at national level should be established under mutual agreement amongs members. As it is noted that a forum could be made as communication forum or joint secretariate or joint association meeting. However, in order to minimize operational cost, it is suggested that at this initial stage, a reasonable forum is a joint assoaction meeting. This meeting can be held annually or twice a year. To function this forum appropriately, the following aspects have to be considered:

### **a. Legality Aspect**

Association forum at national level should have a formal legal basis. A legal basis may be either notarial certificate or written agreement amongs associations chairman or other form. Considering that the forum will intensively communicate with Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Minsitry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, it is suggested that in case the forum established under chairman agreement, it should be endorsed by Director General of Capture Fisheries.



b. Goal Aspect

The objective of a forum at national level should be well defined, clear and measurable as well as acceptable to associations. The objective should be action-oriented of tuna conservation and management measures to ensure the sustainability use of tuna resource. The proposed objectives are as follows:

- Increase exchange of information and experience amongs associations
- Increase intencity and effectivity working relationship with government
- Increase coordination and synchronization of implementation of various provisions as well as conservation and management measures in tuna fishing.
- Promote the sustainability of tuna fishing business
- Conduct self-assessment in respect to compliance level



c. Preparation of activities

Preparation of activities are very important in a formal organization. Activities should be based on target achievement oriented. At this initial stage, proposed activities of the joint associations meeting are as follows:

- Exchange experiences on how to collect catch data effectively.
- Conduct self-evaluation concerning the implementation of various regulations and provisions in tuna management.
- Strengthening of bargaining position of associations to its members.

d. Decision-making mechanism

It is necessary to make sure that decisions shall be acceptable to members. For this reason, decision-making mechanism should be established and approved by members. This is very crucial since all decisions shall be properly implemented by members.

## JOINT ASSOCIATION MEETING MECHANISM

114. Joint associations meeting can be held annually. This meeting will be as an institution who may submit proposals to government to determine the direction of tuna fisheries development in the future. In this way, associations have protected the interest of its members.



115. Furthermore, association forum at national level can also assign their representative to attend RFMOs meeting as Indonesia delegation member. If it is agreeable, expenses for attending the meeting could be borne collectively. This approach is a cross-contribution among members to give opportunity to other personnel to know and understand management practices of tuna fishing based on international regulations.
116. Under the principle of non-discriminatory approach, venue of annual joint association meeting can be set in rotation scheme and the host will be acting as chairman of the meeting. For instance:
  - a. First annual meeting will be held in Bali, ATLI will be the host.
  - b. Second annual meeting will be held in Jakarta, ASTUIN will be the host.
  - c. Third annual meeting will be held in Bitung, AKPN will be the host.
  - d. Fourth annual meeting will be held in Jakarta, ASPERTADU will be the host.
  - e. Fifth annual meeting will be held in Bitung, AKPN will be the host
117. Joint association meeting will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of communication and coordination both among associations as well as with government. Once associations have undertaken their expected roles properly, they will have a strong mandate from the government to participate in determining direction of tuna development policy in the future. But at the same time, government will examine the performance of each association to ensure that association establishment will not only be intended to meet a permits requirement, but they must be responsible as a government partner in implementing various tuna conservation and management measures.

## ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

118. In accordance with the nature of activities of the tuna fishing associations, it is suggested that competent authority as a counterpart of the associations within Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries will be Directorate General of Capture Fisheries. As we know that, there is a common interest of competent authority and associations, namely to ensure the sustainability of tuna fishing business. Therefore, in activities enforcement of tuna association at national level, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries is suggested to play the following roles (for illustrative only):
  - a. Secretariate of the Joint Association Meeting

As a secretariate of the meeting, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF) will be responsible to help a chairman of the meeting. Various activities to support the meeting will be managed in closed cooperation with the chairman or association to be acting as a host of the meeting. DGCF may facilitate some contribution such as personnel and meeting logistic.
  - b. Facilitate of meeting organizing.

As it is understood, there is a common interest of government and associations in respect to tuna issues, therefore meeting expenses could be shared by DGCF and Associations. In this case, DGCF is expected to finance meeting requirement such as meeting venue, accommodation and consumption as well as required logistic. While

transportation cost will be charged by members or meeting participants. DGCF may also seek other source of fund to support the meeting organizing such as by establishing collaboration with concerned RFMOs.

c. Facilitate of topics to be discussed

Topics or subject matters to be discussed at the meeting will be prepared in closed coordination with the meeting chairman. In this case, DGCF will deal with the topics regarding the related issues to tuna conservation and management measures, while associations will be responsible to prepare the progress on implementation of conservation and management measures by fishing industries. Meeting arrangement will be fully organized by associations and DGCF will be acting as supporting organization only.



Handline in North Sulawesi



Handline in Java

## CHAPTER VII

### CLOSURE

Indonesia tuna fisheries has very important role both as source of income as well as provider of working opportunity. Indonesia also has important role as one of tuna supplier to international markets such as USA, EU, China and Korea. For that reason, Indonesia keep concerned with the implementation of tuna conservation and management measures.

Indonesia has a large number of tuna fishing vessels and fishermen. They are fishing in waters within Indonesia jurisdiction such as territorial waters, archipelagic waters, IEEZ even up to highseas of Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. As highly migratory fish stocks and straddling fish stocks, management of tuna has to comply with provisions adopted by RFMOs which must be understood by fishing industries especially by vessels' crews.

In fact, Government of Indonesia has found some difficulties to disseminate various conservation and management measures to fishing industries as well as vessels' crews. It is caused by the nature of their live who are spending most of their time at sea. On the other hand, they actually have obligation to implement the provisions and they are real primary stakeholders in this concern. In this regards, association is expected to play certain role to overcome these difficulties. This is the reason of needs to enforce associations activities at national level. By the enforcement activities, associations will have competency as an organizations that are capable to protect the interest of their members. Hopefully, by implementation of activities proposed in this document will gradually strengthen associations to carry out their functions.



