



COUNTRY NOTE: INDONESIA FISHERIES

**MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND
FISHERIES REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**



Introduction

Indonesia is :

- **the largest archipelagic country of the world with 17,504 islands and a coastline of 104,000 km, Exclusive Economic Zone covers 2,981,211 km², and area of inland waters covers 54 000 km².**
- **the 2nd largest producer of fisheries products (12,385,850 mt) in 2011 with total value of fisheries products US\$ 14.1 billion ; comprises 5,061, 680 mt from marine capture fisheries (41%); 347, 420 mt from inland capture fisheries (3%); 2,671,723 mt from cultured finfish and other aquatic animals (22%); 4,305,027 mt from cultured seaweed and algae (34%).**
- **the 2nd highest number of fishers (2,730,510) and aquaculture farmers (3,351,448), as well as the 2nd highest number of powered (394,630) and non-powered (162,510) fishing vessels.**



REGULATION AND INSTITUTIONS



**Law 32 of
2014
maritime**

**Law 1 of 2014
Management
Area
Coastal and
Small Island**

**The main laws
regulating
fisheries : Law
31 of 2004 and
its amendment,
Law 45 of 2009**



**a wide range of fishery
management measures,
and fisheries activities in
marine waters, brackish
waters, as well as public
inland waters (rivers, lakes,
etc.).**



Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

**Fisheries services at the provincial and
district levels**

**responsible for
administration and
management of Marine and
fisheries --national
level/central government**



CAPTURE FISHERIES

Performance:

In 2012, total marine capture fisheries reached 5,435,633 ton with value USD 7,2 millions where shrimp and lobster are Indonesia's most valuable fisheries, followed by various species of tuna and tuna likes species, and small pelagics. In volume, small pelagics and skipjack tuna are the most important





Common Indonesian Commercial Fish (Capture)

(1) Shrimps and its categories

(2) Mackerels

(3) Skipjack tuna and tuna

(4) Scad

(5) Barramundi

(6) Narrow-barred spanish mackerel

(7) Red snappers

(8) Anchovies

(9) seabass

**(10) Combination of Fringescale/Deepbody/Goldstripe sardinella
and Bali sardinella**

(11) Trevallies (mostly small trevally species, e.g. Selar spp)

(12) Common squids and Cuttle fish

(13) crabs





Fisheries Management Area

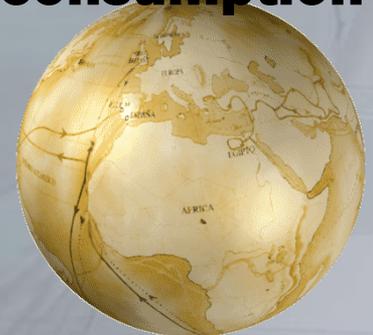




AQUACULTURE

PERFORMANCE

- **In 2012, Indonesia's aquaculture production amounted 9,675,553 ton with value USD 7,5 millions with the highest value of commodities comes from shrimp and seaweed.**
- **Indonesia is the world's 2nd largest producer of seaweed for carrageenan production (FAO 2012).**
- **Most of the seaweed is exported as dried product, and about 15-20% is used for domestic consumption (MMAF 2011).**





Common Indonesian Aquaculture Species

(1) Shrimp

(2) Seaweed

(3) Tilapia

(4) Common carp *Cyprinus carpio*

(5) Milkfish *Chanos chanos*

(6) Pangasius

(7) Catfish

(8) Groupers

(9) Giant gouramy





POST-HARVEST POLICIES AND PRACTICES

TOTAL VOLUME PRODUCTS PROCESSED

- **3,17 million t in 2006 to 4,90 million t in 2011**

Fish processing unit (FPU)

- **approximately 60,117 units in 2010**
- **a capacity of < 100 kg per day**
- **63,828 FPU in 2011**
- **Certification and standardization approach**
- **employed 1, 340, 644 workers**



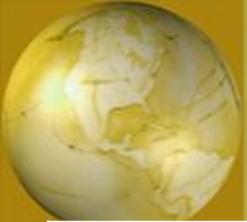


FISH EXPORT

total value of exported fishery products was 3.2 billion USD in 2011, compared to 2.2 billion USD in 2007

The most important export products in 2011 were shrimp (1 200 million USD), large and small tuna species (452 million USD), and crab (240 million USD, mostly comprising blue swimming crab).



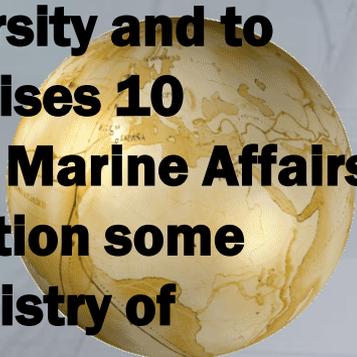


Volume and value of exports of fisheries products from Indonesia by country of destination in 2011, sorted by decreasing value. Source: MMAF (2012).

Country	Most important items	Value (million USD)
Total		3,373.22
(1) USA	Frozen shrimp and prawn (308 million USD); shrimp and prawn, packed, not in airtight containers (129 million USD); frozen fillets of freshwater fish (119 million USD)	1,069
(2) Japan	Frozen shrimp and prawn (329 million USD), various marine fish (fresh) (125 million USD, including tunas worth 93 million USD)	807.33
(3) China	Seaweed and algae (72 million USD), various marine fish (fresh) (44 million USD),	195.44
(4) Viet Nam	Various marine fish (frozen) (18 million USD), algae and seaweeds (10 million USD), shrimps and prawns (frozen) (9 million USD)	120.56
(5) Thailand	Various marine fish (fresh) (65 million USD)	111.73
(6) Singapore	Various marine fish (fresh) (35 million USD)	82.04
(7) Hong Kong	Various live food fish (34 million USD), pearls (11 million USD), frozen shrimp and prawn (11 million USD)	80.43
(8) Malaysia	Various marine fish (fresh) (27 million USD)	74.59
(9) United Kingdom	Frozen shrimps and prawns (40 million USD); shrimp and prawn, packed, not in airtight containers (13 million USD)	67.70
(10) Saudi Arabia	Fish sauce and paste (38 million USD), tunas in airtight containers (21 million US)	36.94
All other countries		727.79

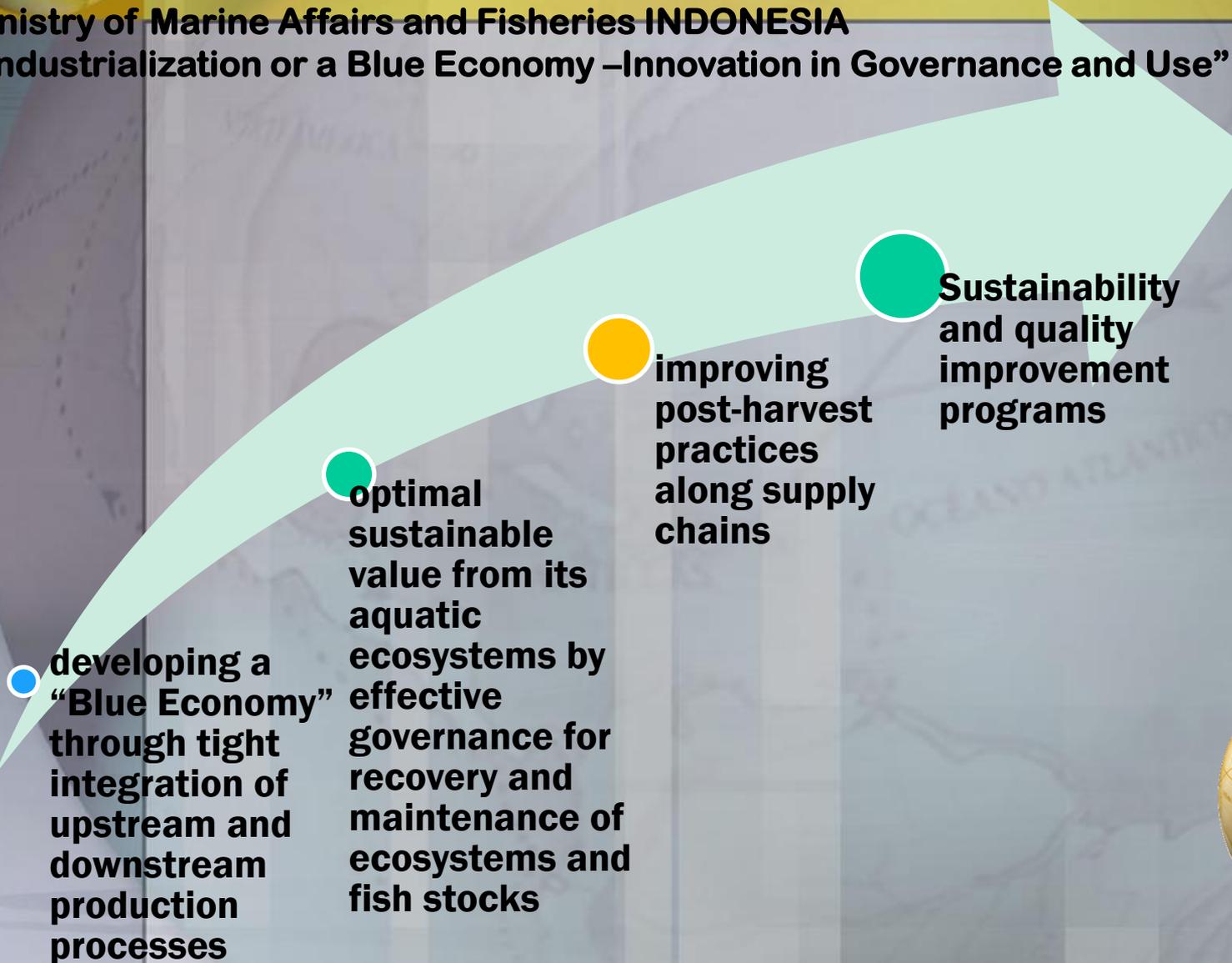


FISHERIES AND ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ **(Burke et al 2012): nearly 95% of Indonesia's coral reefs are threatened by a combination of factors: *overfishing and destructive fishing, watershed-based pollution (e.g., pollution from run-off in deforested areas), coastal development, and marine-based pollution. Overfishing and destructive fishing is by far the most important threat, affecting more than 90% of reefs. More than 35% of reefs are at “high” or “very high” risk.***
 - ❖ **Indonesia has a 15.76 million ha network of Marine Protected Areas, which aim to protect biodiversity and to sustain capture fisheries. This network comprises 10 protected areas established by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and local governments. In addition some protected areas initiated by the Indonesia Ministry of Forestry (status as of 2014)**
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OUTLOOK

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries INDONESIA
“Industrialization or a Blue Economy –Innovation in Governance and Use”



developing a
“Blue Economy”
through tight
integration of
upstream and
downstream
production
processes

optimal
sustainable
value from its
aquatic
ecosystems by
effective
governance for
recovery and
maintenance of
ecosystems and
fish stocks

improving
post-harvest
practices
along supply
chains

Sustainability
and quality
improvement
programs

- ✓ increased food security
- ✓ increased competitiveness fisheries products
- ✓ Social harmony in coastal communities





THANK YOU

TERIMA KASIH / TEŞEKKÜR EDERİM



MMAF Delegates: Alex luankali, Erwin Dwiyana, Yuliadi Kadarmo