



# **COUNTRY NOTE: INDONESIA FISHERIES**

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



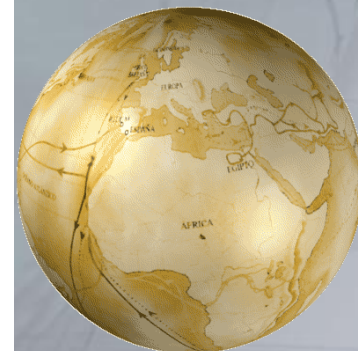
Istanbul, 1st December 2014



# 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 km<sup>2</sup>, and area of inland waters covers 54 000 km<sup>2</sup>.**
- **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:

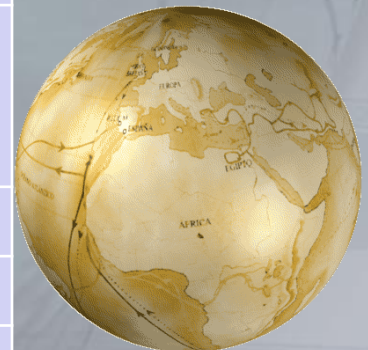
**In 2012, total marine capture fisheries reached 5,435,633 ton with value USD 7,2 millions where shrimp and lobster are Indonesia's most valuable fisheries, followed by various species of tuna and tuna likes species, and small pelagics. In volume, small pelagics and skipjack tuna are the most important**





## **Common Indonesian Commercial Fish (Capture)**

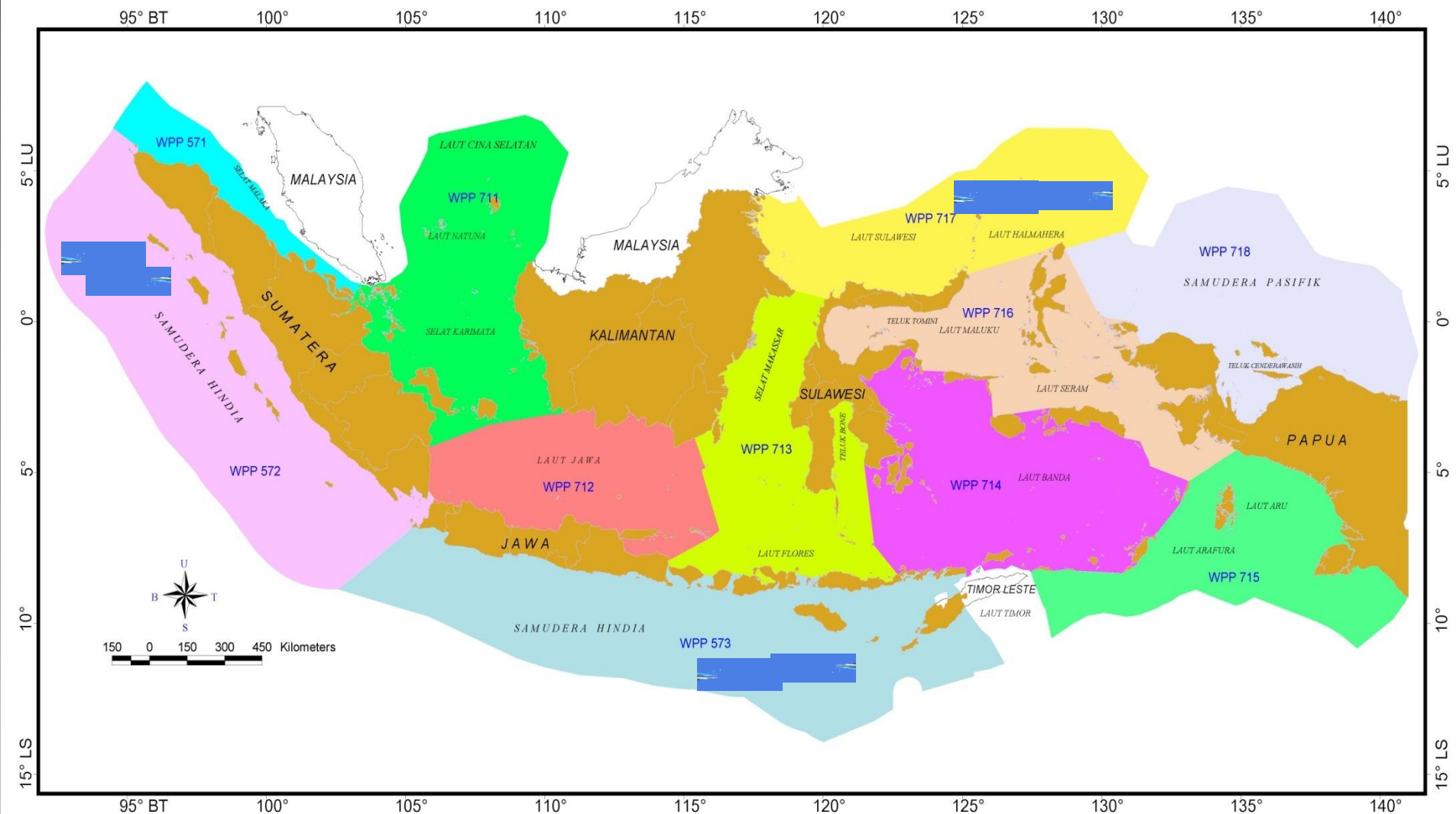
- (1) Shrimps and its categories**
- (2) Mackerels**
- (3) Skipjack tuna and tuna**
- (4) Scad**
- (5) Barramundi**
- (6) Narrow-barred spanish mackerel**
- (7) Red snappers**
- (8) Anchovies**
- (9) seabass**
- (10) Combination of Fringescale/Deepbody/Goldstripe sardinella and Bali sardinella**
- (11) Trevallies (mostly small trevally species, e.g. Selar spp)**
- (12) Common squids and Cuttle fish**
- (13) crabs**







# Fisheries Management Area

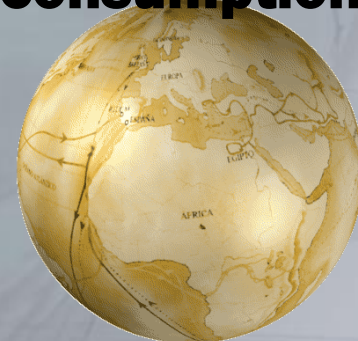




# AQUACULTURE

## 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***

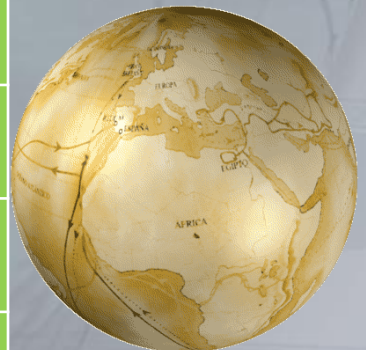
**(5) Milkfish *Chanos chanos***

**(6) Pangasius**

**(7) Catfish**

**(8) Groupers**

**(9) Giant gouramy**







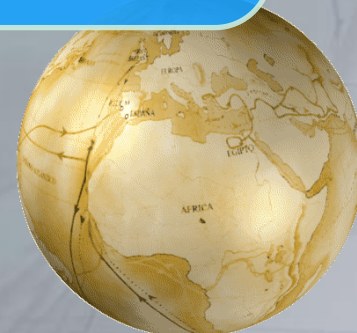
# POST-HARVEST POLICIES AND PRACTICES

## 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).**





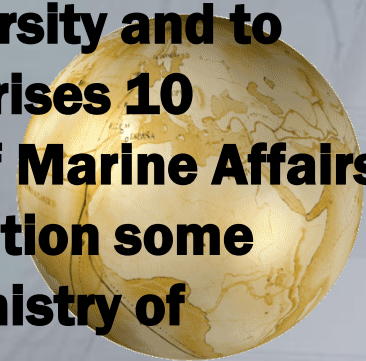
**Volume and value of exports of fisheries products from Indonesia  
by country of destination in 2011, sorted by decreasing value. Source: MMAF (2012).**

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



# 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)**

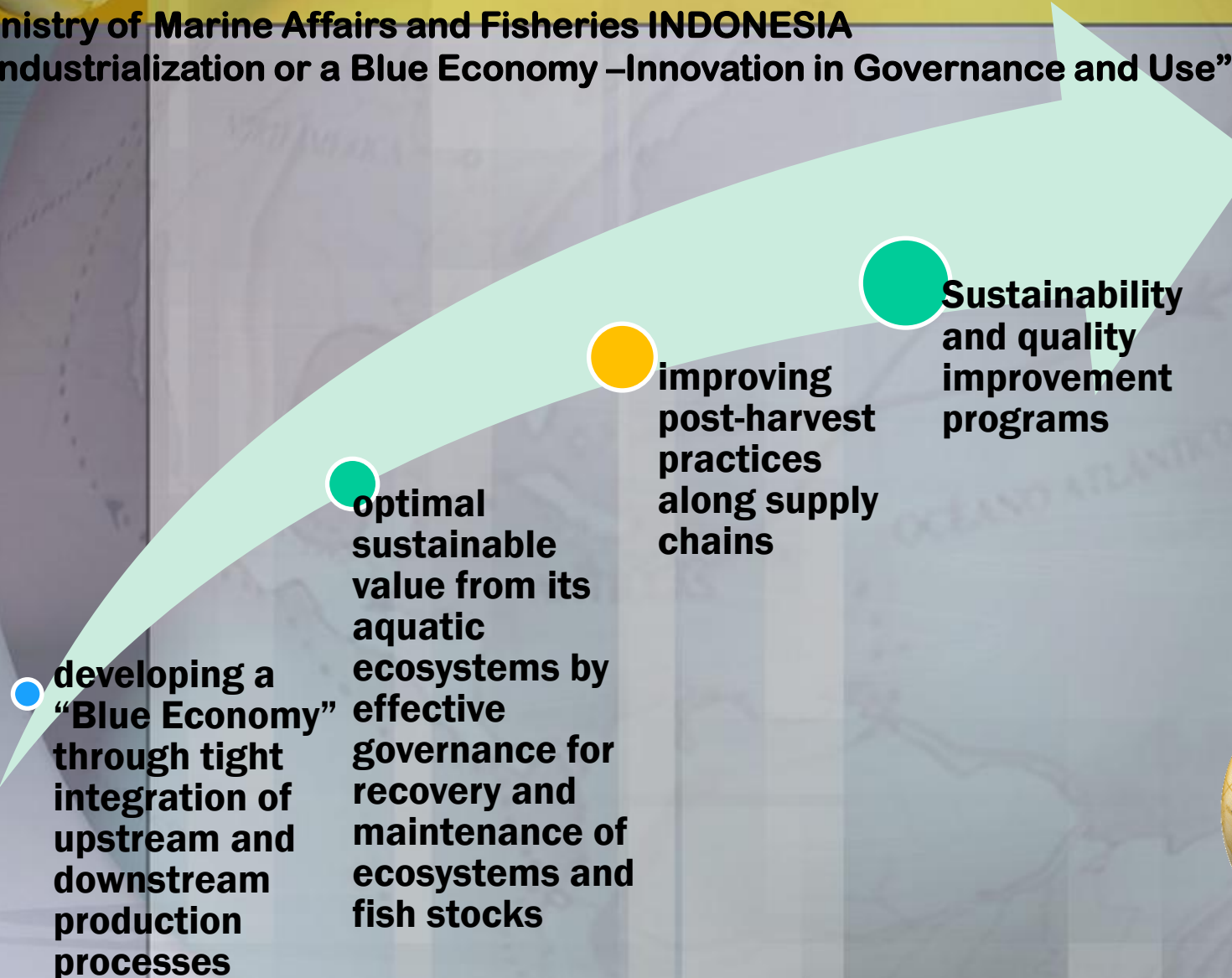




# OUTLOOK

**Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries INDONESIA**

**“Industrialization or a Blue Economy –Innovation in Governance and Use”**



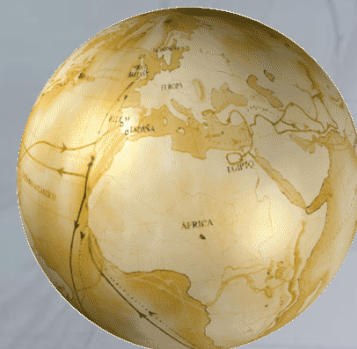
● developing a  
“Blue Economy”  
through tight  
integration of  
upstream and  
downstream  
production  
processes

● 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**



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