

TOWARD SEAFOOD RESILIENCE: HOW TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

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SEAFOOD SOVEREIGNTY?

- Sovereignty means not depending on any others and free to choose (freewill)
 - Seafood as the major diets → encourage the seafood consumption → affordable price
 - Fulfillment of local consumer demand on high quality seafood → national minimum standard → state subsidy
 - Dominate the fisheries global market through export → not only fresh fish but also processed fish (canned products, derivative products) → establishing fisheries processing company at strategic location nearby the fishing ground → securing seafood quality through certification → market country (Japan, USA and EU) as well NGOs such as MSC/ASC
 - Caught and transported by "genuine" national fishing vessel → develop national shipping yard industry → no foreign effort in catch activity
 - Caught by environmental friendly gears → continuous and effective research on suitable gear for sustainable fishing activity
 - Shipping the fish products to the world market efficiently and promptly → building comprehensive fishing port and airport at the outer ring of Indonesia closer to fishing ground and market
 - Being a fishermen is a choice of living → prosperity and protection of fishermen
 - Securing the fishing ground including EEZ from any illegal fishing done by national or foreign vessels → comprehensive surveillance and firm law enforcement by appropriate units and fine strategies
 - Fishing without any human rights violation → no FishCrime → no TOC → guarding maritime security

STRATEGIES

- Build sustainable fisheries development by adopting appropriate policies in managing, utilizing and conserving fisheries resources as well as their related aspects
- Carry out UNCLOS principles of utilizing fisheries both in EEZ and high seas:
 - Duty to adopt national measures
 - Duty to cooperate
 - Duty to conserve

MAJOR ASPECTS IN SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

- Fishing Resources → sustainable fishing → accurate and reliable resources data → responsible licensing → comprehensive surveillance → consistent, non discrimination and strong law enforcement → policy making based on reliable data
- Marine environment → clean environment to have safe products → clean and safe marine environment → no dumping at sea → precautionary and emergency response
- Human resources → fishermen empowerment and support the fishing business → encourage compliance → policy based on reasonable interest and impact analysis

•INDONESIAN CASE



STRATEGIC FACTS

- Indonesia is the biggest archipelagic state and the second longest coastline in the world
- Indonesia is not yet considered as maritime country
- Big challenges to become maritime fulcrum

MAIN PILLARS OF MARITIME FULCRUM

- **rebuild maritime culture,**
 - **build the seafood sovereignty,**
 - **build the maritime infrastructure and connectivity,**
 - **build maritime cooperation**
 - **build maritime defense**
- **five grand designs” of maritime fulcrum**

CHALLENGES OF SECOND PILLAR

CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVE SEAFOOD RESILIENCE

- Being a fishermen is not a choice is almost by accident
- Unsustainable fishing practices
- Indonesian people is not fish consumer except those of coastal community
- Exporters and producers but not the value added producers
- Weak fishing vessel industry
- Poor quality of fish products for national consumption
- unrefined post harvesting process
- Weak protection of fishermen and fish workers

SOME MAJOR STEPS

- Fixing fisheries data gathering system → reliable and accountable;
- Fixing the licensing system → the strong inter-connection between resources availability, issuance of license, surveillance and law enforcement;
- Fixing the ship registration and flagging system → formal truth and material truth → prevent “reflagging” practices, consider to participate in the *1993 FAO Compliance Agreement*;
- Developing a national fishing ships manufacturing industry that is internationally qualified by updating fishing ships facilities with advanced technologies and avoiding the use of ex-foreign ships → unless meet the “genuine link” test;
- Prevent foreign industries to involve in the fisheries harvesting except in the processing and marketing → to complement national industry → “transfer of knowledge and technology”
- Developing Indonesia from being one of the world’s biggest producer of fresh, frozen, and processed tuna to also become the world’s biggest producer of canned tuna;
- Implementing responsible and sustainable fishing methods, including regulating “fishing grounds, open/close season, marine protected areas, fishing gear, by-catch, on vessel storage and handling”;

- Developing a functional fishing ports to expedite the landing of fish catches and a fish processors equipped with cold storages and an effective fish packaging and marketing facility;
- Guaranteeing the availability of infrastructures for fish distribution, which includes making fish catches landing points and fish catches delivery points closer to each other;
- Increasing the attractiveness of domestic fisheries market;
- Guaranteeing the domestic supply of the best quality fresh and processed fish;
- Creating innovation in fish-based foods;
- Continuously campaigning fish-consuming culture, which includes developing fish-based cuisine;
- Protecting the interest of small scale fishermen and small scale fish workers by increasing their capacity in order to increase their quality of life, which includes securing the trade chain so they are prevented from middlemen (“*tengkulak*”) that monopolized fish catches and marketing;
- Integrating the principle of sustainable utilization of fish resources in every policies at national or local level as well as between related ministries;

- Preventing and abolishing “Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing” by increasing the role of ports to prevent the entry of catches that failed to produce certificate of origin (“traceability”) and proven to be the results of “illegal transshipment”;
- Creating national provisions regarding a more effective Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS), which includes synergizing surveillance capacity that is currently being spread out in multiple institutions (PPNS/ Civil Servant Investigator, the Navy, Police, BAKAMLA);
- Making an integrated database supported with the latest technology regarding the threats to the fisheries resources (“illegal fishing”) that could help create a more immediate and effective countermeasures;
- Creating criminal sanctions that give a deterrent effect, which includes legitimizing the act of “burning and sinking both local or foreign vessels” which fish illegally within the archipelagic waters, territorial waters, and EEZ,” as the last resort punishment (“Ultimatum remedium”) against “Illegal Fishing”
→there shall be a clear Standard of Procedure (SOP) to regulate its implementation to avoid violation of human rights;
- Developing “prompt release upon bond posting” system that suits the characteristic of fish catching in Indonesia by drafting a clear SOP as mandated by the law.
- Protecting seafarer working for fishing vessel in Indonesian water and beyond either in Indonesian vessel or foreign fishing vessels

Terima Kasih