





CURRENT SITUATION OF THE NPOA-IUU AND POLICY ACTIONS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING IN INDONESIA

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia Bangkok, October 6-8th 2025

INTRODUCTION

- Importance of fisheries to Indonesia
- Threats from IUU fishing
- Rationale for NPOA-IUU 2025–2029





Image Source : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



Image Source : CNBC Indonesia

- Voluntary but globally recognized
- Based on FAO Code of Conduct
- Key principles: participation, transparency, phased action

FAO IPOA-IUU AS THE FRAMEWORK



INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE
ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND
UNREGULATED FISHING



SUMMARY OF INDONESIA'S NPOA-IUU (2025-2029)



•Update from 2012–2016 plan

•Adaptive, measurable, integrated with national priorities

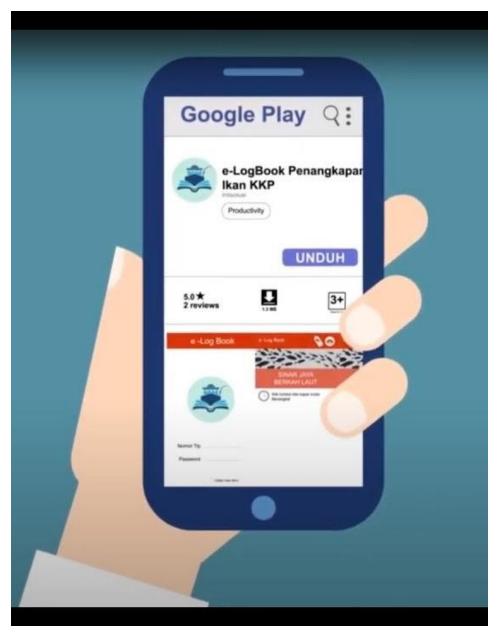


Image Source : World Bank

POLICY ACTIONS



Short-Term



Medium-Term



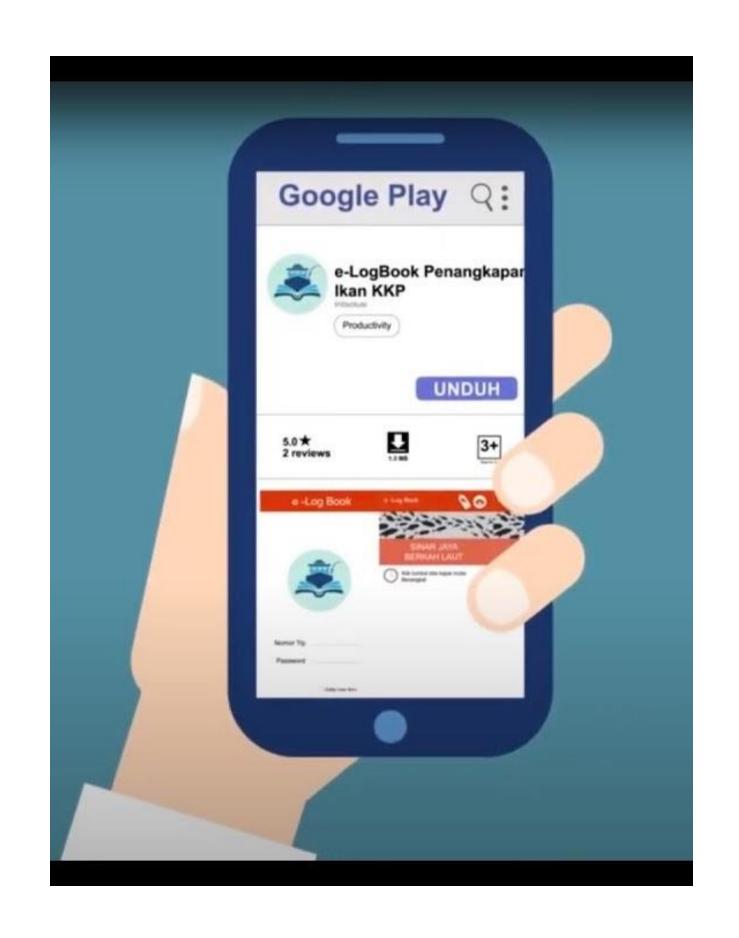
2026-2027

Long-Term



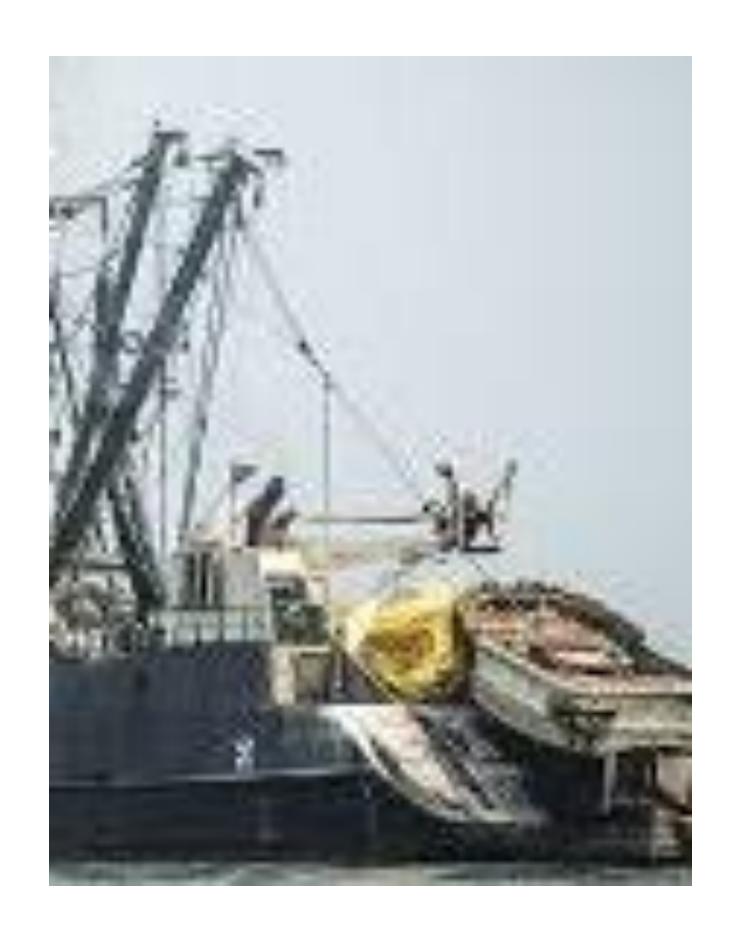
2028-2029

2025-2026



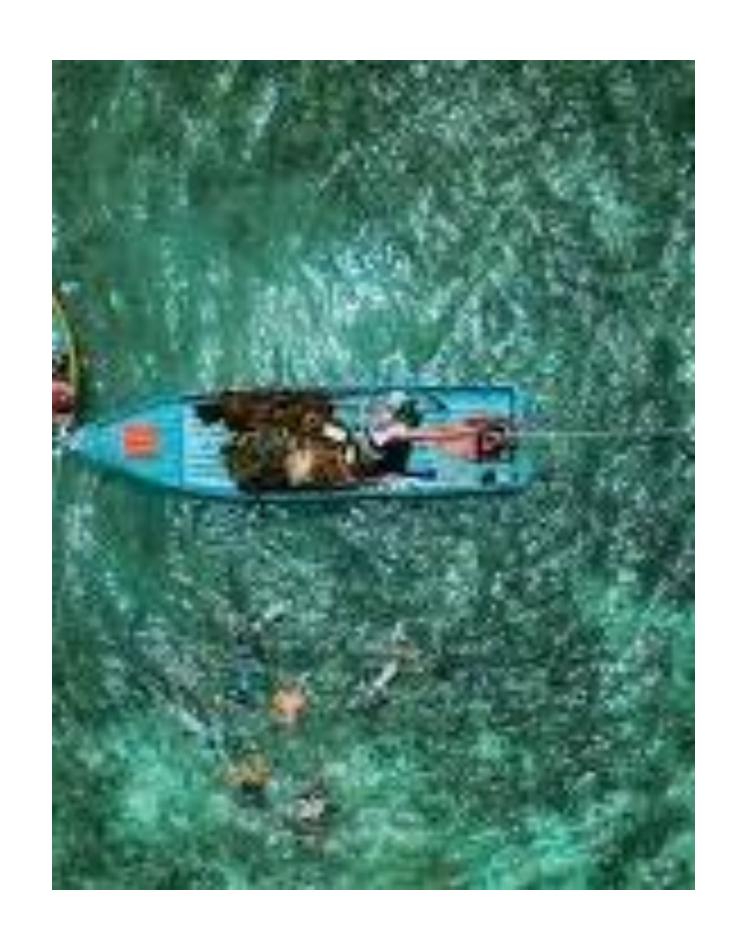
SHORT-TERM POLICY ACTIONS (2025-2026)

- Strengthening Pokmaswas
 (Community-Driven Surveillance)
 and patrols
- Implementing VMS & logbooks
- Regulatory revision (e.g., Permen
 KP 23/2021) VMS



MEDIUM-TERM POLICY ACTIONS (2026–2027)

- Inter-agency system integration
- International partnerships
- Digital licensing & traceability



LONG-TERM POLICY ACTIONS (2028-2029)

- Full rollout of Penangkapan Ikan
 Terukur (Measured Fish Catching)
- Al-driven enforcement
- 90%+ compliance rate
- National ecolabel system

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK



- Law No. 45 of 2009 on Amendment to Law No. 31 of 2004 regarding Fisheries.
- Law No. 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 regarding Job Creation into Law (Omnibus Law).
- MMAF Regulation No. 23 of 2021 on Operational Feasibility Standards and Fishing Vessel Monitoring System.
- MMAF Regulation No. 33 of 2021 on Fishing Logbook, Monitoring on Board Vessels, Inspection, Testing, and Marking of Fishing Vessels, as well as Crewing Governance.
- Government Regulation No. 11 of 2023 on Measured Fish Catching (Penangkapan Ikan Terukur).

TRANSSHIPMENT REGULATIONS

- Observer requirement
- Permen KP 58/2020
- PSMA implementation

(Benoa, Bitung, etc.)





Image Source : Global Fishing Watch

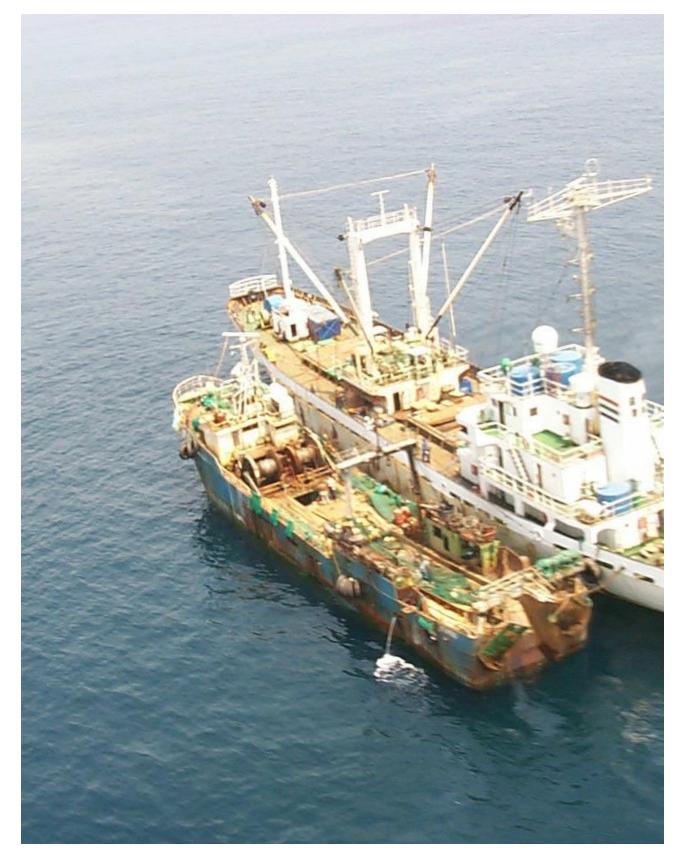


Image Source: Global Fishing Watch

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- Evasion techniques
 (AIS off, fake docs)
- Resource limitations
- Observer coverage gaps
- Inter-agency issues

- Shared principles: MCS,
 transparency, cooperation
- NPOA mirrors IPOA focus areas
- Regional & international collaboration

ALIGNMENT WITH FAO IPOA-IUU



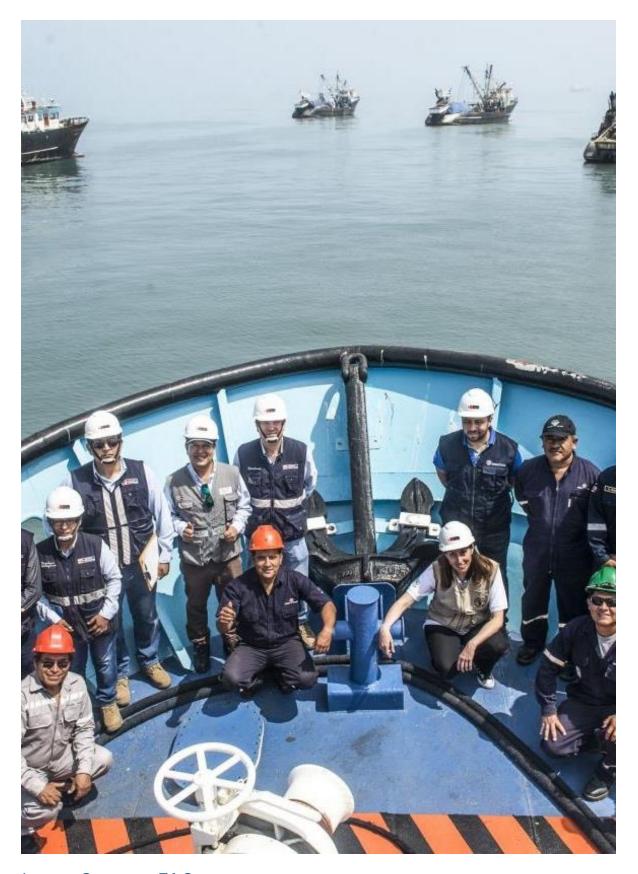


Image Source : FAO

Image Source : Kaimana News

Image Source: FAO

Empower communities (Pokmaswas)

WCPFC KEY STRATEGIC **PRIORITIES** 3 LANDING **PROCESSING**

International engagement (RFMOs, bilateral)

Public and private sector roles

Trade
traceability and
certification

Image Source: Mongabay



Image Source: Vericatch

WHY IT MATTERS: RISKS VS. BENEFITS

Risks if NPOA Fails:

- Overfishing and collapse of key stocks
- Economic losses and trade restrictions
- Reputational damage and governance failure
- ✓ Benefits if NPOA Succeeds:
 - Sustainable and traceable fisheries
 - Stronger coastal community resilience
 - Global leadership in anti-IUU fishing efforts



Image Source : Global Fishing Watch

STAKEHOLDER ROLES IN COMBATING IUU FISHING



Government:

Policy, enforcement, regulation, diplomacy



Fishermen & Industry:

Compliance, data reporting, transparency



Communities:

Local monitoring, early warnings



Academia:

Research, impact analysis, innovation



NGOs & Media:

Awareness, advocacy, watchdog roles



- NPOA-IUU = strategic roadmap
- Whole-of-nation approach
- Stronger integration, smarter enforcement, sustained commitment

CONCLUSION &CALLTO ACTION













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