



KEMENTERIAN
KELAUTAN DAN
PERIKANAN



DIREKTORAT JENDERAL
PERIKANAN TANGKAP

EKONOMI BIRU UNTUK
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POVERTY GROWTH



IMPLEMENTATION OF PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT IN INDONESIA

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BerAKHLAK
Berorientasi Pelayanan Akuntabel Kompeten
Harmonis Loyal Adaptif Kolaboratif



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PSMA POLICY IN INDONESIA

PORT STATE MEASURES

PSM are provisions made or actions taken by the Government against foreign-flagged fishing vessels that will enter and/or use fishing port facilities or other designated ports in order to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)



This Agreement aims to prevent vessels engaged in illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing from using fishing ports and landing their catch. This measure is expected to reduce the incentive for such vessels to continue IUU fishing and prevent fishery products from entering domestic and international markets.

Effective implementation of this Agreement will contribute to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and marine ecosystems.

Currently, 79 countries are party to this Agreement.

Entry into force on June 5, 2016



PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT (PSMA)

The First IUUF International legally binding instrument

1. The first binding international agreement to specifically target IUU fishing, entered into force in June 2016.
2. Its primary objective is to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catch.
3. Reducing the incentive for IUU fishing vessels to continue operating.
4. Blocking fishery products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets.
5. Preventing illegally caught fish from entering domestic and international markets through ports.

BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTING PSMA

- **Enhance control and complement the efforts of flag States in fulfilling their responsibilities under international law – this provides port States with the opportunity to inspect and verify that vessels requesting permission to enter their ports, or already in port, are not engaged in IUU fishing.**
- **Enhanced and effective cooperation and information exchange between coastal States, flag States, and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (RFMOs).**
- **Contribute to strengthening fisheries management and governance at all levels. Implementing port State measures through national legislation will provide incentives for establishing coordinated procedures and facilitate interagency cooperation.**
- **Positively influence fisheries conservation and management by contributing to more accurate and comprehensive data collection, improving vessel reporting to national administrations and RFMOs, and facilitating the implementation of stricter labor, safety, and international regulations on vessels.**
- **It can prevent fish caught through IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets.**

INDONESIA'S INTERESTS

1. Strengthening the national legal regime in the fisheries and maritime sector: Indonesia is currently a party to UNCLOS 1982 and the UN Fish Stock Agreement 1995;
2. Indonesia's support as a participating country in promoting the eradication of IUU fishing activities through strengthening cooperation between ports;
3. Indonesia is a member of several RFMDs, namely the IOTC, CCSBT, and WCPFC, and therefore must comply with the provisions/agreements issued and established by these RFMDs, one of which is the implementation of the PSM;
4. Indonesia, as a port state, is located close to the high seas, making it highly accessible for foreign-flagged vessels operating on the high seas.



2. IMPLEMENTATION OF PSMA IN INDONESIA

LEGAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTING PSMA IN INDONESIA

Law Number 17 of 1985

- Ratification of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

Law Number 45 of 2009/Law Number 11 of 2020

- Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation jo. No. 2 of 2022 jo. No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation becoming Law

Law Number 21 of 2009

- Confirmation 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.;

Presidential Regulation Number 43 of 2016

- Confirmation Agreement On Port State Measures To Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (Persetujuan Tentang Ketentuan Negara Pelabuhan untuk Mencegah, Menghalangi, dan Memberantas Penangkapan Ikan yang Ilegal, Tidak Dilaporkan, dan Tidak Diatur];

Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number: 39/PERMEN-KP/2019

- Implementation of Port State Provisions to Prevent, Deter and Eradicate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number: 40 of 2025

- Ports where Port State Measures are implemented.



OBJECT OF PSMA IMPLEMENTATION

(Article 4, Ministerial Regulation No. 39/Permen-KP/2019)

1. Every foreign fishing vessel entering the port **MUST** be subject to PSMA measures, including fishing vessels transporting caught fish and the fish:
 - has never been landed;
 - has already been landed in a country.
2. PSMA measures are exempt from container vessels:
 - not currently transporting fish;
 - transporting fish that have previously been landed, provided the container vessel is not suspected of engaging in IUU fishing activities.

Port State

- Has the right to inspect and verify foreign-flagged fishing vessels that will enter its port or are already in its port to ensure that the vessel is not involved in IUU Fishing
- implement effective measures to verify that foreign flagged vessels entering its ports have not engaged in IUU fishing or related activities
- deny port entry or take other inspection / enforcement measures to prevent fish caught from IUU fishing from reaching the market

Flag State

- At the request of the Port State, the flag state must take action against its vessels that engage in IUU Fishing.
- Must remain responsible for vessels outside its jurisdiction, including prohibiting its vessels from entering non-compliant ports, being cooperative when there are vessel inspections, and even asking the Port State to take action against its vessels that are guilty.

INDONESIA ROLE

Coastal State

- has the sovereign right to explore, exploit, conserve and manage the resources in areas under its national jurisdiction
- has the responsibility to adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures to conserve and manage those resources

Market State

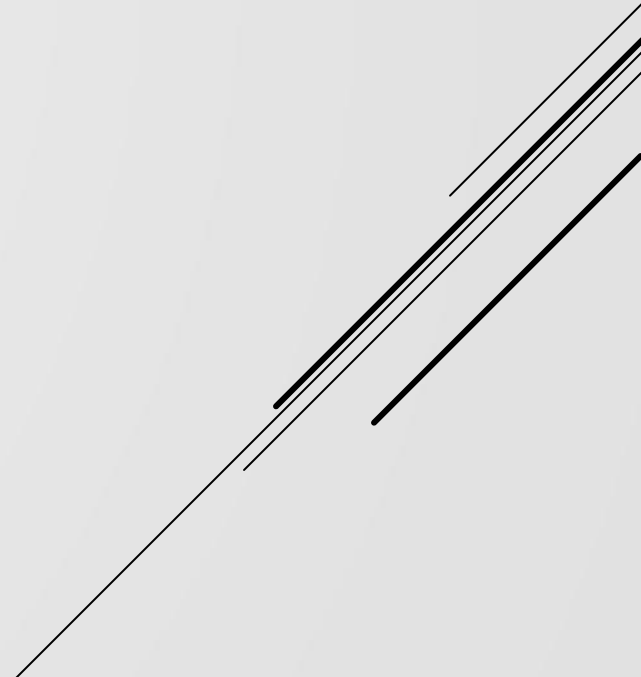
- Preventing trade in products derived from IUU Fishing
- Catch documentation and certification requirements
- Transparency and traceability of fishery products
- Exchange of information and cooperation

INDONESIA'S IMPORTANT ROLE AS A PORT STATE

Indonesia has the responsibility to supervise and control foreign vessels that dock at Indonesian ports. Indonesia's role as a Port State includes the following actions:

- **Document Inspection:** inspection of vessel documents, including permits, logbooks, and other related documents, to ensure that the vessel has a valid permit and complies with international fisheries regulations.
- **Equipment Inspection:** Inspection also includes checking fishing equipment on board to ensure that the vessel is not using illegal fishing gear or violating fisheries regulations.
- **Catch Inspection:** Indonesia also checks the vessel's catch to ensure that the vessel does not have illegal or IUU catches.
- **Legal Action:** If a vessel is found to be involved in illegal fishing or has illegal catches, Indonesia can take legal action, including arrest the vessel or imposing sanctions in accordance with national laws and international obligations.

INDONESIA DESIGNATED PORT FOR PSMA

1. Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera Nizam Zachman, Jakarta Utara;
 2. Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera Bitung, Bitung;
 3. Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera Bungus, Padang;
 4. Pelabuhan Umum Tanjung Perak, Surabaya;
 5. Pelabuhan Umum Belawan, Medan;
 6. Pelabuhan Umum Makassar, Makassar;
 7. Pelabuhan Umum Panjang, Bandar Lampung;
 8. Pelabuhan Umum Benoa, Denpasar; dan
 9. Pelabuhan Umum Marunda, Jakarta Utara.
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When we conduct inspections of foreign vessels at ports, we collaborate with other agencies (joint inspection), between:

1. MMAF: implement effective measures to verify that foreign flagged vessels entering its ports have not engaged in IUU fishing or related activities
2. Customs : carry out supervision of incoming and outgoing goods traffic, including inspection of goods and documents to ensure compliance with customs regulations
3. Immigration : checking travel documents of passengers and crew, checking visas, and ensuring that all persons entering or leaving Indonesian territory meet immigration requirements
4. Quarantine : prevention of the entry of quarantine diseases and potential epidemic infectious diseases, as well as controlling the impact on environmental health
5. Port Health : raise the yellow flag to indicate that the ship has no disease on board

Each agency has its own SOP in carrying out inspections.

INDONESIA'S IMPORTANT ROLE AS A FLAG STATE

Indonesia has the responsibility to supervise and control Indonesian-flagged vessels operating in international and national waters including ensuring that these vessels comply with all applicable international and national fisheries regulations. The role includes the following actions:

- **Vessel Regulation:** ensuring that Indonesian-flagged vessels comply with all applicable international and national fisheries regulations. This includes licensing, safety procedures, and environmental obligations.
- **Vessel Inspection:** conducting regular or unannounced inspections of Indonesian-flagged vessels to ensure that they comply with fisheries and safety regulations.
- **Law Enforcement:** If Indonesian-flagged vessels violate international or national fisheries regulations, Indonesia must take appropriate enforcement action and may impose sanctions on those vessels.

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE FOR THE VESSEL REGISTRY AND FISHING LICENSE IN INDONESIA

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

The Ministry of Transportation issues permits related to sea transportation and crossings, such as:

Sea Transportation Company Business License (SIUPAL): This permit is required for companies conducting sea transportation business.

Ferry Transportation Business License: This permit is required for companies conducting ferry transportation business.

MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is responsible for licensing related to fisheries activities, including:

Fishery Business License (SIUP): This license is required for fisheries companies to conduct fisheries business.

Fishing Permit (SIPI): This license is required by fishing vessels conducting fishing activities in Indonesian waters and the Indonesian Exclusive Zone.

INDONESIA'S IMPORTANT ROLE AS A COASTAL STATE

Indonesia has responsibility to maintaining sovereignty, supervising and controlling the activities of Indonesian fishing vessels and foreign fishing vessels entering Indonesian waters. Indonesia's role as a Coastal State includes the following actions:

- **Document Inspection:** inspection of vessel documents, including permits, logbooks, and other related documents, to ensure that the vessel has a valid permit and complies with international fisheries regulations.
- **Equipment Inspection:** Inspection also includes checking fishing equipment on board to ensure that the vessel is not using illegal fishing gear or violating fisheries regulations.
- **Catch Inspection:** Indonesia also checks the vessel's catch to ensure that the vessel does not have illegal or IUU catches.
- **Legal Action:** If a vessel is found to be involved in illegal fishing or has illegal catches, Indonesia can take legal action, including seizing the vessel or imposing sanctions in accordance with national laws and international obligations. National laws allow for the arrest of foreign vessels carrying out IUU fishing in the ZEEI area.

MAINTAINING SOVEREIGNTY

MMAF

- has an important role in maintaining marine sovereignty and sustainability, especially in relation to the management of fisheries resources and efforts to combat illegal fishing.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

- law enforcement agency under the Ministry of Transportation, tasked with securing shipping in Indonesian waters. They are also responsible for monitoring maritime activities and enforcing law at sea.

MARINE NAVY

- The main task is to maintain the sovereignty, safety and security of the Indonesian seas. They are also involved in sea patrol operations and law enforcement at sea

MARINE POLICE

- responsible for law enforcement in Indonesian waters. They conduct patrols, arrests for violations of the law, and handle cases related to Indonesian waters.

NATIONAL MARITIME SECURITY AGENCY

- tasked with maintaining security and safety in Indonesian waters and Indonesian maritime jurisdiction areas, including law enforcement at sea.
- committed to maintaining maritime sovereignty and the sustainability of Indonesia's seas

The Indonesian government is also trying to improve coordination between maritime law enforcement agencies so that efforts to maintain maritime sovereignty become more effective.

INDONESIA'S IMPORTANT ROLE AS A MARKET STATES

Indonesia (MMAF) has the responsibility to :

1. ensuring the sustainability of fishery resources, maintaining the quality of fishery products, increasing market access for small fishermen;
2. ensure that fishery products entering Indonesia do not originate from IUU Fishing activities.
3. responsible for meeting international quality standards and maintaining a healthy marine environment.

The Ministry of Trade has responsible to:

1. regulating and facilitating the export and import of fishery products in Indonesia;
2. the formulation and implementation of foreign trade policies, including the export and import of fishery products.
3. supervise and ensure compliance with applicable regulations and standards in the trade of fishery products.

EXPORT FISHERIES PRODUCT REQUIREMENT

Export requirements for fishery products in Indonesia include various things, starting from business permit ownership, certification, to document requirements and product quality. In general, these requirements aim to guarantee the quality and validity of exported products, as well as meet the provisions of the destination country.

Licenses and Certifications:

- Processing Eligibility Certificate (SKP): Companies must have an SKP issued by the government to ensure good fish processing standards.
- HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) Implementation Certificate: This certificate is a guarantee of product quality and is required by many export destination countries.
- Good Fish Quarantine Practice Certificate (CKIB): Guarantees the quality and health of fish before export.
- Fish Health Certificate: A document that verifies the health condition of fish.
- Fishery Business License (SIUP): Shows a permit to operate in the fisheries sector.
- GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) and SSOP (Standard Sanitation Operating Procedure) Documents: Shows the management and hygiene standards in the production process.
- Registration Certificate or Approval Number: Shows that the product has been registered with the relevant agency.

IMPORT FISHERIES PRODUCT REQUIREMENT

Import requirements for fishery products in Indonesia include administrative requirements such as recommendations for importing fishery products (RPHP), NIB, and business plans, as well as product health and quality guarantees. In addition, imports must also meet document requirements such as fish health certificates, certificates of origin, and invoices/packing lists.

Document Requirements:

- Fish Health Certificate: A certificate issued by an authorized agency in the country of origin, stating that the fish are healthy and free from disease.
- Certificate of Origin (CoO): A document stating the country of origin of the fishery product.
- Invoice/Packing List: A document containing product details, quantity, price, and other information.
- Import Approval: Approval from the Minister of Trade for the import of fishery products other than for industrial raw materials.
- Importation Permit for Fishery Products (IPHP): A permit issued by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries to import fishery products.

Fourth Meeting of Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing



Indonesia will host the 4th PSMA MOP from May 8–12, 2023, in Bali, Indonesia.

Indonesia's hosting was based on the results of the 3rd PSMA MOP held on June 4, 2021, in Brussels, Belgium.

The same meeting also elected the Chairperson for the 4th PSMA MOP, Mr. Nilanto Perbowo from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

The 4th PSMA MOP was attended by 57 PSMA member countries, 29 observer countries, 11 international governmental organizations, and 9 international non-governmental organizations. A total of 295 participants attended both offline and online.



Results of the 4th MOP PSMA – Bali Package Conference

*Terms of Reference for the
Technical Group on
Information Exchange*

*Strategy to Improve the
Effectiveness of the Agreement
on Port State Measures to
Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate
Illegal, Unreported and
Unregulated Fishing*



*Questionnaires for the review
and assessment of the
Effectiveness of the Agreement
on Port State Measures*

*Operationalization of the
Global Information Exchange
System (GIES)*

Bali Strategy

“Strategy to Improve the Effectiveness of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing”

Meningkatkan keikutsertaan dan partisipasi dalam Persetujuan	Memenuhi kewajiban negara anggota untuk implementasi efektif PSMA	Mekanisme untuk implementasi <i>Part 9: Monitoring, Review and Assessment</i>	Memastikan Persetujuan berfungsi dengan efisien dan berkelanjutan	Pemantauan dan pengkajian strategi
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“Strategy to Improve the Effectiveness of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing” disepakati oleh negara anggota sebagai **Bali Strategy**. Bali Strategy, strategi Negara Anggota untuk **memperkuat implementasi** pada **tingkat nasional, regional, dan global**.

Bali Strategy, strategi untuk 1) Memperkuat kebijakan, hukum, kerangka kerja institusi dan mekanisme operasional; 2) Integrasi dan koordinasi di tingkat nasional dan regional; 3) Kerjasama dan pertukaran informasi; 4) Akses masuk dan penggunaan pelabuhan; 5) Inspeksi dan tindak lanjutnya; 6) Peran negara bendera; dan, 7) Hubungan dengan hukum internasional dan instrumen internasional lainnya

Bali Strategy



One of the agreed documents, the "Strategy to Improve the Effectiveness of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing," has been agreed upon by member states and is referred to as the "Bali Strategy."

The Bali Strategy serves as a tool to provide guidance to Member States in strengthening the implementation of the Agreement at the national, regional, and global levels.



3. MCS OF PSMA IN INDONESIA

ADVANCED REQUEST PORT ENTRY

Every foreign-flagged ship that wishes to enter the port must submit a written application to enter the port to the PSM Authority Secretariat.

indonesia.psm@kcp.go.id
indonesia.psm@gmail.com

Applications for entry into the Port must be submitted no later than 7 x 24 hours before the Foreign Vessel enters the Port.



MECHANISM FOR FOREIGN SHIPS ENTERING PORTS

The Secretariat will analyze the entry application including requesting additional information from the flag state, coastal state, other port states, RFMOs and other international organizations.



The results of the analysis are:

- Approval of entry or
- Rejection



Approval of entry or refusal will be communicated to the PSM Coordinator, Master, Shipping Agent, flag state, coastal state, RFMO and relevant international organizations.



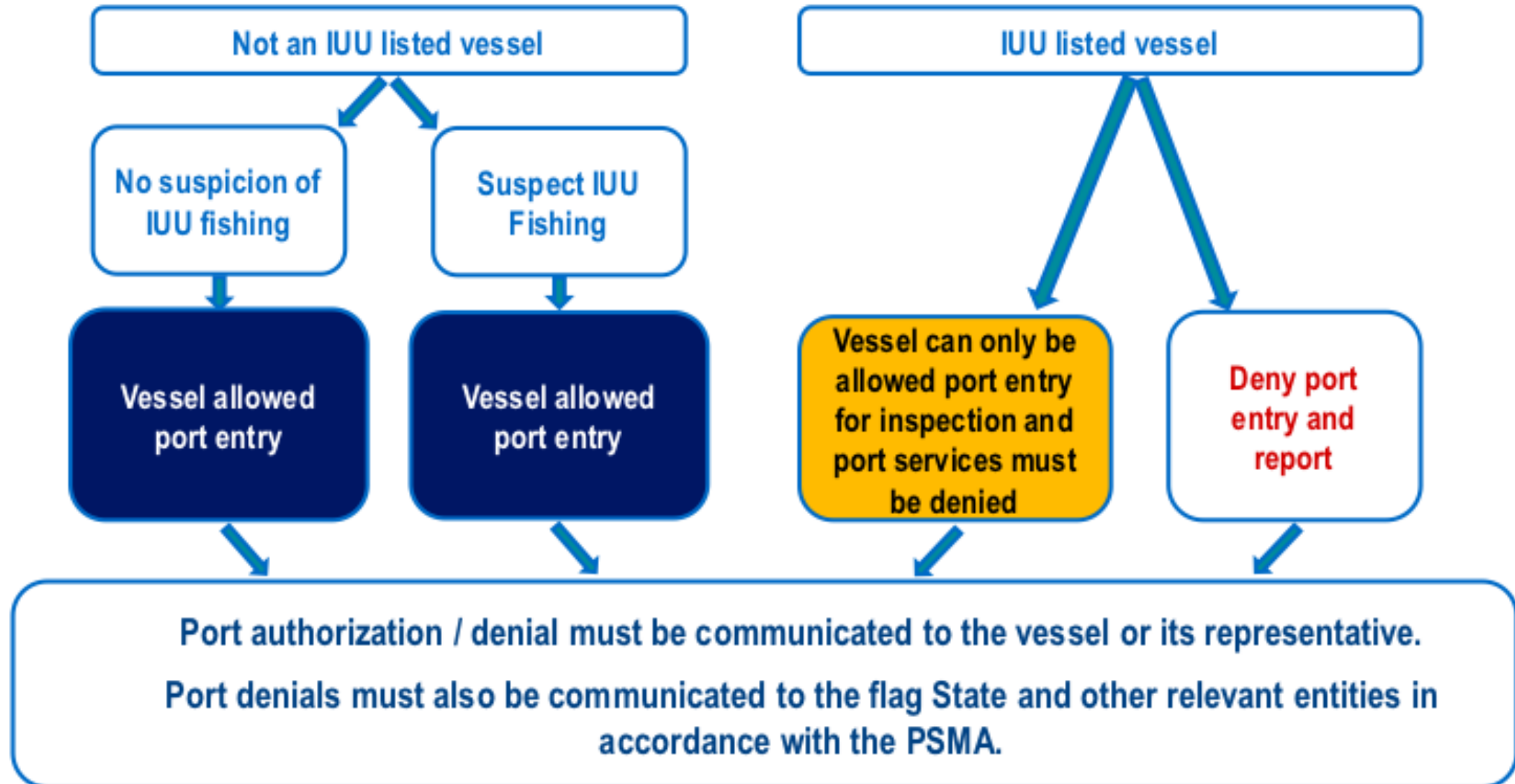
Ships that are permitted to enter will be inspected by the PSM Inspection Team at the designated port.



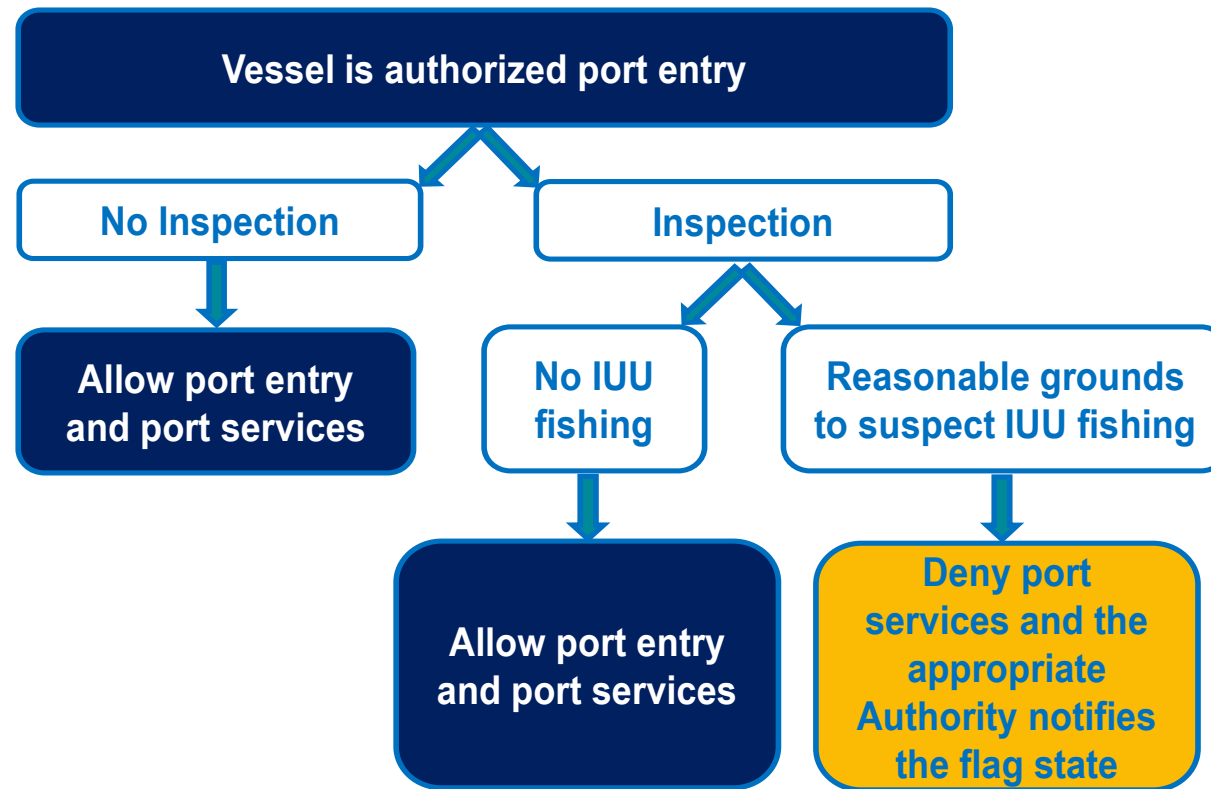
The results of the inspection will be reported to the PSM Authority Secretariat which will then be submitted to the Master, Flag State, Coastal State, RFMO and relevant international organizations.



INITIAL STAGE OF SECRETARIAT INSPECTION



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS ALLOWED TO ENTER



Port services are defined as:

- Landing, transshipping, packaging & processing of fish not previously landed
- Other port services – refueling, resupplying, maintenance and dry-docking



FOLLOW-UP ON INSPECTION RESULTS

If the results of the inspection by the PSM Officer show sufficient evidence that the Foreign Vessel is carrying out and/or is involved in IUU Fishing activities, the Foreign Vessel will be subject to:

- Notification to the flag state, coastal state, RFMO and relevant international organizations, and the master's state;
- refusal of port services; or
- legal proceedings in accordance with statutory provisions.



Terima Kasih.

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of
the Republic of Indonesia