

35th SESSION OF FAO COFI

INDONESIA'S INTERVENTION ON AGENDA 10 Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries and aquaculture

Chair, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

1. Indonesia appreciates FAO efforts in implementing the Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across fisheries and aquaculture.
2. In line with the strategy, Indonesia puts in place policies and actions to make fisheries and its activities are more sustainable and harmless to our biodiversity. Among the policies include, ban on the use of trawls and seine nets in Indonesian Fisheries Management Area since 2015, application of market-based incentives such as certifications, i.e. dolphin-safe certification from Marine Stewardship Council, and Aquaculture Stewardship Council on fisheries industry/association, as well as Ministerial Decree No. 79 Year 2018 on National Conservation Action Plan for Dugong and Marine Mammals which include cetacean bycatch reduction programs for Indonesian fishing fleets. These efforts are well documented on the recent 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook by United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and 6th Indonesian National Report for CBD, which serves as Indonesia's fisheries sector commitment to global biodiversity targets.
3. Indonesia continues to actively take part in the talks for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework that currently is in the stage of discussing the text related to Goals and Targets. The targets that we believe need the attention of this session are Target 5 (harvesting, trade, and use of wild species) and Target 10 (regulating services provided by ecosystems and nature). During the 4th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG-4) on 21-26 June 2022 in Kenya, the parties in the meeting agreed to discuss this issue at the next OEWG meeting or during the 15th COP of the CBD, hence not much discussion on Target 5 was able to take place. On the other hand, Target 10 was discussed in detail and encompassed issues such as the sustainable management of productive areas, including in aquaculture, although no consensus was reached in the end.
4. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries holds the role as the Management Authority (MA) for fish categorized as finned fish under CITES. The Ministry has developed a permit mechanism, such as the *Surat Izin Pemanfaatan Jenis Ikan* (SIPJI) or the Fish Utilization Permit, and the *Surat Angkut Jenis Ikan* (SAJI) or the Fish Transport License, as well as by issuing quotas for catching and export of CITES species. Besides the species management under CITES, Indonesia also includes 20 other fish species to prioritize for conservation in the period 2020–2024.
5. Indonesia, through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as the CITES Management Authority for aquatic species, has been able to develop several management frameworks and regulations for the implementation of trade in

fishes classified as endangered species under the CITES Appendix. Examples of such efforts include the quotas regulation, permit issuance and restrictions, issuance of letters of recommendations for fish species that are protected or otherwise, and the control of the flow of trade mainly through quarantine gates.

6. We encouraged FAO Participation to expedite the BBNJ Negotiations thus it can be concluded before 2023.
7. We also encourage Member States to contribute to awareness raising and implementation of spatial management tools for biodiversity conservation, as well as the importance of behaviour change as fundamental to achieve conservation and development goals.
8. Indonesia suggests the FAO to continue to follow and actively engage in the CBD process on the development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to identify potential challenges as well as to assist countries in implementing the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
9. The FAO could also provide more assistance to member countries in efforts to prepare supporting data to address the issue of species under concern during the next COP CITES.

Thank you.