

35th SESSION OF FAO COFI

INDONESIA'S INTERVENTION ON AGENDA 4 State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture and Progress in the Implementation of CCRF and the Related Instruments

Indonesia is committed to support data collections for SOFIA by annually submitting our national reports to FAO Secretariat and regularly responding to FAO Questionnaires through our ONE DATA system, an initiative to improve data collection, processing and access. Through the implementation of ONE DATA, we are committed to provide an accurate and complete data to have it available to public.

In ONE DATA, the principles are:

- a. Data compiled based on data standard principles;
- b. Data completed with metadata standard;
- c. Data that meets the principles of data interoperability;
- d. Data using Reference Code and/or data master.

The scope of One Data in the field of marine and fisheries are as follows:

- a. KUSUKA, an integrated Base Population Data Collection program, covering marine and fisheries business actors, such as fishers, fish farmers, fish processing, fish sellers, and salt farmers;
- b. Production Sampling in 514 Districts all over Indonesia, covering aquaculture, capture fisheries, fish and salt processing;
- c. c) Production Estimation, involving 514 Districts as well, covering the production of aquaculture, capture fisheries, as well as fish and salt processing.

Indonesia has submitted the data for fisheries and aquaculture production on March 31st, 2022 and August 31st, 2022 to FAO Secretariat. However, there is a gap in data sampling indicators used by Indonesia and the FAO Secretariat.

Several examples of issues that Indonesia faces include:

- a. The incompatibility of the data requested and the data available relating to the need to categorize fishing vessels as decked or undecked and the counting of ships by Length of Overall, meanwhile the data gathered in Indonesia only relates to the counting of ships by gross tonnage;
- b. The discrepancy in the data of the volume of processed fish, as the FAO requested the volume to be submitted by commodities, while Indonesia only has the data categorized by methods of processing;
- c. The unavailability of alligator and crocodiles catch data, as Indonesia does not produce any;
- d. The need to review the method of coding the types of fish in Indonesia based on the FAO's codes.

Underlining above issues, we emphasize the need for the FAO to circulate the SOFIA before it is published as it does not always reflect the official views of member states.

In SOFIA 2022, Indonesia is mentioned as one of countries who have not responded to FAO Questionnaire in recent years. This statement certainly does not reflect our commitment.

Lastly, we would like to encourage FAO to conduct a comprehensive study on how to find solutions on the differing sampling data indicators for the collection of data in regard to SOFIA.

Thank you.