

Reform, Investment, and Risk in Indonesian Fisheries



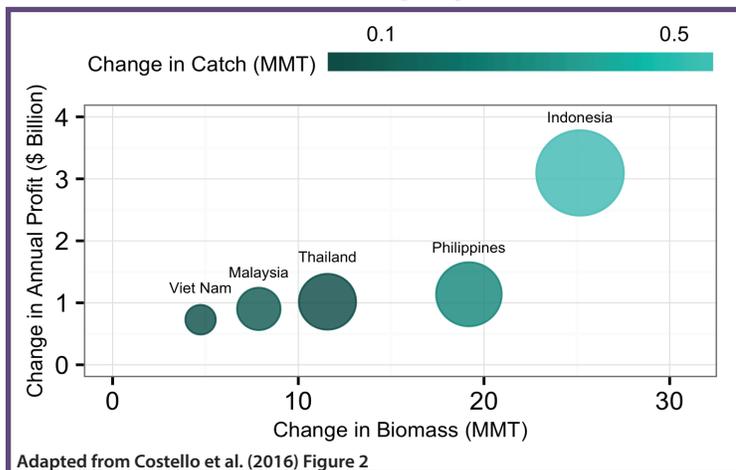
SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES GROUP
UC SANTA BARBARA



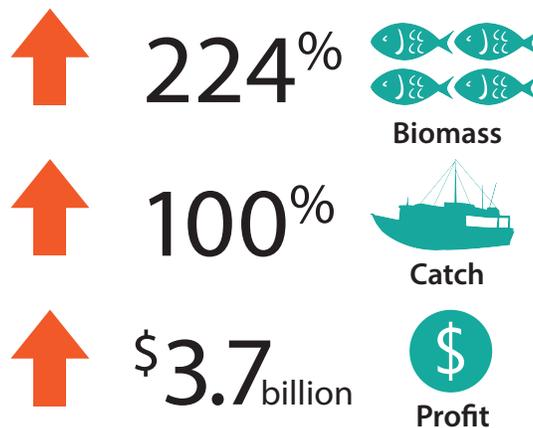
By 2050, global reform measures would simultaneously generate increases in fish biomass (up to **619 million metric tons**), catch (up to **16 million metric tons**), and fishery profits (up to **\$53 billion**).

Indonesia

IUU fishing and overexploitation are major concerns for the future of Indonesia's fisheries, threatening the livelihoods of 20 million Indonesians who rely on fishing. However, management reforms would considerably increase biomass, catch, and profit relative to maintaining the status quo.



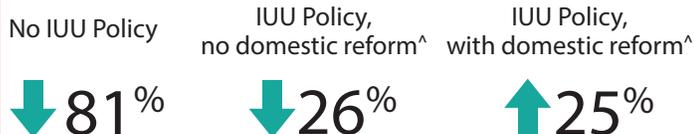
Expected by 2050 with proper fishery reform



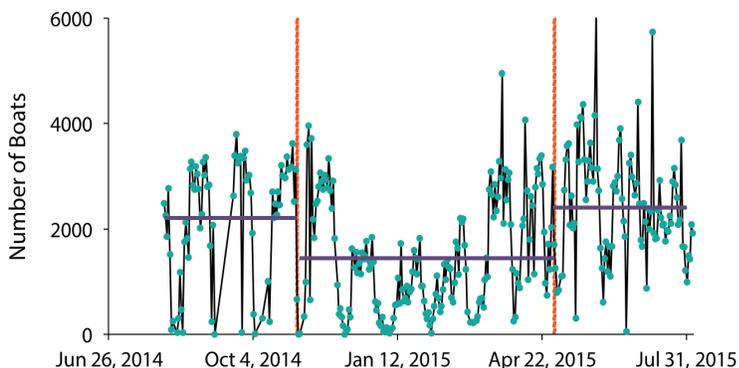
IUU Policies Work

Under Minister Susi's direction, Indonesia's IUU policy to eliminate foreign IUU fishing and invest in a small-scale fleet reduces fishing effort by a net 35% (MMAF Data) and will lead to a long-term increase in catch as long as domestic fishing effort is well-managed.

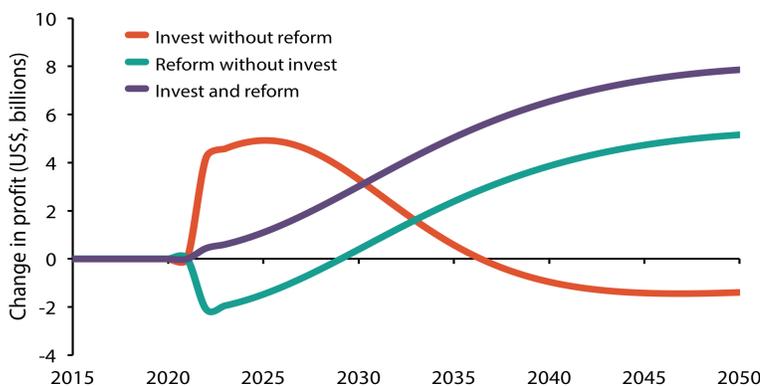
Skipjack tuna catch by 2035 (compared to present)*



[^]Eliminate open access and institute domestic licensing



Independent calculations show a reduction in night-time fishing effort after the moratorium, but this effort is replaced despite a 6-month extension past April 30, 2015.* Calculated by the UCSB/KKP team using data provided by the NOAA Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS).



*Values shown are compared to no investment AND no reform.

Reform AND Invest

- Investment without reform leads to profit loss in the long-term by encouraging overfishing.
- Reform without investment causes short-term profit loss for fishers but ultimately leads to long-term profit increases due to improvements in fish biomass.
- Investment and reform work in tandem to alleviate short-term profit losses from fishing restrictions while allowing fisheries to recover in the long-term.*