

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 27 OF 2021

ABOUT

ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE AND FISHERY

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

- Weigh : that in order to implement the provisions of Article 18, Article 19, Article 27, Article 115, and Article 185 letter b of the Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, it is necessary to stipulate Government Regulations concerning Implementation of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries;
- Reminder : 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the State Constitution The Republic of Indonesia in 1945;
2. Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2004 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 4433) as already amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 2004 concerning Fisheries (State Gazette Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 154, Additional L, emblem of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5073);
3. Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2007 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Number 4739) as amended by Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of the Year 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Year 2014 Number 2, Supplement to the Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 5490);
4. Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 294, Supplement to the State Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 5603);

5. Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Farmers Fish Power and Salt Farmers (State Gazette Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 68, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5870);
6. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Copyright Work (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

DECIDING:

Assign : GOVERNMENT REGULATION CONCERNING
IMPLEMENTATION MARINE AND FISHERIES

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Part One

General

Article 1

In this Government Regulation what is meant by:

1. The sea is a water space on the face of the earth connecting land with land and other natural forms, which are unity geographic and ecological and all related elements, and whose boundaries and systems are determined by statutory regulations and laws international.
2. Small Island is an island with an area smaller or equal to 2,000 km² (two thousand square kilometers) along with the unity of the ecosystem.
3. Fisheries are all related activities with the management and utilization of resources fish and the environment from preproduction, production, processing to marketing, which is implemented in a business system fishery.
4. Small fish raisers are fish breeders who do fish farming for meet the needs of everyday life.

5. Public Consultation is a process of extracting input which can be done through meetings, deliberations, and / or other forms of meeting that involve the various elements of the main stakeholders.
6. Zoning plans for inter-regional areas hereinafter abbreviated as RZ KAW is the plan compiled to determine the direction of utilization marine space in the region between regions.
7. Zoning Plans for Specific National Strategic Areas hereinafter abbreviated as RZ KSNT is a plan formulated to determine the direction of utilization space in certain national strategic areas.
8. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands hereinafter abbreviated as RZWP-3-K is the plan which determines the direction in which the resource is used accompanied by the determination of space allocation on a planning area that contains activities that are can do and shouldn't be done as well activities that can only be done after obtain permission.
9. Conservation Area is an area has certain characteristics as a whole ecosystems that are protected, conserved, and / or utilized sustainably.
10. Core zone is part of a Conservation Area in protected coastal areas and small islands, which is intended for habitat protection and population of coastal resources and small islands and its use is only limited to research.
11. Buildings and Installations on the Sea are every construction, either above and / or on beneath the surface of the Sea well attached to it land or not attached to land as well as being established in the territorial waters and territories jurisdiction.
12. Submarine Pipe is a hollow tube with diameter and varying lengths located at or embedded at the bottom of the Sea.
13. Beach is the area between the lowest low tide with the highest tide level.
14. Marine Resources are Marine resources, either which can be updated or that which cannot updated which has a comparative advantage and competitive and can be sustained in the long run long.
15. State Property, hereinafter abbreviated as BMN are all items that are purchased or acquired on state revenue and expenditure budget expenses or derived from other legitimate acquisitions.
16. Customary Law Community is a group of people who have been living in the area from generation to generation geographic area in the Unitary State of the Republic Indonesia because of the ties to the origin ancestors, a strong relationship with the land, territory, natural resources, have customary governance institutions and customary law structures in their customary territories in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
17. Local Communities are groups of people who carry out the order of daily life based on habits that are already accepted as values

generally accepted, but not entirely dependent on coastal resources and small islands certain.

18. Traditional Communities are fishing communities traditional rights are still recognized in carrying out fishing activities or other activities that are legal in certain areas is in archipelagic waters according to international law of the sea.
19. The initiator is the ministry / agency, the Government Regions, state-owned enterprises, state-owned enterprises regions, private business entities, or individuals responsible for a business and / or activities to be carried out.
20. Standard for Operation Worthiness of a Fishing Vessel hereinafter referred to as SLO is a certificate states that the fishing boat has fulfilled administrative requirements and technical feasibility for carry out fishery activities.
21. Fisheries Supervisor is a civil servant has the task of supervising an orderly implementation the provisions of laws and regulations in the field Fishery.
22. Business Licensing is legality granted to business actors to start and running its business and / or activities.
23. Minutes of Vessel Inspection Results hereinafter abbreviated as BAHPK is a form contains the results of the examination of administrative requirements and the technical feasibility of fishing vessels as a basis publishing SLO.
24. Fishing Ship is a ship, boat, or tool other buoyancy used to do fishing, support fishing operations fish, fish farming, fish transportation, fish processing, fishery training, and research / exploration of fisheries.
25. Fishing Vessels are vessels used to catch fish, including accommodating, store, refrigerate, and / or preserve fish.
26. Fish Transporting Ship is a vessel that owns hold and / or specifically used for transport, load, accommodate, collect, store, refrigerate, and / or preserve fish.
27. Fishery Port is a place which consists of land and waters around it with certain boundaries as a place for government activities and fishery business system activities used as a fishing boat leaning back, anchoring, and / or loading and unloading fish equipped with safety facilities shipping and fishery support activities.
28. Base port is a fishing port or a public port as a place for ships Fisheries leaning, anchoring, loading and unloading fish, and / or fill supplies equipped with shipping safety facilities and activities supporting fisheries.
29. Loading Port is a fishing port or public port as a place for fishing vessels to load fish and fill supplies or other operational needs.
30. Small fisherman is a person whose livelihood is it catching fish to fulfil the necessities of daily living, both of which use Fishing Vessels or not using fishing vessels.

31. Fishery Vessel Monitoring System which is next abbreviated as SPKP is a supervision system Fishing boat using the same equipment predetermined to know the movement and fishing vessel activities.
32. SPKP transmitter is a device that is installed and activated on that particular Fishing Ship functions to transmit ship position data and other data from Fishing Vessels directly to the fishing vessel monitoring center with satellite network assistance in order the implementation of SPKP.
33. Transmitter Activation Certificate which is hereinafter abbreviated as SKAT is a written document which states that the online SPKP Transmitter is on Certain Fishing Vessels have been installed, activated, and can be monitored at the ship monitoring center Fishery.
34. SPKP providers are legal entities of providers SPKP transmitters and satellite communication services provide monitoring data communication services Fishing Boat.
35. SPKP users are individuals, fishery companies, central government, government Regions, or colleges that have or operate fishing boats that use SPKP transmitter.
36. The potential of fish farming land is all land that can be used for activities fish farming according to the spatial plan and / or zoning plans.
37. Allocation of fish farming land is all land to carry out cultivation activities fish based on detailed spatial plans or Decree of the minister / governor / regent / mayor accordingly authority.
38. Fish Disease Outbreaks are extraordinary events attack of fish diseases in a population on specific time and area that gives rise physical, social and economic losses.
39. Standard is a technical requirement or something standardized, including the ordinances and methods compiled by all consensus parties / government / international decisions related to paying attention to safety requirements, safety, health, environment, development of science and technology, experience, and current and present developments ahead to reap its benefits as much as possible.
40. Standardization is a process of planning, formulating, stipulating, implementing, enforce, maintain and supervise the Standards which is carried out in an orderly and cooperative manner with all stakeholders.
41. Fishery Products are fish that are handled, processed, and / or used as a final product in the form of fish live, fresh fish, frozen fish, and other preparations.
42. Fish Processing Unit, hereinafter abbreviated as UPI is a place and facilities to carry out activities fish handling and / or processing.

43. Raw material is fish including its parts which comes from catches and cultivation which can be used as a production factor in the processing of fishery products.
44. Auxiliary materials are materials, not included equipment, which is not normally consumed as food, used in the processing of Results Fisheries to fulfill certain technological objectives and leaves no residue on the final product, but if it is impossible to avoid then the residue and / or their derivatives in the final product are not poses a risk to health and does not has a technological function.
45. Fish are all kinds of organisms which are whole or part of its life cycle lies within aquatic environment.
46. Fish Handling is a series of activities and / or treatment of fish without changing basic form.
47. Fish processing is a series of activities and / or treatment of Fish Raw Material until it becomes the final product.
48. Quality is a value determined on the basis of criteria safety and nutritional content.
49. Nutrition is a substance or compound found in fish consisting of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, fiber, water, and other components beneficial for growth and health human.
50. Traceability system is a system to guarantee ability to browse history, applications or location of a product or activity to obtain return data and information through an identification related documents.
51. The next Indonesian National Standard abbreviated as SNI is the standard set by National Standardization Body and applies in the region The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
52. Fishery company is a company which doing business in the fisheries sector either is a legal entity or not law.
53. Fisheries Management Territory of the Republic of the State Indonesia, hereinafter abbreviated as WPPNRI is fishery management area for fishing fish and fish farming covering waters Indonesia, zot: .a exclusive economy of Indonesia, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, swamps, and other standing water potential to be exploited in the territory of the State Republic of Indonesia.
54. High Seas are parts of the Sea that are not included in the exclusive economic zone of Indonesia, Indonesian territorial sea, archipelagic waters Indonesia, and Indonesia's interior waters.
55. Fisheries Management is all efforts, including integrated process in collection information, analysis, planning, consulting, decision making, allocation of fish resources, and implementation and enforcement of regulations legislation in the field of fisheries, that is carried out by the Government or other authorities geared towards achieving continuity productivity of aquatic biological resources and destinations that has been agreed upon.

56. National Fish Traceability and Logistics System is a system to ensure the traceability of Fish, supply chain and fishery products electronically by integrating information systems starting from capture, cultivation, distribution, processing, and marketing.
57. Certificate of Expertise for Fishing Vessel Crew is recognition of expertise to perform job as Fishing Boat Crew after graduation competency examinations administered by the Board Fishing Vessel Skill Testers for all education and training for the crew Fishery.
58. Certificate of Skills for Fishing Vessel Crew is recognition of skills to perform certain jobs on fishing boats after graduation skills exams administered by the institute implementing education and training for crew members fisheries that have received Authorization (approval).
59. Confirmation is the granting of authority for office on board a fishing boat according to the type and level of certificate and size of fishing vessel.
60. Education and Training of Fishing Boat Crew is education and / or training for reach a level of expertise and / or skills certain according to the level, competence, and position for fishing boat crew.
61. Competence is an ability and characteristic owned by someone in the form of a set the knowledge, skills, and behaviors that must be lived and controlled to carry out the task professionalism.
62. Confirmation Certificate is a certificate declare the authority of the position to the owner fishing boat crew expertise certificate for carry out the duties and functions according to the level responsibility.
63. Ratification is the recognition of an educational program and training, simulators, laboratories, workshops, experience on fishing boats training, sailing, hospitals, and other forms of recognition.
64. The ratification of the Education and Training Program is recognition of education and training programs carried out after an audit by the committee ratification and legalized by the Minister.
65. Sea Work Agreement, hereinafter abbreviated as PKL is a written agreement between the crew of the ship Fishery with fishing boat owners or Fishing Ship operator or Master or agent Fishing Boat Crew.
66. Crew of fishing boat are people who work or employed on board a fishing boat by the owner or fishing boat operators to do duties on board the fishing boat in accordance with position listed in the certificate book.
67. Ship's crew is fishing boat crew other than Master and Expert Catching Fish (Fishing Master).
68. Fishing Ship Master, hereinafter referred to as The skipper is one of the crew members who become the supreme leader in deep fishing vessels shipping and fishing operations.
69. Officers are the designated Crew of the Fishing Boat based on national laws or regulations legislation.

70. A fishing master is a crew Fishing Vessels that have deep competence recognize fishing area and planning a fishing operation responsible and report activities fishing.
71. Attack (Senior Deckhand) is the crew of the ship who is responsible for the operation of the tool fishing and / or fish handling / catch storage.
72. The sailor (Deckhand) is the crew of the ship conduct fishing operations and / or fish handling.
73. Refrigeration Machine Operators are Ship Crew members who operates the refrigeration machine for storage of fish and / or foodstuffs on the ship Fishery.
74. The oilman is the ship's crew who helps machinists in carrying out lubrication, maintenance, and maintenance of fishing boat engines.
75. Fisheries Port is everything relating to the implementation of port functions Fisheries to support smoothness, safety, and orderliness of fishing boat traffic, safety and security of ship operations Fisheries, as well as a center of growth related national and regional economies with fishing activities regularly consider the zoning layout.
76. Fishery Port Operator is the minister, the governor, or the owner of the Fishery Port not government built.
77. National Fishery Port Master Plan hereinafter abbreviated as RIPPN is space management Fishery Port which contains policies Fishery port, existing port and the plan for the location of the Fishery Port which is guidelines in determining the location, planning, development, and port development Fisheries nationwide.
78. Regional Fishery Port Master Plan hereinafter referred to as RIPPD is spatial arrangement Fishery Port which contains policies Fishery port, existing port and the plan for the location of the Fishery Port which is guidelines in determining the location, planning, development, and port development Fisheries in the territory of each government provincial area.
79. Fishery Port Master Plan is Fishery Port space arrangement in the form of the designation of land and water use plans in each fishing port.
80. Undeveloped Fishing Port Central Government and Local Government are Fishery port which cost of development facilities and exploitation comes from individual or corporation.
81. Port Work and Operation Areas Fishery, hereinafter referred to as WKOPP, is a place that is part of the land and waters which are the working area and operation of the fishing port.
82. Harbor Pool is the water in front of the pier which is used for operational purposes docking and maneuvering of fishing vessels.
83. Harbormaster at the Fishery Port is implementation of government duties and functions in Fishing Port to ensure security and fishing vessel operational safety and help control fish resources.

84. The harbormaster at the fishing port is an official government that is specially placed in Fishery Port for administrative arrangements and carry out the function of maintaining safety cruise.
85. Proof of Fishing Vessel Arrival Report hereinafter referred to as STBLKK is a letter declare that the Fishing Ship has arrived at Fishing Port.
86. Sailing Agreement is a state document issued by the Harbormaster at the Fishing Port to every fishing ship that will sail leaving fishing ports and ports others appointed after the fishing vessel has been meet the maritime requirements of the ship, catchability, and storage worthiness.
87. Fishing Vessel Operational Safety is series of inspection actions against seaworthiness of fishing vessels, worthiness, and storage eligibility stated with the document Fishing Boat.
88. Salt is a chemical compound which is a component mainly in the form of sodium chloride and can contains other elements, such as magnesium, calcium, iron, and potassium with additives or without iodine additives.
89. Salt farmer is everyone who does salt business activities.
90. Small salt farmer is a salt farmer doing salting business on his own land with a land area of 5 (five) hectares and a maximum Salt boilers.
91. Salting commodity is the result of business salts that can be traded, stored, and / or exchanged.
92. Salt importer is a corporation that does activities of importing salt commodities for business needs.
93. Fish Farming Area is a place to do it fish farming activities.
94. Inland waters are waters that do not belong individuals and / or corporations, which are measured starting from the lowest tide line Sea water to the mainland.
95. Fish farming is an activity for raise, raise, and / or breed Fish and harvest the produce in an environment that is controlled, including activities using ships to load, transport, store, refrigerate, handle, process, and / or preserve it.
96. New types of fish to be farmed are Fish originating from domestication, introduction, breeding, and genetically modified products.
97. Catching Fish Based on Cultivation is catching growing fish resources multiply from the results of the spread again.
98. The suitability of marine space utilization activities is suitability between utilization activity plans space with a spatial plan.
99. Everyone is an individual or corporations, both in the form of legal entities or those who are not legally incorporated.
100. Business Actor is an individual or entity businesses that carry out business and / or activities on certain fields.
101. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia which holds the governing power of the state Republic of

Indonesia, assisted by the Vice President and the minister as referred to in The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 year.

102. Regional Government is the head of the region as elements of regional government administrators who lead the implementation of governmental affairs become the authority of an autonomous region.
103. Ministry is a ministry that is carry out government affairs in the field marine and fisheries.
104. Minister is the minister who organizes Government affairs in the marine sector and fishery.

The second part Scope

Article 2

The scope of this Government Regulation includes:

- a. change of core zone status;
- b. the criteria and requirements for the establishment, placement, and / or demolition of buildings and installations in Sea;
- c. fish resource management;
- d. Fishery Product Quality Standards;
- e. fishing and / or fish farming in Republic of State Fisheries Management Territory Indonesia is not for commercial purposes;
- f. Fishing boat;
- g. Fisheries Ports;
- h. SLO; and
- i. control of fishery commodity imports and imports Salting Commodities.

CHAPTER II CHANGES IN CORE ZONE STATUS

Article 3

- (1) Change in the status of the Core Zone in a Conservation Area for utilization activities it can only be done in the framework of implementing a national policy regulated by statutory regulations.
- (2) The national policy as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of a national strategic project stipulation.

Article 4

- (1) Based on national policies as referred to in Article 3, the Minister forms a team to do integrated research.
- (2) The team as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of related ministries / agencies.

Article 5

- (1) Integrated research as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) covers the study of changes:

- a. Core Zone status; and / or
 - b. Conservation Area category.
- (2) To support integrated research as referred to in paragraph (1), the team shall carry out the Consultation Public.
 - (3) Integrated research as intended in paragraph (1) produce a recommendation to change the Zone status Core and / or Conservation Area category.
 - (4) Change of Core Zone status and / or category Conservation Area as referred to in paragraph does not change the space allocation for the Zone Conservation in RZWP-3-K, RZ KAW, RZ KSNT, or spatial patterns in marine spatial plans / plans national territorial layout.
 - (5) Further provisions regarding integrated research as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Ministerial regulation.

Article 6

- (1) Change of Core Zone status and / or category Conservation Areas that do not change allocations space as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) determined by the Minister in accordance with the provisions legislation.
- (2) Further provisions regarding status determination The Core Zone as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated with a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 7

- (1) Change of Core Zone status as intended in Article 6 paragraph (1) as the basis for amendments Conservation Area zoning plans.
- (2) Changes in the zoning plan for Conservation Areas as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by Minister.

CHAPTER III

ESTABLISHMENT, PLACEMENT, AND / OR CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS ON THE SEA

Part One

Criteria

Article 8

- (1) Criteria for Building and Installation at Sea include:
 - a. physical form of the results of construction work;
 - b. is above and / or below the surface Sea permanently;
 - c. sticking or not sticking to the land; and
 - d. has a specific function.
- (2) Criteria for the physical form of the construction work as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is in the form of hard structure or soft structure.
- (3) Criteria are above and / or below the surface Sea permanently as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b in the form of:

- a. float on the surface of the Sea;
 - b. be in the water column; and / or
 - c. is at the bottom of the Sea.
- (4) Criteria for sticking or not sticking to the land as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c in the form of:
- a. buildings attached to the beach; and / or
 - b. buildings that are not attached to the beach but attached to the seabed or seabed and the ground beneath.
- (5) Criteria have a specific function as follows referred to in paragraph (1) letter d in the form of:
- a. housing, religion, social and culture;
 - b. Fishery;
 - c. salt;
 - d. Marine tourism;
 - e. cruise;
 - f. land transportation;
 - g. telecommunication;
 - h. Beach security;
 - i. oil and gas business activities;
 - j. mineral mining business activities and coal;
 - k. electricity installation;
 - l. data collection and research;
 - m. defense and security;
 - n. provision of water resources; and
 - o. utilization of sea water other than energy.

Article 9

- (1) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions residential, religious, social and cultural as well referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter a, is in the form of:
- a. residential buildings;
 - b. religious buildings; and
 - c. social and cultural buildings.
- (2) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions Fishery as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter b in the form of:
- a. Fishing Port;
 - b. static fishing gear and / or fish catching tools;
 - c. floating fish processing equipment;
 - d. floating net cages;
 - e. marine cultivation structures;
 - f. Sea water intake installation for cultivation Fish; and
 - g. artificial reef.
- (3) Types of buildings and installations at sea for functions salting as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter c is in the form of sea water extraction installation for Salt production.

- (4) Types of buildings and installations at sea for functions marine tourism as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter d in the form of:
 - a. accommodation;
 - b. the passageway;
 - c. tourist pontoon;
 - d. tourist port;
 - e. anchoring point;
 - f. buildings for culinary; and
 - g. underwater park.
- (5) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions shipping as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter e is determined in accordance with the provisions laws and regulations in the shipping sector.
- (6) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions land transportation as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter f in the form of:
 - a. underwater tunnels; and
 - b. bridge.
- (7) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions telecommunications as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter g in the form of lower telecommunication cable water.
- (8) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions Beach security as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter h in the form of:
 - a. groynes (groynes);
 - b. directional flow of rivers and tides recede;
 - c. revetment;
 - d. sea dike (sea dike);
 - e. sea wall (sea wall); and
 - f. breakwater.
- (9) Types of buildings and installations at sea for activities oil and gas business as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter i in the form of:
 - a. offshore platforms;
 - b. floating platform;
 - c. underwater platform;
 - d. Subsea Pipeline for oil and gas and / or oil and gas installations; and
 - e. supporting facilities for oil business activities and natural gas.
- (10) Types of buildings and installations at sea for activities mineral and coal mining business as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter j in the form of:
 - a. buildings for shelters meanwhile mineral and coal;
 - b. supporting facilities for mining business activities minerals and coal; and

- c. other fluid pipes.
- (11) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for installations electricity as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter k in the form of:
- a. wave energy power plants;
 - b. wind power plant;
 - c. floating solar power plant;
 - d. electric generator heat energy conversion
 - e. Ocean (ocean thermal energy conversion);
 - f. tidal energy power plants;
 - g. Ocean current energy power plants;
 - h. mobile power plant;
 - i. overhead cable support building;
 - j. overhead cable;
 - k. underwater power cable;
 - l. electricity installation supporting facilities; and
 - m. other marine electricity installations.
- (12) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions data collection and research as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter I is in the form of:
- a. oceanographic data collection tools;
 - b. fish resources research building; and
 - c. marine research building.
- (13) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions defense and security as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter m in the form of military installations at sea.
- (14) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions provision of water resources as intended in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter n is in the form of installation clean water supply.
- (15) Types of Buildings and Installations at Sea for functions utilization of sea water other than energy as referred to referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) letter o is in the form of Sea water treatment plant for drinking water.

The second part
Establishment and / or placement requirements

Article 10

- (1) Establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installations on the Sea must pay attention to:
- a. Suitability of Marine Spatial Utilization Activities;
 - b. protection and preservation of Resources Marine;
 - c. security against disasters at sea;
 - d. shipping safety;
 - e. environmental protection;
 - f. community protection; and

- g. state defense territory.
- (2) Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a determined based on the suitability of space allocation on Sea for establishment and / or placement Building and Installation at Sea based on plan zoning and / or spatial plans.
- (3) Protection and preservation of Marine Resources as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b done with due observance of:
 - a. the results of the analysis of carrying capacity and carrying capacity environment;
 - b. fishing area;
 - c. Fishery cultivation area;
 - d. floating processing area;
 - e. the existence of the migration flow of marine life;
 - f. the existence of a Conservation Area;
 - g. the presence of sedentary species; and / or
 - h. the existence of coastal ecosystems and islands small.
- (4) Security against disasters at sea as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is done by pay attention to:
 - a. history or history of earthquake events in the Sea;
 - b. existence of subduction and impact zones;
 - c. the presence of faults on the seabed;
 - d. the existence of seabed volcanoes; and / or
 - e. disaster and pollution risk.
- (5) Shipping safety as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d and environmental protection as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e carried out by paying attention to the existence of:
 - a. shipping channel;
 - b. free space;
 - c. Marine and Lower Pipe cabling corridors Sea;
 - d. fishing routes and biota migration paths Sea;
 - e. mandatory guide waters;
 - f. shipping navigation aids and facilities shipping telecommunications; and I or
 - g. the rest of the buildings on the Sea.
- (6) Public protection as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f shall take into account:
 - a. the existence of the Customary Law Community, Local Communities, and Traditional Communities;
 - b. livelihood space and access to fishermen Small, small fish raisers and farmers Small Salt; and / or
 - c. community access to and to the sea.
- (7) The state defense area as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g, it is done with pay attention to the prohibition of building placement and Installations at Sea in the defense area in the form of:
 - a. military training area;
 - b. testing area for equipment and weaponry military;

- c. storage areas for explosive goods and other dangerous defense equipment;
- d. ammunition and equipment disposal areas other dangerous defenses; and / or
- e. Sea mine area.

Article 11

Provisions regarding establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea in the port area implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation in the field of shipping.

Article 12

- (1) Initiator who will establish and / or placing Buildings and Installations in the Sea must apply for a Suitability of Activities Utilization of Marine Space to the Minister.
- (2) Application for Suitability of Space Utilization Activities Sea as referred to in paragraph (1), implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation.

Article 13

Apart from being implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2), application for suitability of utilization activities Ocean space must meet technical requirements.

Article 14

- (1) The technical requirements referred to in Article 13 for establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea with residential functions, religious, social, and cultural include:
 - a. for residential buildings, must:
 - 1. have a sanitation system;
 - 2. Have a home sewage treatment system stairs;
 - 3. have a pathway; and
 - 4. meet other technical requirements accordingly with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of building.
 - b. for religious, social and cultural buildings, must:
 - 1. have a plan of establishment and / or Placement of Buildings and Installations at Sea;
 - 2. compile a technical feasibility study;
 - 3. Have a detailed plan that you pay attention to threat of disaster at sea;
 - 4. Use a suitable material salinity conditions;
 - 5. Use an anti-titer coating material environmentally friendly;
 - 6. has a sanitation system;
 - 7. have a home sewage treatment system stairs;
 - 8. have a pathway; and

9. meet other technical requirements accordingly with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of building.
- (2) Establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installations on the Sea with residential, religious, social and cultural by the Customary Law Community carried out with due observance of technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) which regulates regarding sanitation, waste management, and having a passageway.

Article 15

- (1) The technical requirements referred to in Article 13 for establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations on the Sea with functions Fisheries and salt include:
 - a. have a plan of establishment and / or Placement of Buildings and Installations at Sea;
 - b. compile a technical feasibility study;
 - c. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of disaster at sea;
 - d. using environmentally friendly materials; and
 - e. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (2) The technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) excepted for small fishermen, raisers Small Fish, and Small Salt Farmers.

Article 16

- (2) Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1), for establishment and / or placement of a fishing port must:
 - a. using an anti-tithe coating material environmentally friendly port facilities Fisheries that require;
 - b. consider direction of motion and volume Coastal sediments; and
 - c. carry out a risk assessment.
- (3) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1), for establishment and / or placement of fishing gears and gears static fish catching aids, tools Floating fish processing, net cages buoyancy, and marine aquaculture structures, must based on the results of the analysis of carrying capacity and capacity accommodate the area for fishery activities.

Article 17

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installations at sea with a marine tourism function must:

- a. have a plan of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea, the least load:
 1. geographic location;
 2. hydrographic and oceanographic data; and

3. Ocean geomorphology and geology.
- b. compile a technical feasibility study; and
- c. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of catastrophe at Sea.

Article 18

- (1) Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 17, for the establishment of accommodation must:
 - a. carried out based on the results of the power analysis support and carrying capacity of the environment;
 - b. have a sanitation system;
 - c. has a sewage treatment system;
 - d. established and / or placed not at the top Coral reefs;
 - e. meet other specified technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of building.
- (2) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 17, for road construction the carrier must:
 - a. based on the results of the analysis of carrying capacity and capacity accommodating environment;
 - b. use a suitable material salinity conditions; and
 - c. using a friendly anti barnacle paint environment.
- (3) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 17, for the placement of the pontoon travel must:
 - a. carried out based on the results of the power analysis support and carrying capacity of the environment;
 - b. have a sanitation system;
 - c. has a sewage treatment system;
 - d. established and / or placed not at the top Coral reefs;
 - e. take into account the placement of the mooring rope in order does not cause damage to the marine ecosystem;
 - f. pay attention to the tension of the mooring rope with tidal intervals; and
 - g. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations at shipping sector.
- (4) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 17, for the establishment of ports travel must:
 - a. have a development planning document tourism port in the form of:
 1. a feasibility study; and
 2. Detailed design.
 - b. using an anti-tithe coating material environmentally friendly;
 - c. consider direction of motion and volume Coastal sediments; and
 - d. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations at shipping sector.

- (5) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to in Article 17, for the placement of points anchored must:
 - a. take into account the placement of the mooring rope in order does not cause damage to the marine ecosystem;
 - b. pay attention to the tension of the mooring rope with tidal intervals; and
 - c. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations at shipping sector.
- (6) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to in Article 17, for the construction of buildings for culinary purposes must:
 - a. carried out based on the results of the power analysis support and carrying capacity of the environment;
 - b. have a sanitation system;
 - c. has a sewage treatment system;
 - d. established and / or placed not at the top Coral reefs;
 - e. meet other specified technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of building.
- (7) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to in Article 17, for the placement of parks underwater must:
 - a. using environmentally friendly materials;
 - b. put up a marker for the existence of an underwater park by means of navigation aids; and
 - c. does not cause damage to the ecosystem.

Article 19

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea for shipping functions is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the shipping sector.

Article 20

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installations at sea with a land transportation function must:

- a. have a plan of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea;
- b. compile a technical feasibility study; and
- c. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of catastrophe at Sea.

Article 21

Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to in Article 20, for the construction of tunnels Under the Sea and bridges must:

- a. carry out technical feasibility studies and studies socio-economic feasibility;
- b. carry out risk assessments;
- c. have a contingency plan;
- d. conduct analysis of conductivity data, temperature, and depth;
- e. based on the results of a survey of soil or geotechnical conditions which includes the physical and mechanical properties of the soil layer;
- f. conduct analysis of the seabed profile;
- g. meet the requirements of the safe space against sailing safety in the form of:
 - 1. free space (clearance) for the establishment bridge; or
 - 2. laden ships (draft) and free space (under keel clearance) for undersea tunnels; and
- h. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field shipping, in the marine and fisheries sector, as well as in field of public works.

Article 22

- (1) The technical requirements referred to in Article 13 for establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations on the Sea with functions telecommunications must:
 - a. have a plan of establishment and / or Placement of Buildings and Installations at Sea;
 - b. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of disaster at sea;
 - c. compile a technical feasibility study; and
 - d. consider the existence of the resource Ocean and Marine biota migration flow in determination landing points.
- (2) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in paragraph (1), establishment and / or Placement of Buildings and Installations in the Sea with the telecommunication function also fulfills the requirements other technical matters in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation in the field of shipping.

Article 23

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installations in the Sea with a Coastal security function must:

- a. have a plan of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea;
- b. compile a technical feasibility study in the form of a layout;
- c. have a pre-designed;
- d. have a detailed design plan that pays attention to threat of disaster at sea;

- e. have the results of a survey of soil or geotechnical conditions which includes the physical and mechanical properties of the soil layer; and
- f. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field public Works.

Article 24

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea with the function of oil and business activities natural gas is implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation in the oil and gas sector.

Article 25

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea with the function of business activities mineral and coal mining must:

- a. have a plan of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea, the least load:
 - 1. geographic location;
 - 2. hydrographic and oceanographic data; and / or
 - 3. Ocean geomorphology and geology;
- b. compile a technical feasibility study;
- c. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of disaster at sea; and
- d. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field energy and mineral resources as well as in the field cruise.

Article 26

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea with electricity installation function must:

- a. have a plan of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea;
- b. compile a technical feasibility study;
- c. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of disaster at sea; and
- d. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the field energy and mineral resources, in the shipping sector, in the marine and fisheries sector, in the field of work general, and in the electricity sector.

Article 27

- (1) Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of energy power plant buildings wave must:
 - a. consider access to the network electricity;

- b. perform a force analysis and direction coming wave;
 - c. determine the design of the energy power plant appropriate wave;
 - d. considering the hydro-elastic response of very large floating structure against wave;
 - e. considering electricity integration Seabed with electricity network on land;
 - f. established and / or placed not at the top Coral reefs;
 - g. carry out risk assessments; and
 - h. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.
- (2) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of wind power generator building and floating solar power plants must:
- a. based on the results of the analysis of carrying capacity and capacity accommodating environment;
 - b. established and / or placed not at the top Coral reefs;
 - c. take into account the placement of the mooring rope in order does not cause damage to the marine ecosystem;
 - d. pay attention to the tension of the mooring rope with tidal intervals;
 - e. perform a duration analysis of exposure to light the sun in a certain period;
 - f. perform an analysis of speed, direction, and wind power;
 - g. consider access to the network electricity;
 - h. consider transmission integration Ocean floor electricity with grid electricity on land;
 - i. carry out risk assessments; and
 - j. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.
- (3) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of the power plant building Ocean thermal energy conversion should:
- a. determine the design of the power generation system the energy conversion of the Ocean's thermal energy used;
 - b. conducting surveys and primary data analysis and / or secondary data for location determination uptake of warm sea water on the surface of the water Ocean and Sea water cold at a depth of 1,000 (one thousand) meters or at a certain depth with a temperature interval suitable for heat energy conversion power plant Sea;
 - c. perform an analysis of installation access heat energy conversion power plant Sea to water from the seabed waters of temperature cold;
 - d. perform an analysis of the utilization of water extraction from the cold seabed waters for other economic uses;
 - e. consider access to the network electricity;

- f. consider transmission integration Ocean floor electricity with grid electricity on land;
 - g. carry out risk assessments; and
 - h. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.
- (4) Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of energy power plant buildings ups and downs should be:
- a. has the least tidal range 4 (four) meters;
 - b. has a depth of at least 15 (fifteen) meters at the lowest tide;
 - c. considering the closest distance to the beach;
 - d. consider access to the network electricity;
 - e. consider transmission integration Ocean floor electricity with grid electricity on land;
 - f. carry out risk assessments; and
 - g. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.
- (5) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of current energy power plant buildings The sea must:
- a. determine the design of the power plant installation Ocean current energy to be used;
 - b. consider access to the network electricity;
 - c. consider transmission integration Ocean floor electricity with grid electricity on land;
 - d. carry out risk assessments; and e. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.
- (6) Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of power plant ship building must:
- a. established and / or placed not at the top Coral reefs;
 - b. consider access to the network electricity;
 - c. consider transmission integration Ocean floor electricity with grid electricity on land;
 - d. carry out risk assessments; and
 - e. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.
- (7) In addition to meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 26, for establishment and / or placement of the conduit cable support building air and air duct cables must:
- a. have a contingency plan;
 - b. conduct analysis of conductivity data, temperature, and depth;
 - c. based on the results of a survey of soil conditions or geotechnical engineering which includes physical and mechanical properties Soil layer;

- d. does not interfere with shipping lanes and sea lanes Indonesian archipelago;
- e. meet the requirements of vertical free space (vertical clearance) for cable placement airways for shipping safety and aviation safety;
- f. meet the requirements for free space and distance minimum free;
- g. consider technical studies related to impacts electromagnetic cables from the overhead lines;
- h. carry out the determination of the initial coordinate point and end;
- i. carry out risk assessments;
- j. carry out technical feasibility studies and studies socio-economic feasibility; and
- k. pay attention to the existence of marine resources and the migration flow of marine life.

Article 28

Technical requirements as referred to in Article 13 for the establishment and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea with data collection function and research, defense and security, provision of resources water power, and utilization of sea water other than energy must:

- a. have a plan of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea;
- b. compile a technical feasibility study; and
- c. have a detailed plan that pays attention to threat of catastrophe at Sea.

Article 29

Apart from meeting the technical requirements as referred to referred to in Article 28, for establishment and / or the placement of defense and security buildings must:

- a. does not change the base point and the inner reference point in the case that the development location is in the outermost small islands area; and
- b. meet other technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field defense and security.

Article 30

- (1) In the construction and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea, the Initiator should refer to Map of the Indonesian Sea.
- (2) In erecting and / or placing buildings and Installation at Sea as referred to in paragraph (1), Initiator reports the establishment and / or Placement of Buildings and Installations at Sea to agencies in the field of hydrography and oceanography, by attaching:

- a. detailed design of buildings and installations at sea;
 - b. location of establishment along with a list of coordinate points construction and / or placement of buildings and Installation at Sea; and
 - c. position, depth, and dimensions of the building and Installation on the Sea.
- (3) The report as referred to in paragraph (2) hereinafter published in:
- a. shipping notices issued by minister in charge of affairs government in the field of transportation; and
 - b. news of Indonesian seafarers published by agencies in the field of hydrography and oceanography.
- (4) Agencies in charge of hydrography and oceanography then describes the results of the publication as referred to in paragraph (3) in the Sea map Indonesia.

Article 31

- (1) In the implementation of establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations on the Sea, to guarantee sailing safety and security all around Buildings and Installations on the Sea, the minister who carry out government affairs in the field shipping establishes a security zone and safety of buildings and installations at sea.
- (2) Security and safety zone as well referred to in paragraph (1) functions:
- a. as a safety limit for buildings and installations at sea;
 - b. protect Buildings and Installations at Sea from disturbance of other means; and
 - c. protect the implementation of construction activities, operation, periodic maintenance, and disassembly Buildings and Installations at Sea.
- (3) The security and safety zone as referred to in paragraph (2) consists of:
- a. restricted zone in the most distant area 500 (five hundred) meters calculated from the outer side of the building and Installation at Sea; and
 - b. the zone is limited to an area of 1,250 (one thousand and two hundred fifty) meters from the outer side of the zone forbidden or 1,750 (one thousand seven hundred and five tens) meters from the outermost point of the Building and Installation on the Sea.
- (4) In the case of a security and safety zone between buildings and installations in the adjacent sea or less than the width of the restricted zone as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b, the determination of the zone distance security and safety is coordinated Inter-Initiators.
- (5) In the forbidden zone as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a is prohibited from building buildings and Other Ocean Installations.
- (6) In the limited zone as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b can be established and / or carried out Placement of Buildings and Other

Marine Installations provided that it does not interfere with functions and systems shipping navigation aids.

- (7) Establishment and / or placement of buildings and Other marine installations as referred to in paragraph (6) is carried out after obtaining approval from minister in charge of government affairs in the shipping sector.
- (8) The security and safety zone as referred to in paragraph (3) is published in:
 - a. shipping notices issued by minister in charge of affairs government in the shipping sector;
 - b. news of Indonesian seafarers published by agencies in the field of hydrography and oceanography; and
 - c. Indonesian Ocean map and user guide cruise.

Part Three

Demolition of Buildings and Installations at Sea

Article 32

Demolition of buildings and installations at sea includes:

- a. partial cutting;
- b. cutting the entire installation;
- c. transfer of the results of demolition to the location that has been determined; or
- d. conversion for other purposes.

Article 33

- (1) Demolition of Buildings and Installations at Sea as referred to in article 32 implemented in terms of:
 - a. approval of suitability for utilization activities Sea space and / or related business permits utilization in the Sea is revoked or expires validity and not renewed;
 - b. declared no longer used by Central Government or Local Government as appropriate with its authority;
 - c. there is a change in national policy;
 - d. defense and security interests; and / or
 - e. there is a suggestion from the initiator.
- (2) Demolition of Buildings and Installations at Sea as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by Initiator.
- (3) Criteria are no longer used as intended referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is not available business activities and / or activities for 2 (two) years since construction and / or placement Building and Installation at Sea completed.
- (4) Demolition of buildings and installations at sea must be pay attention to:
 - a. the sustainability of fishery activities at the WPPNRI;
 - b. shipping safety;

- c. protection of the marine environment;
 - d. rights and obligations of other countries in the territorial waters and jurisdiction; and / or
 - e. defense and security interests.
- (5) Demolition as referred to in paragraph (2) must:
- a. using appropriate technology national standards, regional standards, or applicable international standards / practices; and
 - b. implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation.
- (6) In the case of Buildings and Installations at Sea constitute BMN, demolition is carried out after approval to remove BMN from the minister who is carrying out government affairs in finance.
- (7) The mechanism for eliminating BMN as follows referred to in paragraph (6) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations regarding BMN management.

Article 34

- (1) Buildings and installations at sea can be converted for other purposes.
- (2) Transfer for other purposes as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented after conducted a study by the Ministry, the ministry which carry out government affairs in the field shipping, and related ministries / agencies.
- (3) In the event that the results of the study as referred to in paragraph (2) states that it can be converted, conversion of Buildings and Installations at Sea implemented mutatis mutandis with requirements for establishment and / or placement Buildings and Installations at Sea as referred to in Article 10 to Article 3 1.
- (4) In the case of conversion of buildings and installations in The sea as referred to in paragraph (3) constitutes BMN, conversion of buildings and installations in The sea is carried out after getting approval BMN management from the organizing minister government affairs in the financial sector.
- (5) BMN management mechanism as referred to in paragraph (4) implemented in accordance with the provisions laws and regulations regarding BMN management.
- (6) In the event that the results of the study as referred to in paragraph (2) states Buildings and Installations at Sea can not be converted, carried out demolition based on the mechanism as intended in Article 33.

Article 35

Demolition of Buildings and Installations at Sea reported by the initiator to:

- a. The Minister for recording, administering, and updating data utilization of sea space;

- b. minister in charge of government affairs in the shipping field to broadcast through stations Coastal radio and shipping announcements; and
- c. head of the agency in charge of hydrography and oceanography for:
 - 1. broadcast in the news of Indonesian seamen;
 - 2. is included in the map of the Indonesian Sea and Shipping manual; and / or
 - 3. deleted from the map of the Indonesian Sea.

Part Four
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Article 36

In the implementation of establishment, placement, and / or Demolition of Buildings and Installations at Sea with telecommunication function, land transportation function, activities oil and gas business, mineral and business activities coal, as well as the electricity installation function crossing territorial waters and f or jurisdictional areas, ministers related to Building and Installation functions in the Sea must coordinate with the Minister and report to the online single submission system for Buildings and Installations in the Sea that have Permits Attempted.

Article 37

- (1) Monitoring of Buildings and Installations at Sea performed by:
 - a. Minister;
 - b. minister in charge of government affairs in the defense sector
 - c. the minister who administers government affairs in the field of public works
 - d. minister who organizes government affairs in the shipping sector
 - e. minister who organizes government affairs in the field of energy and mineral resources
 - f. Commander of the Indonesian National Army;
 - g. head of the institution in charge of affairs government in the field of science, study and application of technology, information geospatial, and meteorology, climatology, and geophysics; and / or
 - h. governor,in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Monitoring as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out at the operational stage of the Building and Installation on the Sea.
- (3) Monitoring as referred to in paragraph (2) conducted to obtain information about:
 - a. Marine Buildings and Installations and their functions; and
 - b. the influence of Buildings and Installations on the Sea to the Marine ecosystem.

- (4) Monitoring is carried out at least 1 (one) time I (one) year and / or any time if required.
- (5) The results of monitoring as referred to in paragraph (2) is an evaluation material:
 - a. Minister;
 - b. minister in charge of affairs government in the defense sector;
 - c. minister in charge of affairs government in the field of public works;
 - d. minister in charge of affairs government in the shipping sector;
 - e. minister in charge of affairs governance in the field of energy and resources mineral;
 - f. Commander of the Indonesian National Army;
 - g. head of the institution in charge of affairs government in the field of science, study and application of technology, information geospatial, and meteorology, climatology, and geophysics; and / or
 - h. governor,in accordance with their authority.

Article 38

- (1) In terms of the results of monitoring and evaluation as referred to in Article 37 there is damage Marine ecosystem, the initiator carries out rehabilitation.
- (2) Rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation.

CHAPTER IV FISH RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Part One

State Fisheries Management Territory of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 39

- (1) In order to optimize resource management sustainable fish in all water areas Indonesia, the Central Government determines the WPPNRI.
- (2) WPPNRI as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. WPPNRI in Sea waters; and
 - b. WPPNRI in Land Waters.
- (3) The Central Government delegates authority to the Minister to determine the WPPNRI as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) Provisions regarding the WPPNRI as referred to in paragraph (2) is stipulated by a Ministerial Decree.

Article 40

- (1) In order to support management policies sustainable fish resource based WPPNRI, the Government sets a potential estimate fish resources, the amount of the fish catch allowed, the level of resource utilization fish, and fish resource allocation in each WPPNRI.
- (2) The government delegates authority to The Minister to determine the estimated potential sources fish power, the amount of fish catch allowed, fish resource utilization rate, and allocation fish resources in each of the WPPNRI.
- (3) In determining resource potential estimates fish, the allowable amount of fish catch, utilization rate of fish resources, at each WPPNRI as referred to in paragraph (2), the Minister establish a national commission for the study of resources fish.
- (4) The national commission as referred to in paragraph (3) in charge of providing input and / or recommendation to the Minister regarding estimates potential fish resources, the number of fish catch permitted, and the level of resource utilization fish power.
- (5) The national commission as referred to in paragraph (3) comes from elements of the Ministry, ministries / agencies, universities, and experts.
- (6) Further provisions regarding the national commission assessment of fish resources as referred to in paragraph (3) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 41

- (1) In the framework of managing fish resources sustainable, the Government sets a plan Fisheries Management.
- (2) Fishery Management Plan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined based on WPPNRI and / or types of fish.
- (3) To carry out the Fishery Management plan as referred to in paragraph (2), the Government determine the Fisheries Management Institution at the WPPNRI.
- (4) The government delegates authority to Minister to determine the Management plan Fishery as intended in paragraph (1) and Fisheries Management Institution in WPPNRI as referred to in paragraph (3).
- (5) Provisions regarding the Fishery Management plan and the Fisheries Management Institution at the WPPNRI is regulated with a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 42

- (1) In order to support management policies sustainable fish resources, Government determine the minimum size or weight of fish species who can be caught.
- (2) The minimum size or weight of fish species allowed arrested as referred to in paragraph (1) determined based on a study conducted by government research institutes and / or universities who conducts research and studies in the field fishery.

- (3) The government delegates authority to Minister to determine size or weight minimum types of fish that can be caught as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) Provisions regarding the minimum size or weight of species Fish that can be caught as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 43

- (1) In order to support management policies sustainable fish resources, Government establish the prevention of pollution and damage fish resources and the environment.
- (2) Prevention of pollution and damage to resources fish and the environment as intended in paragraph (1) is set forth in the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.
- (3) The government delegates authority to The Minister to formulate and establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria as intended in paragraph (2).
- (4) Norms, standards, procedures and criteria as referred to referred to in paragraph (3) shall serve as a guideline for the Minister, governors, regents / mayors, and everyone inside take prevention of pollution and damage fish resources and the environment.
- (5) Further provisions regarding prevention pollution and damage to fish resources as well environment as referred to in paragraph (1) regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 44

- (1) In order to support management policies sustainable fish resources, Government establish rehabilitation and enhancement of resources fish power and the environment.
- (2) Rehabilitation and improvement of fish resources as well environment as referred to in paragraph (1) set forth in norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.
- (3) The government delegates authority to The Minister to prescribe and establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria as intended in paragraph (2).
- (4) Norms, standards, procedures and criteria as referred to referred to in paragraph (3) shall serve as a guideline for the Minister, governors, regents / mayors, and everyone inside carry out rehabilitation and increase in resources fish and the environment.
- (5) Further provisions regarding rehabilitation and increase in fish resources and the environment regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 45

- (1) In the framework of exploiting fish resources and environment responsibly, the Government The center regulates the types of fishing aids in WPPNRI.

- (2) Types of fish catching tools as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. FADs; and
 - b. lamp.
- (3) The Central Government delegates authority to the Minister to regulate the types of assistive devices fishing in the WPPNRI as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) Further provisions regarding types of assistive devices fishing as referred to in paragraph (2) regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 46

- (1) In order to improve resource management fish in an orderly and responsible manner as well minimize the potential for conflict, Government conducting andon fishing arrangements.
- (2) Arrangement of andon fishing as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) shall be set forth in the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.
- (3) The government delegates authority to The Minister to formulate and establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria as intended in paragraph (2).
- (4) Fishing Andon as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out provided that:
 - a. Fishing vessel with maximum size 30 (thirty) gross tonnage; and
 - b. based on mutual agreement between governors and followed up with drafting of an arrest cooperation agreement Fish by the head of the service or official appointed.
- (5) Further provisions regarding andon arrangement fishing as referred to in paragraph (1) regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 47

- (1) In order to meet data and needs information in fish resource management, The government collects data through logs fishing book.
- (2) Fishing log book as intended in paragraph (1) is set forth in the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.
- (3) The government delegates authority to The Minister to arrange and establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria as intended in paragraph (2).
- (4) Fishing log book as intended in paragraph (1) is filled by the master manually or electronic

Article 48

- (1) In order to comply with the stipulation of policies sustainable management of fish resources, need to be supported by objective and accurate data fishing activities and fish transfer.

- (2) The data as intended in paragraph (1) is obtained directly on board fishing vessels and Fish Transporting Vessels through monitoring activities on board fishing vessels and transport vessels Fish.
- (3) Monitoring on board fishing vessels and vessels Fish Transporters as referred to in paragraph (2) set forth in norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.
- (4) The government gives authority to the Minister to formulate and establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria as referred to in paragraph (3)
- (5) Monitoring on board fishing vessels and vessels Fish Transporters as referred to in paragraph (2) conducted by fishing monitors and fish transportation to get data objective and accurate regarding:
 - a. Caught fish;
 - b. fishing area;
 - c. fishing time;
 - d. types of fishing gear and auxiliary tools fish catching; and
 - e. activities to transfer fish caught from Fishing Vessels to Fishing Vessels and / or to a Fish Transporting Ship allowed.

The second part
Fishing Vessel Monitoring System

Article 49

- (1) SPKP is used to determine movement and Fishing Vessel activities obtaining Licensing Making efforts or approval from the Minister.
- (2) Fishing Vessels as intended in paragraph (1) must install SPKP Transmitter before committing fishery activities or fish transportation activities life.
- (3) Undertaking Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) excepted for fishing training boats and ships fisheries research / exploration.
- (4) Fishing training boats and research / exploration vessels fishery as intended in paragraph (3) must get approval from the Minister.

Article 50

SPKP as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) consists of on:

- a. SPKP manager;
- b. SPKP providers;
- c. SPKP users;
- d. SPKP infrastructure; and
- e. SPKP facilities

Article 51

- (1) In implementing SPKP, the Minister acts as SPKP manager as referred to in article 50 letter a.
- (2) The SPKP manager as referred to in paragraph (1) on duty:

- a. provide and operate SPKP;
- b. preparing the administration of S_KP;
- c. determine the SPKP Provider;
- d. monitoring the ship Fishery;
- e. provide Ship monitoring access services Fisheries through the SPKP page and / or through short message services gateway; and
- f. perform SPKP data analysis.

Article 52

- (1) The Minister determines the SPKP Provider as referred to referred to in Article 50 letter b by letter SPKP Provider approval.
- (2) Approval as referred to in paragraph (1) issued if it meets the technical requirements and administrative requirements.
- (3) Approval letter from SPKP Provider as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) shall be valid for a maximum of 5 (five) years since publication.
- (4) SPKP providers as intended in paragraph (1) must provide services in the form of:
 - a. provide SPKP Transmitter with number unique identity (ID); and
 - b. send data on the position of fishing vessels continuously to the SPKP Manager.

Article 53

- (1) Fishing Vessels as SPKP Users as referred to in Article 50 letter c must be installed and activate the SPKP Transmitter.
- (2) Fishing Vessels as intended in paragraph (1) who have been monitored at the ship monitoring center For fisheries, an SKAT is issued in the form of a card electronic.
- (3) The SKAT as referred to in paragraph (2) shall apply for a maximum period of 1 (one) year and can be made an extension or change.
- (4) SPKP users as intended in paragraph (1):
 - a. must activate the SPKP Transmitter continuously continuous;
 - b. must bring proof of ownership of SKAT on when fishing boats carry out activities fishery; and
 - c. prohibited to move SPKP Transmitter.
- (5) Obligation to activate SPKP Transmitter continuously as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a excluded in the case of:
 - a. The SPKP transmitter is damaged;
 - b. ship under docking;
 - c. the ship is not operating; and
 - d. force majeure.

Article 54

- (1) SPKP infrastructure as referred to in Article 50 letter d is the Ship Monitoring Center Fishery.
- (2) Fishery Ship Monitoring Center as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
 - a. adequate room for laying all equipment and activities of operator personnel SPKP;
 - b. server tools for applications and databases;
 - c. SPKP monitoring and data analysis tools; and
 - d. active network data communication connection for 24 (twenty four) hours every day.

Article 55

- (1) SPKP facilities as referred to in Article 50 letter e in the form of SPKP Transmitter.
- (2) SPKP transmitter as intended in paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:
 - a. compatible / integrated with the system at the Center Fishing Vessel Monitoring;
 - b. has global satellite coverage;
 - c. has a SPKP Transmitter identity number;
 - d. can send the least ship position data every 1 (one) hour continuously;
 - e. equipped with a security in the form of a seal; and
 - f. have a certificate for the SPKP Transmitter tool.

Article 56

- (1) SPKP providers who do not carry out their obligations as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (4) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. suspension of approval letter from SPKP Provider;
 - c. revocation of the SPKP Provider's approval letter; and / or
 - d. administrative fine.
- (2) SPKP users who do not carry out their obligations as referred to in Article 53 paragraph (4) letter a and b are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. freezing SKAT;
 - c. revocation of SKAT; and / or
 - d. administrative fine.
- (3) SPKP users who violate the provisions of Article 53 paragraph (4) letter c is subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (4) Against SPKP Providers who have been subject to sanctions administrative in the form of revocation of the approval letter as

SPKP Provider as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, is obliged to make a transfer SPKP services to other SPKP providers who have got approval.

- (5) Administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d and paragraph (2) letter d are non-tax revenue.

Article 57

Further provisions regarding SPKP as referred to referred to in Article 49 to Article 55 and procedures the method of imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to referred to in Article 56 is regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Part Three

New Types of Fish to be Farmed

Article 58

- (1) New types of fish to be farmed originate from:
 - a. Domesticated fish;
 - b. Introduced fish;
 - c. Breeding fish; and
 - d. Genetically modified fish.
- (2) New Types of Fish to be Cultivated as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
 - a. seed; and
 - b. prospective broodstock and / or broodfish.
- (3) The seeds as meant in paragraph (2) letter a consists of:
 - a. scatter seeds; and
 - b. seed bina.
- (4) Prospective broodstock and / or broodfish as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) letter b consists of:
 - a. prospective parent and / or gender parent;
 - b. prospective parent and / or basic parent; and / or
 - c. prospective parent and / or principal parent.

Article 59

New types of fish to be farmed originating from of the genetically modified fish as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (1) letter d is implemented based on the provisions of the laws and regulations regarding genetic engineering.

Article 60

- (1) Anyone, government agency, or government Regions that will hold a New Fish Type Cultivated will have to do testing.
- (2) The test as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. physical test;
 - b. physiological test;

- c. genetic testing; and
- d. disease resistance test

Article 61

- (1) Physical test as intended in Article 60 paragraph (2) letter a includes total length, total body weight, length of body circumference, ratio of head length with body length, headless weight, and color.
- (2) Physiological test as intended in Article 60 paragraph (2) letter b includes the characteristics of growth, environmental tolerance, and proximate analysis or quality of meat.
- (3) Genetic testing as intended in Article 60 paragraph (2) letter c includes Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) characteristics follows the Standard method with parameters of genetic diversity and heterozygosity.
- (4) Disease resistance test as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (2) letter d covers resistance to diseases caused by fungi, parasites, bacteria, and viruses.
- (5) Further provisions regarding testing procedures as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (4) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 62

- (1) Every New Fish Type That Will Be Farmed must obtain a release stipulation from Minister.
- (2) To obtain the stipulation as referred to in paragraph (1), Everyone, agencies Government, or Local Government must submit a written application to The Minister is accompanied by the following requirements:
 - a. academic manuscripts; and
 - b. proposed names of new fish species to be Cultivated.
- (3) Academic paper as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a contains:
 - a. test results, as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (2);
 - b. an explanation of suitability, advantages, and benefits consisting of technological and social aspects economy, and environment of the candidate for New Fish Species to be Cultivated; and
 - c. correct genealogical descriptions and methods domestication, introduction, or breeding.
- (4) Based on the application as intended in paragraph (2), the Minister shall conduct an internal assessment a maximum period of 45 (forty five) days work since the application is received completely.
- (5) Further provisions regarding forms and procedures preparation of the academic paper as referred to in paragraph (3) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 63

- (1) Minister after conducting the assessment as referred to in Article 62 paragraph (4) stipulates the release of new types of fish that will be cultivated.
- (2) Determination of the release of new fish species to be Cultivated as intended in paragraph (1) contains at least:
 - a. the name of the new fish species to be cultivated;
 - b. description, which consists of:
 1. a taxonomy;
 2. the superiority of phenotypes and genotypes;
 3. reproductive character;
 4. Fish health status;
 5. tolerance to the environment; and
 6. mother stock.
 - c. photo of Coloured Fish.
- (3) The validity period of the determination of the release of new fish species to be cultivated according to characteristics of fish species.

Article 64

- (1) Assessment as referred to in Article 62 paragraph (4) includes:
 - a. excellence;
 - b. circulation worthiness;
 - c. suitability of fish species; and
 - d. benefits.
- (2) Evaluation of excellence as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a at least consists of:
 - a. speed of growth;
 - b. resistance to fish diseases;
 - c. resistance to tolerance or change aquatic environment;
 - d. production speed; and
 - e. uniformity of size.
- (3) Assessment of eligibility for distribution as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b at least consists of:
 - a. free from pests and diseases of certain fish and / or quarantine pests and diseases;
 - b. does not damage the environment;
 - c. does not endanger the sustainability of resources fish; and
 - d. does not endanger human health.
- (4) Assessment of fish species suitability as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, at least consists of on:
 - a. genealogical truth;
 - b. correctness of description; and
 - c. the correctness of the domestication method, introduction, or breeding.
- (5) Assessment of benefits as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, consisting of at least:

- a. technological aspects; and
- b. economic aspects.

Article 65

The naming of the new fish species that will be Cultivated must meet the following conditions:

- a. reflects the identity of the type and / or variety concerned;
- b. does not cause confusion over the characteristics, values, or identity of a type and / or variety;
- c. does not use the name of the type and / or variety which have existed;
- d. does not use the name of the State symbol;
- e. can use the name of the area, hall, unit breeding, company, or individual with abbreviation;
- f. not more than 30 (thirty) letters;
- g. is not a trademark;
- h. do not use foreign languages;
- i. not interpreted as enlarging a value actually of that variety;
- j. do not use punctuation marks; and
- k. do not use species, species, or names latin for single word usage.

Article 66

- (1) The Minister monitors and evaluates New types of fish that will be cultivated get a release decision.
- (2) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. availability and distribution;
 - b. consistency of description, which includes:
 - 1. superiority phenotype and genotype;
 - 2. reproductive character;
 - 3. Fish health status; and
 - 4. tolerance to the environment.
- (3) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted every 6 (six) months.
- (4) In terms of monitoring and evaluation carried out it is known that a new type of fish will be Cultivated does not match the description on the decision to release, the Minister makes a withdrawal New types of fish that will be cultivated get a release decision.
- (5) Further provisions regarding monitoring procedures and evaluation of new fish species to be Cultivated is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Part Four
Fish Species and Stocking Back Areas
As well as Cultivation-Based Fish Catching
Paragraph 1
Types of Fish to be Stocked Again

Article 67

- (1) The types of fish that will be stocked again consist of:
 - a. native fish species; and
 - b. Fish species do not come from natural Indonesia.
- (2) The original fish species are stocked again as shown referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, with the following criteria:
 - a. its population is starting to decline and is almost extinct although the seed technology has mastered;
 - b. does not threaten biodiversity;
 - c. have fast growth;
 - d. favored by the local community;
 - e. has a good selling price; and
 - f. has benefits for the source environment fish power.
- (3) Fish species not originating from Indonesian nature stocked again as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b with the following criteria:
 - a. has done a technology based release hatcheries that have been mastered in accordance with statutory provisions;
 - b. does not threaten biodiversity, turn off the original germplasm, or reduce it the genetic quality of the original germplasm;
 - c. have fast growth;
 - d. favored by the local community;
 - e. has a good selling price; and
 - f. has benefits for the source environment fish power.
- (4) The types of fish that are stocked are in the form of seeds and parent candidate who is the result of Cultivation Fish.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the type of fish to be re-distributed shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 2
Re-Spread Areas

Article 68

The area of re-distribution of native fish species as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (1) letter a include:

- a. Indonesian waters;
- b. river;
- c. Lake;
- d. reservoir;
- e. swamp; and other cultivable puddles.

Article 69

- (1) The area of re-distribution as intended in Article 68 must meet the general criteria as follows:
 - a. in a controlled environment;
 - b. decreased fish resource population;
 - c. the condition of the waters to support the life of fish to be stocked;
 - d. there is a community management group waters;
 - e. availability of adequate transportation access; and
 - f. avoid the potential for pollution.
- (2) Indonesian waters that will be disseminated return as referred to in Article 68 letter a is the territorial sea and / or waters interior with special criteria:
 - a. protected; and
 - b. shaped bays and niches.
- (3) The river to be re-distributed as referred to in Article 68 letter b with special criteria:
 - a. water flow that can be utilized and lasts all year long; and
 - b. depth during the dry season at most at least 60 (sixty) centimeters
- (4) The lake that will be stockpiled again as referred to in Article 68 letter c with special criteria:
 - a. high water fertility (eutrophication);
 - b. has a flow of intake water and spending;
 - c. for lakes that have fish species endemic, other types of fish should not be stocked; and
 - d. the water depth during the dry season is most at least 1 (one) meter.
- (5) Reservoir as referred to in Article 68 letter d and swamps as referred to in Article 68 letter e which will be spread again with special criteria:
 - a. high water fertility (eutrophication); and
 - b. the water depth during the dry season is most at least 1 (one) meter.
- (6) Other standing water that will be spread out return as referred to in Article 68 letter f with special criteria:
 - a. high water fertility (eutrophication);
 - b. does not contain elements that are harmful to Fish or for consumption; and
 - c. the water depth during the dry season is most at least 1 (one) meter.
- (7) Further provisions regarding regional criteria re-distribution as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (6) shall be regulated by Regulation Minister.

Paragraph 3
Redistribution Mechanism

Article 70

- (1) The fish species stocking mechanism is carried out through:
 - a. identification of water resources is carried out on the initial stage to determine the number and type Fish found in these waters;
 - b. determination of the amount stocked shall be adjusted with the condition of the waters identified the source water power;
 - c. determining the type of fish stocked fulfils national standards and / or derived from the results hatcheries that are certified and have gone through acclimatization process; and
 - d. a good stocking done at the time low light intensity and on time high water level.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the mechanism re-stocking of fish species as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 4
Catching Fish Based on Cultivation

Article 71

- (1) Cultivation-Based Fishing is carried out with regard to:
 - a. age of consumption fish;
 - b. capture methods; and
 - c. local culture.
- (2) Age of consumption fish as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, must be at least 3 (three) months old.
- (3) The catching method as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b must meet the following criteria:
 - a. does not damage the environment;
 - b. does not cause pollution; and
 - c. does not break the fish reproductive cycle.
- (4) Local wisdom as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is a form of protection against Fish resources of an area that have been passed down from generation to generation in the form of customary rules residents according to the potential possessed by each region.
- (5) Technical implementation of Catching Fish Based on Cultivation as referred to in paragraph (1) stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 72

- (1) Cultivation-Based Fishing is carried out by using fishing gear environmentally friendly.
- (2) Use of fishing gear as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation.

Paragraph 5
Monitoring and Evaluation

Article 73

- (1) Monitoring and evaluation of fish species and stockpiling area as well as fishing Based on Cultivation carried out by the Minister, governors, or regents / mayors in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) may involve fishermen.
- (3) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out on developments and / or the number of catches.

Part Five
Fish Disease Outbreaks and Areas

Paragraph 1
General

Article 74

- The determination of the epidemic and the area of the outbreak includes:
- a. determination of potential types of fish diseases become an epidemic of fish;
 - b. procedures for determining fish disease outbreaks and territories Fish Disease Outbreak; and
 - c. handling of fish disease outbreaks and control Fish disease.

Paragraph 2
Determination of the Types of Fish Diseases
Potential to Become Fish Disease Outbreak

Article 75

- (1) Determining the types of fish diseases that have the potential to become Fish Disease Outbreaks are based on considerations level of malignancy or pathogenicity of fish.
- (2) Types of fish diseases as intended in paragraph (1) in the form of:
 - a. important fish disease; or
 - b. certain fish diseases.
- (3) Important fish diseases as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a has the following criteria:
 - a. has high pathogenicity;
 - b. spread quickly;
 - c. causing mass death; and
 - d. known causative pathogens, methods diagnosis, and transmission / spread patterns.
- (4) Certain fish diseases as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b has the following criteria:
 - a. has high pathogenicity;

- b. spread quickly;
 - c. causing mass death; and
 - d. unknown causative pathogen, method diagnosis, and transmission / spread patterns
- (5) Types of fish diseases that have the potential to become an epidemic Fish Diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) stipulated by a Ministerial Decree.

Paragraph 3

Procedures for Determining Fish Disease Outbreaks and Fish Disease Outbreak Areas

Article 76

- (1) Determination of Fish Disease Outbreaks and Outbreak areas Fish disease aims to prevent and handling of fish disease.
- (2) Determination of Fish Disease Outbreaks and Outbreak areas Fish Diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) determined by:
- a. Minister, for the Fish Disease Outbreak area more than 1 (one) province based on the report governor; and
 - b. governor, for the Fish Disease Outbreak area is within 1 (one) province based on reports of regents / mayors.
- (3) The report as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a and letter b contains at least:
- a. location of infection; and
 - b. Fish Disease Outbreak free location.
- (4) Location of infection as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a is the area where cases are found Fish Disease Outbreak.
- (5) Fish Disease Outbreak free locations as referred to referred to in paragraph (3) letter b consists of:
- a. historically free locations; and
 - b. the location is free after various attempts are made control.
- (6) Free location historically as intended in paragraph (5) letter a is an area that is not never found a case or agent causing an outbreak Fish Diseases.
- (7) The location is free after various attempts are made control as referred to in paragraph (5) letter b is the area that has been found cases or agents causing a disease outbreak right, then based on the results of surveillance and monitoring no longer found.

Paragraph 4

Management of Fish Disease Outbreaks and Fish Disease Control

Article 77

- (1) Management of fish disease outbreaks is carried out by Fish disease emergency response task force through emergency response measures.

- (2) Emergency response measures as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. emergency response planning;
 - b. implementation of emergency response; and
 - c. emergency response evaluation.

Article 78

- (1) Emergency response planning as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) letter a is compiled every year and set out in a planning document include:
 - a. the organizational structure of the task force;
 - b. early warning system;
 - c. early detection system;
 - d. early response system; and
 - e. standard operating procedures.
- (2) The organizational structure of the task force as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a consists of:
 - a. a national task force;
 - b. Provincial task force; and
 - c. district / city task force.
- (3) Early warning system as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is made for retrieval fast and precise action in order to reduce the risk of a fish disease outbreak.
- (4) Early detection system as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is done to find out the diagnosis a disease quickly and precisely.
- (5) Early response system as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out to minimize the impact Fish Disease Outbreaks quickly and precisely.
- (6) Standard operating procedures as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is a document that is contains procedures that must be done in a manner sequence for emergency response.

Article 79

- (1) Implementation of emergency response as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) letter b includes:
 - a. forming a task force organization;
 - b. early warning action;
 - c. early detection measures; and
 - d. early response action.
- (2) The establishment of the task force organization as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is determined by:
 - a. Minister for the national task force;
 - b. the governor for the provincial task force; and
 - c. regents / mayors for the task force district / city.
- (3) Early warning measures as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is done by providing and disseminate information about fish disease.

- (4) Early detection measures as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out by:
 - a. field investigations;
 - b. sampling;
 - c. sample testing; and
 - d. reporting of investigation results and test results.
- (5) Early response action as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out through:
 - a. implementation of emergency response policies;
 - b. handling fish disease; and
 - c. delivery of reports on the results of the implementation of the response early.

Article 80

Emergency response evaluation as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) letter c is carried out by a task force based on the results of the emergency response.

Article 81

Further provisions regarding emergency response measures as referred to in Article 77 paragraph 121 is regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 82

- (1) Based on the results of handling the Fish Disease Outbreak as referred to in Article 77 and so as not to widespread, carried out control of fish disease through:
 - a. surveillance and / or monitoring by the task force fish disease emergency response;
 - b. risk analysis by the emergency response task force Fish disease; and
 - c. handling of fish disease by breeders fish.
- (2) Surveillance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a disease data collection based on taking samples or specimens in the field order to observe the spread or expansion and malignancy of the disease.
- (3) Monitoring as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a collection of data and information systematic and sustainable aimed at know the diversity and spread of fish diseases in a population and in an environment in a territory.
- (4) Risk analysis as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is applied to:
 - a. Fish disease; and
 - b. Fish hazard properties.
- (5) Handling of fish diseases as intended in paragraph (1) letter c:
 - a. by fish breeders against sick fish or suspect illness;
 - b. according to the type of fish as well as the types and characteristics Fish disease.

- (6) Further provisions regarding control Fish diseases are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Part Six

Potential and Land Allocation for Fish Farming

Article 83

- (1) In order to support management policies fish resources, the Government determines the potential and Allocation of Land for Fish Farming in the WPPNRI.
- (2) The government delegates authority to Minister / governor / regent / mayor as appropriate authority to determine the potential and Allocation of land for fish farming in the WPPNRI.
- (3) Minister / governor / regent / mayor as appropriate authority to determine land potential Fish farming based on spatial planning, RZ KSNT, and / or RZ KAW.
- (4) Minister / governor / regent / mayor as appropriate authority to determine Land Allocation Cultivation of fish is based on a detailed layout plan space, RZ KSNT, and/or RZ KAW
- (5) In the event that the RZWP-3-K has not been integrated with provincial spatial plan, governor determine the potential / allocation of land for cultivation Fish based on RZWP-3-K.
- (6) In the case of RZ KSNT for outermost small islands has not been integrated with the spatial plan the national strategic area of the border area state, the Minister determines the potential / Land Allocation Fish Farming based on RZ KSNT in the outermost small islands.

Article 84

- (1) Based on the determination of potential and land allocation Fish Farming as referred to in Article 83, the Government regulates and fosters governance utilization of water and fish farming land.
- (2) Regulation and fostering of water utilization procedures and Fish farming land as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in order to guarantee quantity and quality of water for purposes cultivation.
- (3) Regulation and fostering of water utilization procedures and Fish farming land as referred to in paragraph (1) must pay attention to:
 - a. physiography;
 - b. source water;
 - c. land and water area;
 - d. availability of infrastructure;
 - e. cultivation technology;
 - f. cultivated commodities; and
 - g. social and environmental conditions.

CHAPTER V
FISHERY PRODUCT QUALITY STANDARD
Part One
General

Article 85

- (1) Business actors in carrying out fisheries business must meet the Fishery Product Quality Standards.
- (2) Fishery Product Quality Standards as intended in paragraph (1) is achieved through the application of the system guarantee of quality and safety of fishery products.
- (3) Fishery Product Quality Standards as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. Raw Material Standards;
 - b. Hygienic standards, handling techniques, technique processing, packaging and labelling techniques, storage techniques, and distribution techniques and marketing;
 - c. Product standard;
 - d. Standard of infrastructure, facilities and facilities;
 - e. Standard Testing method; and
 - f. Standard packaging and labels

Article 86

- (1) Fishery Product Quality Standards as intended in Article 85 refers to:
 - a. SNI;
 - b. International standards; or
 - c. Other standards required domestic or foreign trade is appropriate applicable provision.
- (2) SNI as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a implemented voluntarily or enforced compulsorily in accordance with the provisions legislation.
- (3) The application of SNI as intended in paragraph (2) proven by the possession of an SNI certificate and /or conformity mark.
- (4) International standards as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b specifically for Fishery Products for food refers to the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

The second part
Raw Material Standards

Article 87

- (1) Fish resulting from fishing and / or breeding which is used as raw material must comply Fishery Product Raw Material Quality Standards.

- (2) Standard Raw Materials as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter a at least consists of:
- a. Raw materials from the fish farming unit apply good fish farming methods and fishing unit that applies the method Good fish handling;
 - b. Fresh quality raw materials;
 - c. does not come from polluted waters proven by the results of the test;
 - d. does not exceed the chemical contamination threshold, biological contaminants, physical contaminants, biological toxins, and antibiotic residue so that the contamination levels are is not contained in the Raw Material annoying, detrimental, and dangerous human health;
 - e. traceability guaranteed with equipped records or information related to origin and type of Raw Material, name of supplier of supplier, origin of cultivation pond / pond, location fishing gear, fishing gear, name Fishing Vessels and / or Vessels Transporters, monitored, and documented; and
 - f. meet other requirements in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) In the case of Raw Materials as referred to in paragraph (1) originates from import, at least fulfils provisions:
- a. Fish health requirements, quality and safety Fishery products, labeled, and proven with a health certificate from that authority authorized from the country of origin;
 - b. traceability guaranteed with equipped records or information related to origin and types of raw materials;
 - c. does not come from fishery activities breaking the law, not reporting, and not regulated; and
 - d. must come from a registered exporter from the authority authorized in the country of origin.
- (4) Antibiotic residue threshold requirements as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d meet the requirements of SNI, international standards, or statutory provisions.

Part Three

Hygienic Standards, Handling Techniques, Processing Techniques, Packaging Techniques and Labelling, Storage Engineering, and Distribution and Marketing Engineering

Article 88

- Hygiene standards as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b at least consists of:
- a. use equipment that is free from contamination pathogenic bacteria or microorganisms, physical hazards, and chemistry;
 - b. perform processing in the processing room and hygienic environment;

- c. human resources who carry out the process processing is not in a sick condition can contaminate fishery products; and
- d. provides guidance on applying hygienic ones documented.

Article 89

- (1) Standard handling technique as intended in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b, it must be at least apply good Fish Handling practices.
- (2) Good fish handling methods as referred to in paragraph (1), at least consists of:
 - a. prevent contamination;
 - b. using Auxiliary Materials that are not change the composition and characteristics of fish;
 - c. maintain temperature according to Fishery Product characteristics;
 - d. human resources who do handling is not in a sick condition which can contaminate fishery products, and his health is monitored regularly;
 - e. applying the principles of fish handling includes handle with care and don't make up Raw Material is damaged, in cold conditions, handle quickly, and avoid temperature increase; and
 - f. provides guidance on applying techniques documented handling.

Article 90

Processing technique standards as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b must apply the method Good Fish Processing and Standard operating procedures sanitation consists of at least:

- a. prevent contamination;
- b. using Auxiliary Materials that do not change composition and characteristics of fish and originating from the source that is not polluted;
- c. use food additives permitted according to the intended use and not exceed the maximum usage limit allowed;
- d. maintain the temperature according to the characteristics fishery products;
- e. human resources who carry out the processing not in a condition that can be sick contaminating fish processing products, and his health is monitored regularly;
- f. Pay attention to the time, speed, and temperature on when doing processing;
- g. use technology according to the principle Good Fish Processing;
- h. pay attention to the type of product and its designation as well as according to the required product specifications;
- i. carry out processing at the UPI building have the appropriate infrastructure, facilities and facilities requirements; and
- j. provides guidance on applying processing techniques documented.

Article 91

Standard packaging and labeling techniques as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b must apply good packaging and labeling methods consisting of at least:

- a. the packaging and labeling process is carried out with fast and sanitary;
- b. should be done under conditions to prevent the occurrence of contamination and quality degradation;
- c. way / method of packaging and labelling used in accordance with Fishery Products specifications; and
- d. apply the precautionary principle to avoid the occurrence of an error.

Article 92

Storage technique standard as intended Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b must apply the method Good fish storage consists of at least:

- a. temperature and storage conditions are maintained accordingly with the characteristics of fishery products, including:
 1. the storage temperature of fresh produce, produce raw, and refrigerated cooked products maintained at a temperature close to the melting point of the ice;
 2. Temperature capable frozen product storage maintains a product center temperature of -180C (minus eighteen degrees Celsius) or more low and equipped with a temperature recording device easy to read;
 3. The storage temperature of pasteurization products is stored at temperatures between 0-50C (zero to five degrees Celsius);
 4. The storage temperature of the sterilization product is stored at room temperature;
 5. Storage temperature Live fish are kept at temperature which does not adversely affect survival or not affect Product safety; and
 6. The storage temperature of other products is stored at a temperature that doesn't have a bad effect on Product safety.
- b. final product is stored separately or not may be combined with storage of raw materials to prevent contamination;
- c. storage areas must be sanitary, protected from nuisance animal contamination, and done regular monitoring;
- d. final product storage must be equipped with storage sign / code;
- e. final product storage must be equipped with required labels;
- f. implement a first in first out system to set up storage cycle;
- g. storage using the Traceability System by documenting the product type and code production; and
- h. maintenance of four storages must be carried out sustainably.

Article 93

- (1) Distribution technique standard as intended in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b must apply a good distribution method consists of at least:
 - a. the temperature during distribution must be in accordance with the type final product, able to maintain temperature according to the characteristics of fishery products, and temperature monitoring is carried out periodically;
 - b. product storage conditions during distribution must be able to maintain Quality and product safety;
 - c. means of transportation for distribution of Results Fisheries must be clean and protective product both physical and quality to the place destination;
 - d. must be able to protect Fishery Products from risk of deterioration in Quality and safety of Results Fishery;
 - e. distribution facilities must have facilities storage that matches the characteristics of the product include:
 1. the storage temperature of fresh produce, produce raw, and cooked products that are cooled maintained at temperature close to the melting point of 0 0C (zero degrees centigrade);
 2. The storage temperature of the frozen products able to maintain Center temperature -18 0C product (minus eighteen degree centigrade) or lower and equipped with tool easy-to-read temperature recorder;
 3. Fish storage is alive must be able to maintain conditions Fish and their quality;
 4. dry storage should be able to maintains the product at room temperature;
 5. designed in such a way that it is not damage the product with its surface flat, and easy to clean;
 6. in terms of using ice as a cooler, must be equipped with a channel disposal to ensure melted ice does not inundate the product; and
 7. Equipped with equipment to maintain temperature stay awake during transportation.
 - f. carriage should not be mixed with other products that can contaminate or affect hygiene, unless product is packaged which can protect the product.
- (2) Marketing technique standards as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter b must apply a good marketing method consists of at least:
 - a. carried out in a hygienic place for avoid contamination of fishery products;
 - b. temperature during marketing must match type of end product, able to maintain temperature according to the characteristics of the results Fishery, and temperature monitoring is carried out periodic;
 - c. product storage conditions during marketing must be able to maintain Quality and product safety;

- d. Fishery Product marketing facilities must be clean and can protect both physical and quality arrive at the destination;
- e. must be able to protect Fishery Products from risk of deterioration in Quality and safety of Results Fishery;
- f. marketing facilities must have facilities storage that matches the characteristics of the product include:
 - 1. the storage temperature of fresh produce, produce raw, and cooked products that are cooled maintained at temperature close to the melting point of 0 0C (zero degrees) ice centigrade);
 - 2. The storage temperature of the frozen products able to maintain a central temperature product -18 0C (minus eighteen degrees centigrade) or lower and equipped with tools easy-to-read temperature recorder;
 - 3. Fish storage is alive must be able to maintain the conditions and Quality; and
 - 4. dry storage should be able to maintains the product at room temperature.
- g. marketing should not be mixed with products others that can contaminate or affect hygiene; and
- h. completed with notes or information related to tracing and monitoring.

Article 94

- (1) Product standards as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter c consists of:
 - a. Fishery product standard; and
 - b. Non-food fishery product standards.
- (2) Fishery Product Standards as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is traded for human consumption.
- (3) Standard of non-food fishery products as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b traded for health supplements, ingredients pharmaceutical raw materials, cosmetics, fortification materials, or materials which has a specific function.
- (4) Standard of non-food fishery products as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be exempted for products that are not consumed in the form of ornamental fish, aquatic plants, pearls, and other products.
- (5) Provisions regarding Fishery Product Standards non-food as referred to in paragraph (3) regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 95

- (1) Product standards as referred to in Article 94 consists of at least:
 - a. meet the safety criteria of fishery products;
 - b. has a good nutritional content;
 - c. does not exceed the chemical contamination threshold, biological contaminants, physical contaminants, biological toxins, and antibiotic residue so that the contamination levels are

- contained in the product is not annoying, detrimental, and dangerous human health;
- d. comply with SNI or trade standards national for fishery products circulating in the country;
 - e. other ingredients added to the Results Fisheries must be food grade or compatible the provisions of the legislation;
 - f. meet the standards of the export destination country or International standards for Yield products Fisheries to be exported;
 - g. food additives in Produced products Fisheries must comply with the provisions legislation; and
 - h. guaranteed traceability which is equipped with records or information of origin and type product.
- (2) In the event that SNI or Standard is not available national trade as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d may use the Quality Standard international products.
- (3) Standard provisions for products or SNI are implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Part Four

Standard for Infrastructure, Facilities and Facilities

Article 96

- (1) Infrastructure standards as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter d consists of at least:
- a. building locations are in a neighbourhood that is not polluted and easily accessible;
 - b. buildings must be designed and laid out accordingly construction that meets hygienic requirements, prevent entry of sources of contamination;
 - c. buildings must be cleaned and maintained hygienically;
 - d. UPI construction must be able to prevent the entry of nuisance animals in order to protect the product of animal contamination and other potential contamination;
 - e. there is a special room for processing Fishery products in accordance with designation;
 - f. UPI layout must separate clearly between the handling room, the processing room, packaging room, and storage room Raw materials and end products to prevent contamination in particular the end product with Raw material;
 - g. the condition of each process room must be clean and sanitary ware and uses materials that are not poisonous and non-porous; and
 - h. have enough work space for carry out activities according to capacity production under hygienic conditions.

- (2) Standard facilities as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter d consists of at least:
 - a. using equipment made of materials stainless, does not absorb water, easy cleaned, and did not cause contamination;
 - b. use equipment that is well maintained, clean and hygienic;
 - c. availability of processing equipment must be adequate as needed;
 - d. cleaning procedures must be carried out sanitize equipment before, during, and after the production process is regular and there documented procedures;
 - e. equipment and supplies are marked for any potentially different work areas cause cross contamination;
 - f. tools and equipment should be arranged at each stage of the process to ensure that smooth processing;
 - g. equipment and supplies used to deal with waste that can cause contamination, it must be clearly marked and separated so that it does not used to handle fish, as well the final product; and
 - h. condition and cleanliness of equipment and equipment in contact with Fish must monitored regularly.
- (3) Standard facilities as referred to in article 85 paragraph (3) letter d consists of at least:
 - a. Hand washing facilities are available in sufficient and adequate quantities requirements;
 - b. toilet facilities are available in a number adequate and meets the requirements;
 - c. wastewater treatment plant facilities must adequate and can prevent the occurrence pollution to the environment;
 - d. drinking water and clean water supply facilities adequate according to requirements; and
 - e. employee facilities such as lockers should be available adequate.

Article 97

- (1) Standard testing method as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter e at least consists of on:
 - a. types of tools, materials or media, and reagents will be used;
 - b. testing implementation techniques and procedures; and
 - c. data analysis and presentation of test results.
- (2) Standard testing method as intended in paragraph (1) covers the test method organoleptic / sensory, microbiological test methods, methods chemical test, physical test method, and result detection method Fishery.
- (3) Standard testing methods implemented by a testing laboratory that is accredited by the committee national accreditation.

Article 98

Standard packaging and labels as referred to in Article 85 paragraph (3) letter f at least consists of:

- a. the packaging materials used must be available protect, maintain Quality from influence outside, not to be a source of contamination, and not affect product characteristics;
- b. not reused;
- c. in accordance with food grade (food grade) or safe used for food;
- d. clean and sanitary or sterile does no harm consumer;
- e. packaging is labeled or a description shows a summary or description of the product, type product, year, month, date of production, and name of UPI or labeling in accordance with regulatory provisions legislation; and
- f. packaging must be stored in a separate warehouse, protected from dust and contamination, as well as warehouse in dry conditions.

Part Five

Development of Fishery Product Quality Standards

Article 99

- (1) Fishery Product Quality Standards as intended Article 85 paragraph (3) can be developed accordingly with the development of science and technology, international standardization, and consumer protection interests.
- (2) Development of Fishery Product Quality Standards done with the Standard formulation process carried out in an orderly manner and in cooperation with stakeholders.
- (3) In terms of SNI development, if any International standards, SNI are formulated harmoniously with international standards with consider the national interest for facing global trade or customized with differences in climate, environment, geology, geographic, technological capabilities, and specific conditions other.
- (4) Development of Fishery Product Quality Standards determined based on the risk analysis carried out taking into account the level of danger that can be inflicted on human health.
- (5) Further provisions regarding development Fishery Product Quality Standards as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 100

- (1) The implementation of the quality assurance system and the safety of the results Fishery as referred to in Article 85 paragraph requires traceability.
- (2) Traceability as referred to in paragraph (1), applied throughout the supply chain starting from preproduction, production, distribution, processing, and marketing.

- (3) Traceability as referred to in paragraph (1) done in order to identify the product relating to historical records of origins and data on:
 - a. Raw materials and parts thereof;
 - b. other additives;
 - c. processing history;
 - d. packaging;
 - e. distribution; and
 - f. location of the product once shipped.
- (4) Traceability system includes:
 - a. internal traceability; and
 - b. external traceability.
- (5) Internal traceability as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a covers the entire input and process in handling and / or processing activities Fish.
- (6) External traceability as referred to in paragraph (4) letter b includes:
 - a. traceability to the source / origin of the material The standard must be able to identify the origin of the material Baku; and
 - b. traceability to marketing / distribution the product must be able to identify to who the product is sent to.
- (7) In order to guarantee traceability, every product Processing of fish to be marketed must be equipped with adequate label / identification.

Article 101

- (1) In order to guarantee traceability as referred to in Article 100, the Minister develops National Fish Traceability and Logistics System by integrating the system in the environment Ministry.
- (2) Provisions regarding the Traceability System and National Fish Logistics as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Part Six Coaching

Article 102

- (1) Central Government and Local Government accordingly with the authority to provide guidance fulfillment of Quality Standards for Business Actors in order to guarantee the quality and safety of the results Fishery.
- (2) In the framework of implementing the Quality Standards for Results Fisheries in a Fishery Product testing laboratory, The Minister provides guidance, facilitation, and supervision.
- (3) Development as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out periodically through:
 - a. socialization;
 - b. technical guidance;
 - c. counseling;
 - d. facilitation;

- e. field inspection; and / or
 - f. increased community participation.
- (4) Central Government and Regional Government are appropriate with the authority in conducting guidance Quality Standards as referred to in paragraph (1) involving quality builders.

Part Seven
Supervision
Article 103

- (1) Supervision of product Quality Standards enforcing mandatory SNI is carried out accordingly with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Supervision of product Quality Standards have a certificate of conformity coordinated with the National Standardization Body or institutions product certification.
- (3) Central Government and Regional Government are appropriate with the authority to supervise to consistency in meeting the Quality Standards to Business Actors through field inspections towards UPI who have implemented the handling method Good fish and or fish processing methods well and sanitary Standard operational procedures through a certificate of processing eligibility.

Part Eight
Fish Processing and Marketing Business Infrastructure and Facilities

Article 104

Ministers, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with its authority facilitates the provision of infrastructure and fish processing and marketing business facilities for increase the competitiveness of marine and fishery products within the framework of the Quality assurance system and the safety of Results Fishery.

Part Nine
Empowerment of Marine and Fisheries Enterprises

Article 105

- (1) Ministers, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with authority to facilitate empowerment activities marine and fisheries business which aims to:
 - a. encourage business continuity and improvement investation;
 - b. increase business capability and capacity;
 - c. facilitation of access to business finance; and
 - d. provide convenience for Business Actors in obtaining business infrastructure and facilities marine and fisheries.
- (2) Empowerment of marine and fishery businesses as referred to in paragraph (1), can be done within an area and / or outside an area

integrated in the fisheries business system includes preproduction, production, processing and marketing.

Article 106

Ministers, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with its authority encourages business sustainability and increased investment, at least through:

- a. strengthening the competitiveness of marine and fishery products through area development and / or facilitation business partnership;
- b. reviving the marine and fisheries industry through facilitating the fulfillment of Raw Material needs industry, increasing chirality Product quality and value added for increased investment and export results marine and fisheries;
- c. strengthening of the base for production and processing of commodities featured in areas that are scattered in the center marine and fishery production;
- d. strengthening sustainable business guarantees by integrated and modern management;
- e. repair, structuring, and simplification of licensing Doing business at the central and regional levels, including synergy with other related agencies; and
- f. regulation of access to resource management, ease of business and investment facilitation, and marine and fisheries based development digital.

Article 107

- (1) Ministers, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with their authority increases the ability and marine and fishery business capacity.
- (2) Increasing business capabilities and capacities as referred to in paragraph (1) including easy access to science, technology, engineering results, and information.
- (3) Increasing business capabilities and capacities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented at least through:
 - a. fostering joint business groups, corporations and institutional fishermen, fish breeders, and processors, as well as marketers already formed;
 - b. strengthening of joint business groups through the formation of corporations and institutions fishermen, fish raisers and processors, as well marketers;
 - c. providing stimulus and facilitation Business Actors supported by regulations conducive; and
 - d. quality, capacity and productivity improvements effort.
- (4) The Minister, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with authority can cooperate with the perpetrators Efforts to increase capacity and capacity marine and fisheries business.

Article 108

- (1) Ministers, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with his authority is obliged to facilitate access to finance for marine business actors and fisheries to ensure business continuity.
- (2) Facilitating access to finance as referred to in paragraph (1) at least through:
 - a. preparation of marine business financing schemes and fisheries;
 - b. institutional and cluster growth financing based on marine production centers and fisheries; and
 - c. coaching, monitoring and evaluation lending.

Article 109

- (1) Formulation of marine business financing schemes and fisheries as referred to in article 108 paragraph (2) letter a is carried out by involving the perpetrator Businesses, financial institutions, and / or business entities state owned or private.
- (2) Formulation of marine business financing schemes and fisheries as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out through a special financing scheme accordingly with the needs of the characteristics of the marine business and fishery.

Article 110

- (1) Developing institutions and clusters financing based on marine production centers and fishery as referred to in article log paragraph (2) letter b is carried out by building work the same between Business Actors and financial institutions, Raw Material providers, and marketing actors.
- (2) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out in an integrated manner including preproduction, production, processing, and marketing based commodities and / or marine production centers and fishery.

Article 111

- (1) In increasing access to finance as referred to in Article 108, the Minister, governors, regent / mayor in accordance with their authority conduct coaching, monitoring, and evaluation lending to Business Actors.
- (2) Coaching, monitoring and evaluation of distribution credit as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made through:
 - a. financial inclusion socialization and education;
 - b. improving the quality of business management;
 - c. facilitation and cooperation with institutions finance (bank and non-bank);
 - d. netting potential debtors;
 - e. monitoring and evaluation of distribution financing for Business Actors; and

- f. regular reporting of credit realization and tiered from region to center.

Article 112

- (1) The minister, governors, regents / mayors in accordance with their authority facilitate facilities obtain business infrastructure and facilities marine and fisheries to increase power competitiveness of marine and fishery products and guarantees Quality and safety of marine and fishery products.
- (2) Infrastructure and facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) includes infrastructure and facilities for:
 - a. fishing;
 - b. Fish Farming;
 - c. fishery product processing; and
 - d. marketing of fishery products.

Tenth Part

Marketing Business Actor Development

Article 113

- (1) Marketing business actors must comply quality requirements and food safety assurance.
- (2) In an effort to fulfill the requirements as referred to referred to in paragraph (1), the Government and the government Performing area:
 - a. marketing facilitation; and
 - b. coaching,marketing business actors.
- (3) Marketing facilitation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is carried out through the following activities:
 - a. promotion facilitation;
 - b. improved market access; and
 - c. marketing infrastructure and facilities assistance.
- (4) Guidance as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is done through the following activities:
 - a. technical guidance;
 - b. training; and
 - c. accompaniment.

CHAPTER VI

FISH CATCHING AND / OR FISH CULTIVATION IN THE REGION STATE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IS NOT FOR COMMERCIAL OBJECTIVES

Article 114

- (1) Catching fish and / or fish farming which are not for commercial purposes include activities in the framework of education, counseling, research or other scientific activities, fun and travel.
- (2) Central Government, Regional Government, or Each People who catch fish and / or Non-purpose fish farming commercial as referred to in paragraph (1) must get approval from the government or Local Government in accordance with their authority.
- (3) The Central Government delegates authority issuance of approval to the Minister
- (4) Further provisions regarding fishing and / or fish farming in the WPPNRI that is not for commercial purposes regulated by the Regulations Minister.

CHAPTER VII FISHERY SHIP

Part One

Types and Functions of Fishing Vessels

Article 115

Types of fishing vessels include:

- a. Fishing vessel;
- b. Fish Transport Ship;
- c. fish processing vessels;
- d. fishing training boat;
- e. Fishery research / exploration vessels; and
- f. fishing operation support vessel and / or fish farming operation support vessel.

Article 116

- (1) Fishing Vessels as referred to in Article 115 letter a functions as a means fishing moving from the port base to the fishing area for carry out fishing activities and return to the port of the base to land the Fish catch.
- (2) Fishing Vessels as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. ring net boats;
 - b. tug net boats;
 - c. helicopters;
 - d. rake;
 - e. lift net boats;
 - f. the ship using the dropped tool or scattered;
 - g. gill net vessels;
 - h. trap boats;
 - i. fishing boat; and
 - j. ships using fishing gear other.

- (3) The ring net ship as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of circular net.
- (4) The tow net ship as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of pull net.
- (5) Helicopter net ship as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of hela nets.
- (6) The dredging vessel as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d is fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of rake.
- (7) The lift net ship as referred to in paragraph (2) letter e is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of lift net.
- (8) Ships using dropped tools or scattered as referred to in paragraph (2) letter f is equipped fishing vessel by means of fishing in the form of tools dropped or scattered.
- (9) Gill net ship as referred to in paragraph (2) letter g is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of gill nets.
- (10) The trap boat as referred to in paragraph (2) letter h is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of trap.
- (11) The fishing boat as referred to in paragraph (2) letter i is a fishing vessel equipped with fishing gear in the form of fishing rod.
- (12) Ships using fishing gear others as referred to in paragraph (2) letter j is a fishing vessel equipped with other fishing gear.

Article 117

- (1) Operation of fishing vessels as referred to in Article 116 paragraph (2) using tools fishing based on:
 - a. types of fishing gear;
 - b. nature of fishing gear;
 - c. fishing gear selectivity;
 - d. fishing gear capacity;
 - e. fishing aids;
 - f. fishing route; and
 - g. fishing area.
- (2) Provisions regarding types of fishing gear, characteristics fishing gear, fishing gear selectivity Fish, fishing gear capacity, auxiliary tools fishing, fishing routes, and fishing area as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 118

- (1) Fish Transporting Ship as referred to in Article 1 15 letter b functions as a means for transport and accommodate fish from:
 - a. fishing area in WPPNRI to base port;
 - b. fishing area on the high seas to Base port or country port destination;
 - c. Port of the base or port of Loading to Base port;
 - d. Base port to country port destination;
 - e. cultivation area to the Port of Loading;

- f. Port of Loading to the port of the destination country; and / or
 - g. Fishing Center to Port of Loading and / or Base port.
- (2) Fish Transporting Ship as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
- a. Live Fish Transporting Ship; and
 - b. Fresh and frozen fish carriers.

Article 119

Fish processing vessels as referred to in article 1 15 letter c functions as a ship or other floating device which is static and specifically used for perform fish processing using materials Raw from catch and / or cultivated products be an intermediate product and / or the final product.

Article 120

- (1) Fishery training ship as referred to in Article 1 15 letter d functions as a means of doing education and training for education and participants training.
- (2) Fishery training ship as referred to in paragraph (1) is a fishing vessel with multifunctional type that uses one or more fully used fishing gear for fisheries training activities.

Article 121

- (1) Fishery research / exploration vessels as referred to in Article 115 letter e functions as means for conducting surveys, research, applied tests technology, and / or exploration in the fisheries sector.
- (2) Fishery research / exploration vessels as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is a fishing vessel Fish with a multifunctional type that uses one or more fishing gear used entirely for research / exploration activities Fishery.

Article 122

Fishing operation support vessels as referred to in Article 115 letter f functions for assisting fishing operations.

Article 123

Support ships for fish farming operations as referred to in Article 115 letter f is functional to assist the operation of fish breeders.

Article 124

- (1) Anyone who builds, modifies, or Importing fishing vessels is mandatory first obtain fishing boat procurement approval from the Minister or governor in accordance with authority.
- (2) Submission of approval for the procurement of fishing vessels must include the proposed name of the fishing vessel.
- (3) Approval as referred to in paragraph (1) for construction or modification of fishing vessels given based on the availability of fish resources and WPPNRI.

- (4) Approval as referred to in paragraph (1) for fishing vessel import is given based on:
 - a. availability of fish resources;
 - b. WPPNRI;
 - c. fishing vessel age;
 - d. fishing boat size; and
 - e. not listed in the list of vessels make an arrest and / or fish transportation that violates the law, no reported, and not regulated.
- (5) Requirements and procedures for granting approval procurement of fishing vessels as intended in paragraph (1) implemented in accordance with the provisions laws and regulations regarding the operation of risk-based business licensing.

Article 125

- (1) Fishing Vessel construction or modification can carried out at home and abroad.
- (2) Construction or modification of fishing vessels outside country as referred to in paragraph (1) only can be done if the shipbuilding industry is deep inadequate country.

Article 126

- (1) Anyone who imports a fishing boat to within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia shall has a fishing boat import approval from minister in charge of Government affairs in the trade after getting approval for procurement of fishing vessels as referred to referred to in Article 124 paragraph (1).
- (2) Provisions regarding requirements and procedures granting fishing boat import approval to within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 127

Maintenance and repair of flagged fishing vessels Indonesia must be carried out in domestic shipyards.

Article 128

- (1) Implementation of ship building and / or modification Fisheries must be inspected.
- (2) Inspection of the implementation of development and / or modification of fishing vessels carried out periodically since the Fishing Ship was designed wake up until the fishing boat is finished built and / or modified.
- (3) Inspection of the implementation of development and / or modification of fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph (2) is

carried out by the officer appointed fishing vessel feasibility examiner by the Minister.

- (4) Further provisions regarding the Inspection procedure on the implementation of development and / or fishing vessel modification as referred to in paragraph (2) is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 129

- (1) Fishing Vessel worthiness Supervision is carried out to:
 - a. marine worthiness of fishing vessels;
 - b. the feasibility of fishing vessels; and
 - c. worth of storage Ship Fishing.
- (2) Supervision of the marine worthiness of fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a implemented continuously since the Ship Fisheries are designed and built up to ships Fisheries have been completed and / or not used again in accordance with the provisions of the statutory regulations in the shipping sector.
- (3) Supervision of ship worthiness Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is done for:
 - a. the physical suitability of ships and equipment fish catching; and
 - b. suitability of the type and size of fishing gear Fish and fish catching tools.
- (4) Supervision of the ship's storage suitability Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out on:
 - a. suitability of the site construction design fish storage;
 - b. drainage system for liquid ice, Fish water, and water other excrement;
 - c. cooling media material;
 - d. aeration system; and
 - e. recording of fish storage room temperature.

Article 130

- (1) Every fishing boat that has been completed or modified to be carried out that test include:
 - a. tilt test;
 - b. sailing trials;
 - c. fishing trials; and
 - d. Fish storage room trial.
- (2) The slope test as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is done to find the weight of the blank ship and ship's center of gravity.
- (3) The sailing trial as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is done to determine performance ships while navigating, navigation functions, and radio electronics.
- (4) Fishing trial as intended in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out to determine the work function of deep fishing vessels operation of fishing gear and Fishing gear.

- (5) Testing of fish storage rooms as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d shall be made for know the function of the fish storage room.
- (6) Further provisions regarding testing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Ministerial regulation.

Article 131

Fishing Vessel owner, operator, captain, or fishing boat leader must assist and provide the facilities needed for testing as referred to in Article 130.

Part Three

Fishing Vessel Measurement

Article 132

- (1) Every fishing boat that has been completed measurements must be taken.
- (2) Fishing Vessel Measurement as intended in paragraph (1) carried out by a ship measuring expert Fisheries appointed by the Minister.
- (3) Fishery Ship Measuring Expert as referred to in paragraph (2) has the appropriate competence of measuring experts with the provisions of the laws and regulations at shipping sector.
- (4) In the case of a fishing vessel measuring expert as referred to in paragraph (2) is not yet available at the location the existence of a fishing vessel to be carried out measurement, fishing vessel measurement can be carried out by the ministry's technical implementing unit in charge of shipping.
- (5) Fishing Vessel Measurement as intended in paragraph (1) implemented in accordance with the provisions laws and regulations in the shipping sector.

Article 133

- (1) The fishing vessel that has been measured is given a letter Measure the Fishing Vessel.
- (2) Fishing Ship Measure Letter as referred to in paragraph (1) contains information regarding:
 - a. fishing vessel size (gross tonnage);
 - b. fishing vessel dimensions; and
 - c. fishing vessel space volume.
- (3) Requirements and procedures for measuring ships Fishery is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations regarding the operation of risk-based business licensing.

Part Four
Fishing Vessel Worthiness

Article 134

- (1) Every fishing vessel that will operate must meet the eligibility requirements of fishing vessels.
- (2) Requirements for eligibility of fishing boats as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. sea-worthiness of fishing vessels;
 - b. the catchability of fishing vessels; and
 - c. storage feasibility of fishing boats.
- (3) Inspection of ship worthiness requirements Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out by ship worthiness inspectors Fisheries appointed by the Minister.
- (4) Fishing Vessels that meet the eligibility requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) is given Fishing Ship Eligibility Certificate.
- (5) Requirements and procedures for issuing certificates the eligibility of the fishing vessel as referred to in paragraph (4) implemented in accordance with the provisions laws and regulations regarding the operation of risk-based business licensing.
- (6) Marine shipbuilding as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a can be fulfilled with requirements have:
 - a. ship worthiness and manning certificate Catcher Fish, for fishing vessels; or
 - b. cargo ship safety certificate for Ships Fish carrier, issued based on the statutory provisions in the shipping sector.
- (7) certificate as intended in paragraph (6) letter a and letter b valid until 31 December 2021.
- (8) In the case of ship worthiness inspectors Fishery is not yet available, compliance check the marine worthiness of the Fishery Ship as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a can involve the body national classification appointed by the Minister.

Article 135

- (1) Marine-relatedness of the fishing vessel as referred to in Article 134 paragraph (2) letter a includes:
 - a. ship safety;
 - b. prevention of pollution from ships;
 - c. ship crew;
 - d. loading and unloading lines;
 - e. crew welfare and health; and
 - f. safety management and prevention pollution from ships.
- (2) Oceanicness of fishing vessels operating in the sea Off and / or waters of the jurisdiction of another country meet the requirements of the convention must follow international provisions.

- (3) Maritimeability of fishing vessels operating in the sea Off and / or waters of the jurisdiction of another country does not meet the requirements of the convention must follow the standard of flagged non-convention ships Indonesia.
- (4) Maritime Fishery ships operating in WPPNRI must follow the standards of non-conventional vessels Indonesian flag.

Article 136

- (1) Capability of fishing vessels as referred to referred to in Article 134 paragraph (2) letter b includes:
 - a. suitability between ship sizes, tools fishing, and fishing grounds Fish;
 - b. the suitability of the ship's engine power with size of ship and type of fishing gear;
 - c. suitability of fishing gear with the lane and fishing areas;
 - d. suitability of fishing equipment with fishing gear;
 - e. procedures for operating fish catching gears; and
 - f. precaution net without owner.
- (2) The Capability of Fishing Vessels does not apply to Fish Transporting Ship and operation support vessel Catching Fish and / or Fish Farming.

Article 137

- (1) The proper storage of fishing vessels as well referred to in Article 134 paragraph (2) letter c includes:
 - a. layout of the ship space;
 - b. fish storage room construction;
 - c. storage room wall materials; and
 - d. Fish handling equipment and supplies.
- (2) Capability of fishing vessels as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) for frozen and fresh fish must be equipped with a cooling system.
- (3) Capability of fishing vessels as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) for Fish does not apply for ship lights.

Part Five

Fishing Vessel Registration

Article 138

- (1) The fishing boat belongs to an Indonesian operated on the WPPNRI and / or the high seas is mandatory registered beforehand as a fishing vessel Indonesia.
- (2) Registration of fishing vessels as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by Everyone to Minister or governor in accordance with their authority.
- (3) Registration of fishing vessels as intended in paragraph (1) is equipped with documents in the form of:

- a. documents containing business allocations;
 - b. proof of ownership;
 - c. owner's identity;
 - d. fishing vessel measurement letter; and
 - e. Fishery Ship Eligibility Certificate.
- (4) Registered fishing vessels are as referred to in paragraph (1) is given a ship book Fishery and Fishing Vessel register number.
- (5) Fishing Ship Book as intended in paragraph (4) contains information on:
- a. fishing vessel identity;
 - b. fishing boat owner identity; and
 - c. changes that occur include ship owners Fisheries and fishing vessel identity.
- (6) Fishing Vessel registration number as referred to in paragraph (4) functions as a Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI) for Indonesian Fishing Vessels.
- (7) Requirements and procedures for registering ships Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations laws regarding implementation risk-based business licensing.

Part Six Fishing Vessel Markings

Article 139

- (1) Every fishing vessel must be given identification Fishing Boat.
- (2) Fishing Vessel Identity as referred to in paragraph (1) contains information regarding:
- a. fishing boat registration authority;
 - b. fishing area mark;
 - c. fishing gear mark;
 - d. Fishing Vessel register number; and
 - e. fishing vessel size / gross tonnage).
- (3) Further provisions regarding Ship identification Fishery as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated with a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 140

Indonesian fishing vessels operating in the region regional Fisheries Management organizations apart from being assigned Fishing Vessel identification as intended in Article 139 can be given a special mark in accordance with requirements set by the Management organization Regional fisheries.

Part Seven

Management of Fishing Vessel Manning

Paragraph 1

Job Requirements on Fishing Vessels

Article 141

Every Fishing Boat Crew who will work must meet the requirements:

- a. be at least 18 (eighteen) years old and must have a personal identity card;
- b. have a seaman book for the crew of a fishing boat;
- c. have Competence;
- d. physically and mentally healthy;
- e. registered as a social security participant;
- f. have street vendors; and
- g. disijiled.

Article 142

PKL as referred to in article 141 letter f applies to fishing boat crew who work for fishing boat owners, fishing boat operators, Skipper, or fishing boat crew agent.

Paragraph 2

Position and Competence of Fishing Boat Crew

Article 143

- (1) The composition of the crew of the fishing boat who did fishing operations consist of:
 - a. Skipper;
 - b. Fishing Master;
 - c. Commissioned Officer; and
 - d. The crew.
- (2) Crew members as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d consists of:
 - a. Attack (Senior Deckhand);
 - b. Sailor (deckhand);
 - c. Cooling Machine Operators;
 - d. Oilman; and
 - e. Officers other than the master and arrests expert Fish (Fishing Master).

Article 144

- (1) Master as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (1) letter a, Fishing Master as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (1) letter b, and officers as referred to in article 143 paragraph (1) letter c, must have technical competence and nautis includes at least:
 - a. seaworthy;
 - b. worth catching; and
 - c. worth saving.
- (2) Attack (Senior Deckhand) as intended in Article 143 paragraph (2) letter a and Kelasi as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (2) letter b must have Competence:

- a. seaworthy;
 - b. worth catching; and
 - c. worth saving.
- (3) Refrigeration Machine Operators as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (2) letter c and the Oil Manager as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (2) letter d must have Competence:
- a. seaworthy; and
 - b. worth saving.

Article 145

- (1) Seaworthy competence as referred to in Article 144 paragraph (1) letter a, paragraph (2) letter a, and paragraph (3) letter a constitute expertise / skills, knowledge, and work behavior that must be owned Fishing Boat Crew in ensuring safety:
- a. shipping from the port of the base to the area catching Fish and return to Port Base;
 - b. frozen / live feed load;
 - c. cargo of fish caught;
 - d. the soul of the crew of the fishing boat and all the assets the object; and
 - e. Fishing Boat Crew due to risk operation of fishing gear.
- (2) Seaworthy Competence as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined based on:
- a. fishing vessel operation area;
 - b. the length and / or tonnage of the Ship Fishery; and
 - c. the thrust of the fishing boat engine

Article 146

- (1) Capturing competency as intended in Article 144 paragraph (1) letter b and paragraph (2) letter b represents skills, knowledge, and behavior the work that must be owned by the crew of the fishing boat in:
- a. recognize fishing area;
 - b. fishing operation planning;
 - c. ensure the use of fishing gear environmentally friendly;
 - d. guarantee the success of the capture operation Fish;
 - e. report fishing activities through the reporting instrument mandated by statutory provisions and fisheries management organization provisions regional and international; and
 - f. introduction and handling of fish species and other protected marine biota.
- (2) Capturing competence as intended in paragraph (1) is determined based on:
- a. the nature of fishing gear operation;
 - b. types of fishing gear; and
 - c. method of operation of fishing gear.

Article 147

- (1) Competence deserves to be kept as intended in Article 144 paragraph (1) letter c, paragraph (2) letter c, and paragraph (3) letter b are skills, knowledge, and work behavior that must be owned by the crew of a fishing boat in guaranteeing:
 - a. food safety and quality assurance of results fishing during the handling process, processing, storage according to the rules food safety;
 - b. operation of refrigeration machines on board Fishery; and
 - c. Live Fish and bait hatch operations aerator.
- (2) Competencies are eligible to keep as intended in paragraph (1) is determined based on:
 - a. catch fish handling technical;
 - b. types and methods of fish storage;
 - c. length of time for fishing operations; and
 - d. Fish storage refrigeration.

Article 148

- (1) Fishing Vessel operation area as referred to in Article 145 paragraph (2) letter a consists of:
 - a. confined waters; and
 - b. unlimited waters.
- (2) Limited waters as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a covers all WPPNRI.
- (3) Unlimited waters as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is High Sea waters.

Paragraph 4

Qualification of Fishing Boat Crew

Article 149

- Fishing boat crew qualification standards consist of:
- a. deck section; and
 - b. engine parts

Article 150

- (1) Fishing Boat Crew qualification standards for the deck section referred to in article 149 letter a is determined based on the length measurement and / or gross tonnage of fishing vessels and regions fishing vessel operations, position composition, as well certificate required.
- (2) Qualification standard for fishing boat crew as referred to in paragraph (1) at least must meet the following qualifications:
 - a. fishing boat nautical expertise;
 - b. fishing gear and operation expertise;
 - c. radio skills;
 - d. Basic crew safety skills Fishery;

- e. fishing operational skills; and
- f. handling and storage skills Fish.

Article 151

- (1) Fishing Boat Crew qualification standards for engine parts referred to in article 149 letter b is determined based on the thrust of the engine Fishing Vessels, composition of positions, and certificates required.
- (2) Standard qualification for fishing boat crew as referred to in paragraph (1) at least must meet the following qualifications:
 - a. fishing boat engineering expertise;
 - b. Basic crew safety skills Fishery;
 - c. fishing boat engine maintenance skills; and
 - d. Ship refrigeration skills Fishery.

Paragraph 5

Fishing Boat Crew Certificate

Article 152

- (1) Technical and nautical competence as referred to in Article 144 it is proven by a crew certificate Fishing Boat.
- (2) Fishery Ship Crew Certificate as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. Certificate of Expertise for Fishing Vessel Crew; and
 - b. Fishing Boat Crew Skills Certificate.

Article 153

- (1) Certificate of expertise for fishing boat crews as referred to in Article 152 paragraph (2) letter a consists of certificate:
 - a. fishing ship nautical expert;
 - b. Fishing Ship Technician;
 - c. fishing expert; and
 - d. fishing boat rating.
- (2) Certificate of expertise for fishing boat crews as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the Minister.

Article 154

- (1) Fishing Boat Crew Skills Certificate as referred to in Article 152 paragraph (2) letter b consists of certificates:
 - a. Basic Safety Training Fisheries (BST-F);
 - b. fishing operations;
 - c. Fish handling skills;
 - d. Fish storage refrigeration;
 - e. fishing boat engine maintenance; and
 - f. radio operator.

- (2) Fishing Boat Crew Skills Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a through with letter e issued by the Minister.
- (3) Fishing Boat Crew Skills Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f issued by the organizing minister government affairs in the field of communication and informatics.

Article 155

The Minister provides a database and information on Fishery Ship Crew certificate that can be used for the needs of other countries and companies within verify validity and validity period.

Paragraph 6

Fishing Boat Crew Education and Training

Article 156

Type of Education and Training for Fishing Boat Crew consists of:

- a. education and professional training of crew Fishery;
- b. education and functional training for crew Fishery; and
- c. education and skills training for the crew Fishery

Article 157

- (1) Crew education and professional training Fishery as referred to in Article 156 letter a represents formal education and training to obtain a Ship Crew Expertise Certificate Fishery.
- (2) Professional education and training as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. education and training of ship nautical experts Fishery; and
 - b. education and training of ship engineers Fishery.

Article 158

Education and functional training for Fishing Boat Crew as referred to in Article 156 letter b constitutes non-formal education and training an increase in the professional level of a Fishing Boat Crew consists of:

- a. education and training of ship nautical experts Fishery;
- b. education and training of ship engineers Fishery;
- c. fish catching expert education and training; and
- d. crew rating education and training Fishery.

Article 159

- (1) Crew education and skills training Fishery as referred to in Article 156 letter c represents education and training in use get the skills to do assignments and / or certain functions on fishing vessels.
- (2) Crew skills education and training Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) at most slightly consists of:
 - a. BST-F education and training;

- b. operational education and training fish catching;
- c. fish handling education and training;
- d. refrigeration education and training fish storage;
- e. education and training on ship engine maintenance Fishery;
- f. fishermen skills education and training;
- g. radio operator education and training; and
- h. electricity education and training.

Paragraph 7

Implementation of Fishing Boat Crew Education and Training

Article 160

- (1) Providing education and training The manning of fishing vessels is guided by:
 - a. national education standards; and
 - b. the provisions stipulated in the Convention International Training Standards, Certification and Guard Service for Ship Crew Catcher, 1995, and its amendments.
- (2) Providing education and training manning fishing boat as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. education and training on crew skills Fisheries are organized through routes formal and informal; and
 - b. education and skills training for the crew Fishing vessels held through non-formal path.

Article 161

- (1) Education and training for ship crews fisheries as referred to in Article 160 paragraph (2) can be administered by the Government, Local government, state-owned enterprises, agencies regional owned enterprises, private enterprises or society in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation.
- (2) Education and training for ship crews Fishery as intended in paragraph (1) for Small Fishermen at Government and Government expense Area.
- (3) Any training program for manning Fishing Vessels organized by the agency education and training must get approval from the Minister based on the results of the audit.
- (4) The ratification as referred to in paragraph (3) can be issued after meeting the standards:
 - a. contents;
 - b. process;
 - c. Graduation competencies;
 - d. educators and education personnel;
 - e. infrastructure and facilities;
 - f. management;
 - g. educational assessment; and

h. financing.

Article 162

- (1) Providing education and training fishing boat manning must comply with the system education quality standards and manning training Indonesian fishing vessels which refer to the International Convention on Training Standards, Certification and Guard Service for Ship Crew Catcher, 1995, and its amendments.
- (2) In the framework of providing education and Fishing Vessel Crew training is subject to verification and periodic evaluation at least 1 (one) time within 1 (one) year by the Minister to guarantee fulfillment of education and training quality standards fishing boat manning.

Article 163

- (1) Approval of the Education and Training Program to every educational and training institution manning Fishing Vessels are canceled if they are not suitable with a quality standard system after an audit.
- (2) Cancellation as referred to in paragraph (1) done after going through the process:
 - a. written warning 3 (three) times with the longest respective timeframes 30 (thirty) working days; and
 - b. cancellation is carried out after a period of time the third warning ended and the results of the audit prove the organizer did not do improvement significantly.
- (3) Regarding education and training programs ratification has been canceled, Government transfer students to the institution education and training for ship stewardship Fisheries that have received the above endorsement with permission from the Minister to continue education and training.
- (4) Against education and training programs the ratification has been canceled is not permitted accept education and training students new.

Paragraph 8

Testing and Confirmation

Article 164

- (1) Organizing and supervising crew skills exams Fishing Vessels are carried out by the Board of Examiners Fishing Boat Crew Skills.
- (2) Fishing Boat Crew Skills Review Board as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be led by a Chairman who must have a Certificate of Expertise The crew of ship Fishery are at least nautical experts Level 1 fishing vessel or ship engineer Fishery level 1.
- (3) Fishing Boat Crew Skills Review Board as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be formed by Minister.

Article 165

- (1) Certificate of Expertise for Fishing Vessel Crew who have issued must be confirmed in Form of Confirmation Certificate.
- (2) Confirmation Certificate issued by the Minister.

Paragraph 9 Recognition

Article 166

- (1) The Minister acknowledged the Ship Crew Expertise Certificate Fisheries and Crew Skills Certificate Fisheries issued by other countries that have ratify the International Convention on Standards Training, Certification and Guarding Service for Ship Crew Catcher, 1995, and its amendments.
- (2) The recognition as referred to in paragraph (1) be carried out through the process of acknowledging both parties party.

Paragraph 10

Fishing Boat Crew Quality Standard System

Article 167

- (1) Quality standard system for fishing boat manning include:
 - a. education and training;
 - b. Competency testing;
 - c. issuance of certificates;
 - d. confirmation; and
 - e. revalidation.
- (2) every institution that carries out education and skills training and / or skills of the crew fisheries, testing the expertise of fishing boat crews, and issuance of fishing vessel manning certificate refers to the manning quality standard system Perilanan Ship as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Quality standard system for fishing boat manning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out regular monitoring by the Minister.

Paragraph 1 1

Fishing Boat Crew Documents

Article 168

Fishing Boat Crew to work on Fishing Vessels Indonesian flag and / or foreign flag must have complete valid documents and still applies.

Article 169

- (1) Fishing Boat Crew who work on Fishing Vessels Indonesian flag operating at the WPPNRI must have documents:
 - a. Street vendors;

- b. seaman book of fishing boat crew;
 - c. Competence;
 - d. health certificate; and
 - e. proof of membership in the Social Security System National.
- (2) Fishing Boat Crew who work on Fishing Vessels Indonesian flag operating in the high seas and / or the jurisdiction of another country must have documents:
- a. Street vendors;
 - b. seaman book of fishing boat crew;
 - c. Competence;
 - d. health certificate;
 - e. proof of membership in the Social Security System National; and
 - f. travel (passport).
- (3) Crew of fishing boats working on fishing vessels foreign flag must have the following documents:
- a. Street vendors;
 - b. seaman book of fishing boat crew;
 - c. Competence;
 - d. health certificate;
 - e. proof of membership in the Social Security System National;
 - f. insurance;
 - g. travel (Passport); and
 - h. employment (work visa).
- (4) In addition to the documents as referred to in paragraph (3), Fishing Boat Crew who work on Fishing Vessels foreign flag must fulfill the documents required by the flag state of the ship.

Paragraph 12

Book of Sailors for Fishing Vessel Crew

Article 170

- (1) The book of the Sailors of the Fisheries Ship Crew is published by Minister.
- (2) The book of the Sailors of the Fishing Ship Crew as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be given to the crew Fisheries that already have competence.
- (3) To obtain a fishing boat crew seaman's book as referred to in paragraph (1), the crew Fisheries submits an application to the Minister.

Paragraph 13
Sea Working Agreement

Article 171

PKL is an agreement between fishing boat crew with fishing boat owners or ship operators fishery or captain or with crew agent Fisheries that contain:

- a. job requirements;
- b. guarantee of work eligibility;
- c. guaranteed wages;
- d. health insurance;
- e. accident insurance;
- f. security and safety guarantees;
- g. pension plan;
- h. job loss guarantee;
- i. life insurance; and
- j. legal guarantee that refers to the provisions legislation.

Article 172

- (1) PKL jurisdiction for fishing boat crews include:
 - a. WPPNRI;
 - b. High seas; and
 - c. the jurisdiction of another country.
- (2) PKL for Fishing Boat Crew as referred to in Article 171 implemented for Crew Fishing Vessels that work on Fishing Vessels Indonesian flag, measuring above 5 (five) gross tonnage operating at WPPNRI and / or sea Free.
- (3) PKL for fishing boat crew who work on the ship Foreign flag fisheries operating in the waters of the flag state ships and the high seas implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations legislation.
- (4) PKL for fishing boat crew who work on the ship Foreign flag fisheries operating in the region the jurisdiction of other countries exercised in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (5) PKL as referred to in paragraph (2) for Crew Fishing Vessels that work on Fishing Vessels measuring 5 (five) to 30 (thirty) gross tonnage comes into effect 3 (three) years from the effective date This Government Regulation.

Article 173

- (1) PKL for Fishing Boat Crew consists of:
 - a. Street vendors for a limited period of time;
 - b. PKL for a period of one ship operation Fishery; and
 - c. Street vendors for an unlimited period of time.

- (2) PKL for a limited period as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, the implementation ends after passing the street vendor's validity date.
- (3) PKL for a period of one ship operation Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b implementation ends after arrival and completion unloading Fish at the designated port.
- (4) PKL for an unlimited period as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, the implementation terminated based on the agreement of the ship owner Fishery or fishing boat operator or agent Fishing Boat Crew or Captain with Crew Fishing Boat.

Article 174

- (1) PKL signed on the stamp is worth enough by Fishing Vessel owners, Fishing Vessel operators, Fishery Ship Crew agent, or Master with Fishing Boat Crew.
- (2) PKL is valid since it is legalized by the harbormaster or Harbormaster at the Fishing Port.
- (3) Harbormaster or Harbormaster at the Fishing Port as referred to in paragraph (2) must ensure that the Fishing Crew will be making street vendors as referred to in paragraph (1) has met the requirements of work as referred to in Article 141 letters a, c, d, and letter e.
- (4) Fishing Vessel Owners, Fishing Vessel Operators, fishing boat crew agents, masters, and ship crews Fisheries are responsible for the entire validity documents and any legal risks if the documents are not true or invalid.
- (5) Harbormaster or Harbormaster at the Fishing Port as referred to in paragraph (2) must ensure the fulfillment of the contents of street vendors as such referred to in Article 171.

Paragraph 14

Fishing Boat Crew Certificate

Article 175

- (1) Certificate as referred to in Article 141 letter g carried out by the harbormaster at the fishing port.
- (2) Each crew of a fishing boat to be carried out a certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) must comply requirements as referred to in Article 141 letter a, letter c, letter d, letter e, and letter f.

Paragraph 15

Social Security

Article 176

- (1) Fishing Vessel Owners, Fishing Vessel Operators, the fishing boat crew agent, or the master must provide social security which consists of:

- a. health insurance;
 - b. accident insurance;
 - c. life insurance;
 - d. pension plan; and
 - e. job loss guarantee .
- (2) Health insurance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and work accident insurance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is intended for bear the cost of care and medication for Fishing Boat Crew sick or injured during is on board a fishing boat.
 - (3) Death guarantee as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is intended to provide a guarantee life for the heirs and crew members' families Fisheries who died.
 - (4) Old age security as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is intended to provide a guarantee livelihoods for the crew of fishing boats and his family in the event of termination of relations work and / or unable to work.
 - (5) Job loss guarantee as such referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is intended for provide assurance of maintaining degree a decent life at the time of the fishing boat crew loss of a job.
 - (6) The crew of a fishing boat who is sick or injury due to an accident so that he cannot work or must be cared for, fishing boat owner, operator Fishing Vessels, Fishing Boat Crew agents, Master in addition to providing insurance as referred to in paragraph (1), also pay full salary if Fishing Boat Crew remain or are treated at Fishing Boat.
 - (7) If the crew of the fishing boat as intended in paragraph (6) must be unloaded from the fishing boat for maintenance on land, fishing boat owners or fishing boat operator or crew agent Fishery or Master must:
 - a. provide social security as is referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and letter b;
 - b. pay 100% (one hundred percent) of salary minimum for the first month and amounting to 80% (eighty percent) of salary minimum every month in the following month, until the person concerned is recovered according to the letter information from the medical officer, with provisions not more than 6 (six) months for the sick and not more than 12 (twelve) months for who were injured in an accident.
 - (8) Social security for small fishermen is implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 177

- (1) The amount of compensation for lost items belonging to the crew of a fishing vessel due to drowning or burning of fishing vessels, calculated according to the lost value of the goods which are reasonably owned or catch fire.

- (2) Compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) charged to the owner of the fishing boat or Fishing Vessel operators or Crew agents Fishery or skipper.

Paragraph 16
Compensation

Article 178

If the crew of the fishing boat after being treated the result Work accident, suffered a permanent disability affect work ability, the amount of compensation determined:

- a. permanent disabilities that result in the ability to work lost 100% (one hundred percent), the amount of compensation minimum IDR 150,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah);
- b. permanent disabilities that result in the ability to work reduced, the amount of compensation is set at a percentage of the amount as specified in letter a, provided that the loss of:
 1. one arm: 40% (forty percent);
 2. both arms: 100% (one hundred percent);
 3. one palm: 30% (thirty percent);
 4. both palms: 80% (eighty percent);
 5. one leg from the thigh: 40% (forty percent);
 6. both legs from the thigh: 100% (one hundred percent);
 7. One foot: 30% (thirty percent);
 8. Both feet: 80% (eighty percent);
 9. One eye: 30% (thirty percent);
 10. both eyes: 100% (one hundred percent);
 11. hearing in one ear: 15% (fifteen percent);
 12. hearing of both ears: 40% (forty percent);
 13. one finger: 10% (ten percent); and
 14. one toe: 5% (five Percent);
- c. if the Crew of the Fishing Boat lost some members of the body at once as referred to in letter b, the amount of compensation is determined by add up the percentage, with provisions do not exceed the amount as referred to referred to in letter a.

Article 179

- (1) If the crew of the fishing boat dies above Fishing Vessels, fishing boat owners must bear the cost of repatriation and burial his body to the place desired by the family concerned throughout the situation make it possible.
- (2) In the event that the crew of the fishing boat dies as referred to in paragraph (1), the ship owner Fisheries are required to pay compensation:
 - a. a minimum of IDR 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) to die of illness; or

- b. minimum IDR 150,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah) to die from an accident work.
- (3) Compensation as referred to in paragraph (2), given to his heirs in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 180

Further provisions regarding manning governance Fishing Vessels are regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 181

In order to fulfill compliance with the Convention International Standards on Training, certification, and Watch Service for Fishing Vessel Crew, 1995, along with amendments, the Minister reports on the implementation of the convention to the International Secretariat Maritime Organization through its ministries responsible for carrying out activities and government administration on International Maritime Organization.

Paragraph 17

Exchange and Equalization of Fishing Boat Crew Certificates

Article 182

- (1) Certificate of Expertise and Skills for Crew Fisheries issued based on the provisions laws and regulations in the shipping sector can be exchanged for a Certificate of Expertise as referred to in Article 153 and Skills Certificate as referred to in Article 154 with submit an application to the Minister at most not later than December 31, 2023.
- (2) Certified Fishing Boat Crew Expertise of fishing vessel nautical experts and / or experts Fishing Ship Technics, can do equivalent to a certificate of expertise in commercial seafarers.
- (3) The equalization provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) follows the provisions of the minister who carry out government affairs in the field cruise.

CHAPTER VIII FISHING PORTS

Part One

National Fisheries Port Order

Article 183

- (1) National fisheries port order manifested in the framework of port operation Reliable and highly capable fisheries, ensure efficiency, and have global competitiveness to support fisheries development in WPPNRI.
- (2) National Fisheries Port Arrangement is a Fishery Port system reflecting national planning Fishery Ports by area economic,

geographic, and comparative advantage territory, as well as natural conditions.

- (3) The National Fisheries Port Administration includes:
 - a. Fishery Port function;
 - b. Fishery Port facilities;
 - c. Fishery Port classification; and
 - d. RIPPN.

Paragraph 1
Fishery Port Function

Article 184

- (1) The fishing port has a function governance and exploitation to support activities related to management and utilization of fish resources and the environment from preproduction, production, processing to with marketing.
- (2) Government functions at the fishing port as referred to in paragraph (1) constitutes functions to carry out the regulation, development, control, supervision, and security and Fishing Vessel Operational safety at Fishing Port.
- (3) Government functions at the fishing port as referred to in paragraph (2) is implemented by the Central Government and / or Local Government in accordance with their authority.
- (4) Government functions as referred to in paragraph (3), can be in the form of:
 - a. fishing boat mooring and mooring services;
 - b. coaching services and quality control in fishing activities;
 - c. catch and yield data collection Fishery;
 - d. implementation of ship operational activities Fisheries, which includes setting departure, arrival, and ship activities Fishery at Fishery Port;
 - e. implementation of safety and security Fishing Vessel operations and help control of fish resources;
 - f. implementation of environmental control in Fishing Port, which includes cleanliness, security, order, beauty, and work safety;
 - g. implementation of port operational publications Fishery, the result of anchoring and anchoring services Fishing vessels and fishery control vessels;
 - h. implementation of monitoring of coastal areas and Marine tourism;
 - i. facilitation for the implementation of supervision and control of fish resources;
 - j. facilitation of the place for the implementation of counseling and fishermen community development;
 - k. facilitation of the place for the implementation of the quarantine function Fish;

- l. facilitate the publication of the results of marine research and fishery;
 - m. facilitation of the place for the implementation of health functions;
 - n. facilitation of the place for the implementation of customs functions; and / or
 - o. facilitation of the place for the implementation of the immigration function.
- (5) In addition to having government functions as referred to in paragraph (3), the Fishery Port can carry out other government functions related to Fisheries Management in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (6) Exploitation function at a fishing port as referred to in paragraph (1) constitute functions to carry out the business in the form of provision and / or services of fishing vessels and related services at the Fishing Port.
- (7) The function of exploitation as referred to in paragraph (6) includes:
- a. Fish loading and unloading services;
 - b. Fishery Products processing services;
 - c. fish marketing and distribution;
 - d. use and utilization of facilities in Fishing Port;
 - e. fishing boat docking and shipyard services;
 - f. logistics services and supplies for the crew Fisheries and Fishing Vessels;
 - g. organizing marine tourism;
 - h. facilitation of financial institution service places; and / or
 - i. provision and / or other services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Paragraph 2 Fishery Port Facilities

Article 185

- (1) In order to support the function of the port Fishery, every Fishing Port has facilities consisting of:
- a. basic facilities;
 - b. functional facilities; and
 - c. supporting facilities.
- (2) The main facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a can consist of:
- a. soil;
 - b. docks including cause way / trestle, jetty, wharf, quaywall or dolphin;
 - c. Harbor Pool;
 - d. shipping navigation aids;
 - e. breakwater;

- f. revetment;
 - g. groyne;
 - h. drainage, and
 - i. Street.
- (3) Functional facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b may consist of:
- a. fish marketing place;
 - b. monitoring tower for fishing port activities;
 - c. communication facilities include telephone, internet, communication radio, and other information facilities;
 - d. fire fighting facilities;
 - e. clean water facilities, fuel oil (BBM), ice and electricity;
 - f. place for ship maintenance, among others dock / slipwag and workshop;
 - g. fishing gear maintenance place;
 - h. place for handling and processing of Results Fisheries, among others, cold storage, integrated cold storage, transit sheed, and laboratories quality coaching;
 - i. offices, including administrative offices ports, integrated service posts and banking;
 - j. transportation, including fish transportation means; and
 - k. cleanliness and waste treatment, among others wastewater treatment plants and premises temporary disposal.
- (4) Supporting facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, can consist of:
- a. fishermen meeting hall;
 - b. operator mess;
 - c. fishermen's guesthouse;
 - d. social and public facilities, including places worship and bathe wash toilets;
 - e. fishing rest area / shelter;
 - f. shops / fishermen stalls;
 - g. area security facilities, including post guard, fence and closed circuit television; and
 - h. fish market.
- (5) The facilities that must exist at the fishing port include at least:
- a. basic facilities consist of land, pier, pool Ports and roads;
 - b. functional facilities consist of offices port administration, fish market place, clean water and electricity; and
 - c. supporting facilities, namely bathing and washing toilets.

Paragraph 3

Operation of the Fish Auction Place

Article 186

- (1) Fish auction is one of them functional facilities at the Fishing Port and owned by a Fishery Port Operator.
- (2) Fish auction place as referred to in paragraph (1) functions as a fish marketing place through an auction mechanism.
- (3) The auction mechanism as referred to in paragraph (2) is a marketing activity for the first time fishing boat catches landed at Fishing Port.
- (4) The auction mechanism as referred to in paragraph (3) done through free bidding and increases with the highest offer as auction winner.
- (5) The auction mechanism must fulfill several elements which consists of:
 - a. Fish to be auctioned;
 - b. Fish owner;
 - c. auctioneer; and
 - d. bidders who have been registered as bidders.

Article 187

- (1) Management and operation of the auction place Fish is carried out by the Local Government district / city.
- (2) In order to improve people's welfare with consideration of efficiency and effectiveness of services public and mutually beneficial, the Government regional / municipal regions cooperate management and operation of the auction place fish with Fishery Port administrators.
- (3) In carrying out the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) Regional Government district / city to contribute to Fishery Port Operations.
- (4) Cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) including cooperation in the use of BMN or goods belongs to the area of the building where the fish auction is located.
- (5) Cooperation in the management and organization of the place Fish auction at a fishing port that is not built by the Central Government and the Government The area is carried out by agreement between local district / city government and owner Fishing Port.
- (6) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (4) is implemented in accordance with the provisions legislation.

Article 188

- (1) In the implementation of the auction place, Regency / city Regional Government can do regional cooperation with third parties.
- (2) Regional cooperation with third parties as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of a cooperative appointment engaged in fisheries.

Article 189

The fish auction is led by a head as the person in charge for operational implementation the auction place.

Article 190

- (1) Management and supervision guidance and supervision the operation of the fish auction place is carried out by the central government and / or regional governments in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Development as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out through facilitation, consultation, education, training, research and development.
- (3) In organizing a fish marketing place, the organizer of the fish auction must coordinate and submit activity reports every day to the head of the Fishing Port:
 - a. fish data or information that enter the premises Fish auction in the form of fish types and production along with the name of the fishing vessel and / or The carrier ship; and
 - b. value of fish transacted on the spot auction.

Paragraph 4

Fishery Port Classification

Article 191

Based on technical and operational criteria, Port Fisheries are classified into 4 (four) classes, namely:

- a. Ocean Fishing Port (PPS);
- b. Nusantara Fishery Port (PPN);
- c. Coastal Fishing Port (PPP); and
- d. Marine Landing Base (PPI).

Article 192

PPS as referred to in Article 191 letter a determined based on technical and operational criteria which cover:

- a. technical criteria consist of:
 1. able to serve a fishing vessel carry out fishery activities in the waters Indonesia, Indonesia's exclusive economic zone, and High seas;
 2. has facilities for mooring and anchoring activities Fishing boat with the smallest size is 60 (sixty) gross tonnage;
 3. owning and / or making use of the jetty at least 300 (three hundred) meters with shallowest pool depth minus 3 (three) meter;
 4. able to accommodate the most fishing vessels at least 100 (one hundred) units or amount a total of at least 6,000 (six thousand) gross tonnage; and

5. Own and / or utilize the most land at least 20 (twenty) hectares.
- b. operational criteria consist of:
1. Fish that are landed partly for the purpose export;
 2. there are loading and unloading activities of fish and Marketing of Fishery Products an average of 50 (five tens) tons per day; and
 3. There is a fish processing industry and industry other support.

Article 193

PPN as referred to in Article 191 letter b determined based on technical and operational criteria, which cover:

- a. technical criteria consist of:
1. able to serve a fishing vessel carry out fishery activities in the waters Indonesia, Indonesia's exclusive economic zone, and High seas;
 2. has facilities for mooring and anchoring activities for Fishing Vessels with a minimum size of 30 (thirty) gross tonnage;
 3. owning and / or making use of the jetty at least 150 (one hundred and fifty) meters with the shallowest pool depth of minus 3 (three) meters;
 4. able to accommodate the most fishing vessels at least 75 (seventy five) units or total a total of at least 2,250 (two thousand and two hundred and fifty) gross tonnage; and
 5. Own and / or utilize the most land at least 10 (ten) hectares.
- b. operational criteria consist of:
1. There are loading and unloading activities of fish and Marketing of Fishery Products an average of 15 (five twelve) tons per day; and
 2. there is a fish processing industry and other supporting industries.

Article 194

PPP as referred to in Article 191 letter c determined based on technical and operational criteria which cover:

- a. technical criteria consist of:
1. able to serve a fishing vessel carry out fishery activities in the waters Indonesia and Indonesia's exclusive economic zone;
 2. has facilities for mooring and anchoring activities Fishing boat with the smallest size 10 (ten) gross tonnage;
 3. owning and / or utilizing the jetty at least 100 (one hundred) meters with the shallowest depth of the pool is minus 2 (two) meter;
 4. Capable of accommodating fishing boats at least 30 (thirty) units or a number a total of at least 300 (three hundred) gross tonnage; and
 5. Own and / or utilize the most land at least 5 (five) hectares.

- b. operational criteria consist of:
 - 1. There are loading and unloading activities of fish and marketing of fishery products on average 5 (five) tons per day; and
 - 2. there is a fish processing industry and / or other supporting industries.

Article 195

- (1) PPI as referred to in Article 191 letter d determined based on technical and operational criteria which cover:
 - a. technical criteria consist of:
 - 1. able to serve a fishing vessel carry out fishery activities in the waters Indonesia and the exclusive economic zone Indonesia;
 - 2. Have facilities for mooring activities anchoring a fishing boat measuring 10 (ten) gross tonnage;
 - 3. owning and / or utilizing the jetty at least 13 (thirteen) meters with the shallowest depth of the pool is minus 1 (one) meter;
 - 4. able to accommodate fishing vessels at least 15 (fifteen) units or a total of at least 75 (seventy five) gross tonnage; and
 - 5. Own and / or utilize land at least 1 (one) hectare.
 - b. operational criteria, namely there is activity loading and unloading of fish and marketing of produce Fisheries averaged 0.5 (zero point five) tonnes per day.
- (2) Fish landing locations that do not meet the criteria The fishing port is categorized as a center fisherman.

Article 196

- (1) Fishery Port based on its authority divided into:
 - a. Government-owned fishing port; and
 - b. Local Government-owned fishing port province.
- (2) Government-owned fishing ports as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) letter a consists of:
 - a. International fishing port; and
 - b. National fishing port.
- (3) International fishing ports as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) letter a has the following criteria:
 - a. can serve arrival, departure, and foreign flag fishing vessel activities; and
 - b. designated as the port of place implementation of the provisions of the port state for prevent, deter and eradicate illegal fishing, not reported, and not regulated.
- (4) National fishing port as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is a fishing port which is not designated as a place port implementation of the provisions of the port state for prevent, deter and eradicate

illegal fishing, unreported, and not regulated to serve fishery product export activities.

- (5) Provincial fishing port as intended in paragraph t letter (b) with the following criteria:
 - a. Fishery port owned by Provincial Government; and
 - b. serving the export of Fishery Products.

Paragraph 5

National Fishery Port Master Plan

Article 197

- (1) In order to regulate the port order National fisheries, the Ministry compiles the RIPPN.
- (2) RIPPN contains:
 - a. national fishing port policy; and
 - b. plan for the location of the fishing port.
- (3) National Fishery Port Policy as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is the direction construction of a fishing port, and development of the fishing port in order the operation of a fishing port can be mutually exclusive support one another.
- (4) National fishing port location plan, as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b consider:
 - a. spatial plan, RZ KSNT, and / or RZ KAW;
 - b. potential fish resources;
 - c. WPPNRI;
 - d. availability of regional infrastructure;
 - e. geographical area and water conditions; and
 - f. socio-economic community.
- (5) The location plan as referred to in paragraph (4) consists of a port development plan New fishing and port development Existing fisheries.
- (6) RIPPN is stipulated for a period of 20 (twenty) year.
- (7) RIPPN as intended in paragraph (6) can reviewed 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years.
- (8) In the event of a change in environmental conditions or disaster, the RIPPN as referred to in paragraph (6) can be reviewed more than 1 (one) time within 5 (five) years.
- (9) RIPPN is stipulated by the Minister.

Paragraph 6

Regional Fishery Port Master Plan

Article 198

- (1) In order to regulate the port order Regional fisheries, Provincial Government compile a RIPPD.

- (2) RIPPDP as referred to in paragraph (1) refers on the RIPPNN as contained in Article 197.
- (3) Provisions regarding the preparation of the RIPPNN as referred to referred to in Article 197 paragraph (3) through paragraph applies mutatis mutandis to RIPPDP compilers as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) RIPPDP is determined by the governor.

Article 199

- (1) Fishery port development planning compiled by the operator of the fishing port with reference to RIPPNN.
- (2) Planning for the development of a fishing port consists of:
 - a. feasibility study;
 - b. determination of the port development location Fishery;
 - c. Fishery Port Master Plan; and
 - d. detailed design.

Article 200

- (1) Feasibility study as referred to in Article 199 paragraph (2) letter a is compiled and contained in documents containing:
 - a. suitability of spatial plans, RZ KSNT, and / or RZ KAW;
 - b. information on potential fish resources in the WPPNRI;
 - c. availability of human resources;
 - d. linkages with other activities in Fishing Port;
 - e. regional availability;
 - f. geographical area and water conditions;
 - g. socio-economic community; and
 - h. environment.

Article 201

- (1) Determination of the location for the construction of a fishing port as referred to in Article 199 paragraph (2) letters b is done by:
 - a. The Minister for the Fishery Port built by the Ministry and the Port Fisheries that are not developed by the Central Government; or
 - b. the governor for the Fishing Port built by the provincial government.
- (2) Determination of the location for the construction of a fishing port as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on the results of the feasibility study and after received approval for the suitability of activities use of space in accordance with the provisions legislation.

Article 202

- (1) Fishery Port Master Plan as referred to referred to in Article 199 paragraph (2) letter c is compiled based on a feasibility study.

- (2) Fishery Port Master Plan contains a plan land and water use which includes plans the designation of the work area and operating area Fishing Port.
- (3) Fishery Port Master Plan as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stated in the form documents containing:
 - a. background;
 - b. general description of site conditions;
 - c. development strategy policy framework Fishing Port;
 - d. stages and timeframe for implementation construction of a fishing port;
 - e. work area plan and operational area Fishing Port;
 - f. facility plan to be built;
 - g. estimated budget requirements;
 - h. Fishery Port management plan;
 - i. layout drawing;
 - j. proof of ownership / control of land: and
 - k. environmental management plan.
- (4) Fishery Port Master Plan as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Operator Fishery Port in accordance with its authority.
- (5) Fishery Port Master Plan can be reviewed return after 5 (five) years.
- (6) In the event of a change in operational conditions Fishery Port, Port Master Plan Fishery as intended in paragraph (5) can reviewed more than 1 (one) time in 5 (five) year.

Article 203

- (1) Detailed designs as referred to in Article 199 paragraph (2) letter d is prepared based on the Master Plan Fishing Port.
- (2) The detailed design is set forth in the form of a document load:
 - a. soil mechanical conditions;
 - b. hydro-oceanographic conditions;
 - c. topographic and bathymetric conditions;
 - d. structure and construction model planned;
 - e. design drawings;
 - f. details of the budget costs; and
 - g. technical specifications of the facilities to be built.

Article 204

Governor and Fishery Port Administrator not built by the Government in preparing plans construction of a fishing port as referred to referred to in Article 199 paragraph (2) may be consulted with the Minister.

Paragraph 2
Fishery Port Development

Article 205

- (1) Fishery Port Development is carried out after the construction location Mapping Fishing Port.
- (2) Fishery Port Development refers to planning for fishing port development as referred to in Article 199 paragraph (2).

Article 206

construction of fishery port facilities is carried out after obtaining Undertaking Licensing in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Paragraph 3
Operation of Fishing Ports

Article 207

- (1) Fishery port operator can operate the fishing port after meet the requirements:
 - a. has the facilities as referred to in Article 185 paragraph (5); and
 - b. submit a written statement containing readiness for operation of the fishing port to the Minister.
- (2) A statement of readiness to operate as follows referred to in paragraph (1) letter b by attaching:
 - a. data on facilities owned along with photos;
 - b. human resource data owned; and
 - c. operational budget availability data.

Article 208

In the operation of a fishing port, the organizer The fishing port must:

- a. fully responsible for operations The fishing port concerned; and
- b. comply with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Part Three
Fishery Port Management Agency

Article 209

- (1) The fishing port which has been operating must be establish a fishery port management agency.
- (2) Fishery Port management agency as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of:
 - a. the Ministry's technical implementing unit;
 - b. regional technical implementation unit; or
 - c. Fishery Port management unit.

- (3) Fishery Port management agency as referred to in paragraph (2) has the task to carry out and facilitate the implementation of government and business functions.
- (4) Execution of government functions at ports Fisheries that are not developed by the central government and Local Government is carried out by the Central Government.
- (5) Fishery Port management unit as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c at the Port Fisheries developed by the Central Government and Provincial Government is determined by the Minister or governors according to their authority.
- (6) Fishery Port management agencies that are not Built by the Central Government and Government The province area is determined by the owner of the port Fishery concerned.
- (7) In terms of the implementation of government functions in Fishing Port Not Built by Central Government and Provincial Government, a Port assignment work unit is formed Fishery which is part of the working area of Fishing Port.
- (8) In establishing a Port management agency Fisheries must have elements, namely:
 - a. Fishery Port operational procedures; and
 - b. Harbormaster at the Fishing Port.

Article 210

- (1) Fishery Port management agency for Fishing Port built by the Government Central and / or Provincial Governments are led by the head of the fishing port determined by Minister or governor in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Fishery Port management agency for Fishing Port Not Built by The Central Government and Local Governments are led by the head of the fishing port determined by Fishery Port owner and submitted to Minister.

Part Four

Designation, Evaluation and Class Improvement of Fishing Ports

Paragraph 1

Designation of Fishery Port Class

Article 211

- (1) Fishery ports that have been operating and have has a Fishery Port management agency the class can be assigned based on technical criteria and operational.
- (2) Application for class assignment of Fishery Port belonging to the provincial government submitted by Fishery Port Operator to the Minister.
- (3) Application for class assignment of Fishery Port Ministry property submitted by the management agency to the Minister.

- (4) Application as intended in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is accompanied by the following requirements:
 - a. photocopy of statement of readiness to operate as referred to in Article 207 paragraph (1) letter b;
 - b. photocopy of determination of the port management agency Fishery;
 - c. data on compliance with technical and operational criteria; and
 - d. Fishery Port operational reports during The last 1 (one) year.
- (5) Based on the application as intended paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be verified by The Minister is no later than 15 (fifteen) working days from the date receipt of the complete application.
- (6) Based on the results of the verification as intended in paragraph (5) the Minister determines the Port class Fishery, no later than 30 (thirty) working days.

Article 212

Designation of the fishing port class as one requirements to get priority in development of fishing port facilities.

Paragraph 2

Evaluation of Fishing Port Class Assignment

Article 213

- (1) The Minister evaluates the class assignment Fishing Port.
- (2) Evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) conducted every 5 (five) years.
- (3) Evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) used as a consideration in the adjustment Fishing Port class.
- (4) The class of Fishery Port which has been assigned, if based on evaluation it is not in accordance with the designation can be revoked by the Minister and is prohibited from operating as Fishing Port.

Paragraph 3

Improvement of Fishing Port Class

Article 214

- (1) Fishery port which has been assigned its class can apply for a class upgrade based on technical and operational criteria.
- (2) Application for class upgrading of the fishing port belonging to the provincial government submitted by Fishery Port Operator to the Minister.
- (3) Application for class upgrading of the fishing port Ministry property submitted by the management agency Fishery Port to the Minister.
- (4) Application as intended in paragraph (2) and (3) completed with the following requirements:
 - a. data on compliance with technical and operational criteria; and

- b. Fishery Port operational reports during the last 1 (one) year.
- (5) Based on the application as intended paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be verified by The minister has taken 15 (fifteen) working days since receipt of the complete application.
- (6) Based on the verification results as referred to in paragraph (5) the Minister determines the class upgrade Fishery Port, no later than 30 (thirty) days work.

Part Five
Working Area and Operation of Fishery Port
Paragraph 1
General

Article 215

- (1) For the benefit of port operation Fisheries must have WKOPP with boundaries coordinate.
- (2) The working area of the Fishery Port is a place consisting of land and water parts which is used directly for activities Fisheries Ports.
- (3) The area of operation of the fishing port is a place that consists of land parts and waters that have a direct effect on Fisheries Port operations.
- (4) The boundaries of the WKOPP coordinates as intended in paragraph (1) is determined by geographic coordinates to guarantee Fishery Port activities.
- (5) The preparation of WKOPP refers to:
 - a. RIPPN;
 - b. spatial plans; and
 - c. RZWP-3-K.

Article 216

- (1) Fishery Port working area as referred to referred to in Article 215 paragraph (2) consists of areas land work and water work area.
- (2) The mainland working area as referred to in paragraph (1) is a land area which is used for development activities and operational:
 - a. basic facilities;
 - b. functional facilities; and
 - c. supporting facilities, which are used among others for:
 - 1. loading and unloading activities;
 - 2. auction;
 - 3. packing;
 - 4. industrial area;
 - 5. service area;
 - 6. supplies;
 - 7. fishing boat repair; and
 - 8. other public facilities in the area Fishing Port.

- (3) The water working area as referred to in paragraph (1) is a water area that is used for:
 - a. Harbor Pool;
 - b. breakwater;
 - c. plaster;
 - d. sedimentation control;
 - e. dock;
 - f. shipping channel activities;
 - g. placement of navigation signs;
 - h. moorings and anchors;
 - i. a place for loading and unloading ships between ships Fisheries at the port;
 - j. fishing vessel movement place; and
 - k. repair of fishing boats
- (4) The area of operation of the fishing port as referred to in Article 215 paragraph (3) consists of on:
 - a. mainland operating area; and
 - b. water operation area.
- (5) The mainland operating area as referred to referred to in paragraph (4) letter a, among others used as road access to and from Fishery port, fisherman settlement, market Fish, and others with direct influence to the operation of the fishing port.
- (6) The territorial waters operation as referred to referred to in paragraph (4) letter b, among others used as shipping lanes to and from Fishing port marked with tools navigation, emergency purposes, activities scouting, ship trials, dead ship placement, and ships towed to port.

Paragraph 2

Requirements for working areas and operational areas for fishing ports

Article 217

- (1) The preparation of WKOPP was carried out by a team determined by the Fishery Port Operator.
- (2) Preparation of WKOPP as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the administrative requirements and technical.
- (3) Administrative requirements as referred to in paragraph (2) includes:
 - a. fishery port master plan;
 - b. geospatial information used and issued by the authorized agency in mapping;
 - c. photocopy of the land certificate for the Fishery Port or written evidence of land control;
 - d. results of agreements with agencies and parties related to the stipulation WKOPP; and
 - e. recommendation from the governor or regent / mayor in accordance with their authority.
- (4) Technical requirements as intended in paragraph (2) includes:

- a. basic usable geospatial information is geospatial information with a scale of 1: 5000, 1: 10,000, 1: 25,000, 1: 50,000, or upright image high resolution satellites adapted to condition of the fishing port area concerned;
- b. capturing and processing of aerial and point photographs coordinates using navigation equipment corresponding;
- c. lists the coordinates of the outer boundary segment working area and operating area with longitude and latitude coordinates using the format degrees minutes seconds or decimal format;
- d. the working area map is drawn with reference
- e. on basic geospatial information at most scales small 1: 10,000;
- f. the map of the operating area is represented by refers to basic geospatial information on the smallest scale of 1: 25,000;
- g. the work area map is marked with color and shading patterns, namely:
 1. The working area of the mainland is marked with a color red with a certain shading pattern; and
 2. The working area of the waters is indicated by yellow color with a certain shading pattern;
 3. The map of the mainland operating area is marked with a green color with a certain shading pattern, and the water operating area is marked in blue with a certain shading pattern;
- h. The coordinates of the WKOPP map are coded as follows:
 1. mainland working area with KD code;
 2. water working area with code KP;
 3. the mainland operating area with a code OD; and
 4. the area of operation of the waters with a code OP.
- i. maps are presented in accordance with presentation rules predefined maps; and
- j. the WKOPP map is an attachment to the recommendations and signed by the governor or regent / mayor in accordance with their authority.

Paragraph 3

Arrangement of Fishery Port Work Areas and Operational Areas

Article 218

- (1) The stages of preparing WKOPP include:
 - a. socialization;
 - b. team building;
 - c. field measurements;
 - d. data processing;
 - e. preparation of studies;
 - f. discussion; and
 - g. recommendation.

- (2) The socialization as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out in the context of equating perceptions and understanding in the framework of preparing WKOPP.
- (3) The team as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b consists of agencies with an interest in the existence of WKOPP and in charge of discussing preparation of WKOPP.
- (4) Field measurement as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out to determine the boundaries of WKOPP in the form of coordinate points.
- (5) Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is done by entering the coordinate point the results of field measurements into the base map for obtain a WKOPP map layout image.
- (6) Preparation of the study as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is a supporting document inside determination of WKOPP which contains:
 - a. preparation background;
 - b. field measurement method;
 - c. coordinate point;
 - d. WKOPP area;
 - e. WKOPP map image; and
 - f. resume of discussion results by the team.
- (7) The discussion as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f is carried out together with the agency that is has an interest in the preparation of WKOPP for discusses the results of data processing in the form of map layouts WKOPP.
- (8) Recommendations as intended in paragraph (1) the letter g is given by the governor or regent / mayor in accordance with their authority.

Article 219

- (1) The preparation of WKOPP boundaries includes:
 - a. determination of geographic coordinates; and
 - b. determination of the coordinates of the area.
- (2) Compilation of limits for WKOPP as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with reference to:
 - a. technical aspects of the preparation of geospatial information;
 - b. Fishery Port operational interests;
 - c. geographic boundaries of the location and facilities of the Port Fishery;
 - d. Fishery Port land ownership; and
 - e. the results of coordination with related parties directly and indirectly with use WKOPP.

Article 220

- (1) The boundaries of the fishing port working area are divided into:
 - a. mainland working area; and
 - b. water working area.

- (2) Fishery Port working area boundaries as referred to in paragraph (1) must list the coordinates of the outer boundary segment working area with latitude and longitude coordinates using the degree format minutes seconds or decimal format.
- (3) The work area boundaries as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out after the Port Fisheries coordinate with local governments and related agencies in the land sector.
- (4) Land work area and water working area have been determined the coordinate point and area, informed to the local Regional Government to get recommendation and endorsement from governor or regent / mayor in accordance with authority.

Article 221

- (1) Arrangement of Port mainland working area boundaries Fishery as referred to in Article 220 paragraph (1) letter a fulfills the following conditions:
 - a. Fishery Port managers do determination of the land coordinates according to Fishery Port land certificate or evidence control of land owned by the Port Fishery;
 - b. the predetermined coordinate points shall be plotted in latitude and longitude coordinates using degree format minutes seconds or decimal format;
 - c. the next predetermined coordinate point linked together and depicted on a map land location which is further determined breadth;
 - d. the area of the mainland working area must match proof of certificate and / or proof of control owned land; and
 - e. the coordinate point as referred to in the letter c and the area as referred to in letter d is stipulated as the mainland working area Fishing Port.
- (2) Arrangement of Port waters working area boundaries Fishery as referred to in Article 220 paragraph (1) letter b is implemented by consider:
 - a. size of fishing vessel at port Fishery;
 - b. the number of ships that carry out activities include mooring / anchoring, loading and unloading, and repairs (docking);
 - c. frequency of ship arrivals and departures Fishery;
 - d. the layout facing the work area land and land operating areas Fishing Port; and
 - e. measurement results from the measured coastline from lowest ebb to depth maximum waters for the size of the ship The largest fishery doing activities in Fishing Port.
- (3) Arrangement of the boundaries of the Port waters working area Fisheries must meet the following conditions:

- a. Fishery Port manager must coordinate with the Regional Government and other related agencies related to use of Port waters area Fishery;
- b. Fishery Port managers do measurement of the coordinate points of the waters accordingly with the results of coordination with the Government Regions and other related agencies;
- c. lists the coordinates of the outer boundary segment working and operating areas with longitude and latitude coordinates using the format degrees minutes seconds or decimal format;
- d. coordinate points that have been determined linked and depicted on the map of the location waters, the extent of which is further determined; and
- e. the coordinate point of the waters and the area as referred to in letter d is stipulated as the working area of Port waters Fishery.

Article 222

- (1) The boundary of the fishing port operating area divided into:
 - a. mainland operating area; and
 - b. territorial waters.
- (2) Fishery Port operational area boundaries as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined with geographic coordinates.
- (3) Arrangement of Port operational area boundaries Fishery as referred to in paragraph (2) conducted after the fishing port coordinates with Local Government and related agencies.
- (4) Land and territory operating areas water operations do not have to be a right belonging to the fishing port, but has a role in supporting the operation of the fishing port.
- (5) Land and territory operating areas operation of the waters that have been determined point the coordinates, shall be informed to the Government Local area for recommendations and endorsement from the governor or regent / mayor in accordance with their authority.

Article 223

- (1) Establishment of land operating boundaries Fishery Port as referred to in Article 222 paragraph (1) letter a is carried out by consider:
 - a. the location of the community's business activities that are related with the existence of a fishing port;
 - b. access to related public transportation with a fishing port;
 - c. location of community settlements and facilities public / other related social facilities with a fishing port;
 - d. the existence of other agencies;
 - e. the land around the Fishing Port possible as a development area Fishing Port; and
 - f. regional development policies.
- (2) Formulation of land operating area boundaries The fishing port meets the following conditions:

- a. coordinate with the Regional Government and other related agencies related to use of land operating areas;
- b. measure the coordinates of the area land operations according to the results coordination with local governments and other related agencies;
- c. lists the coordinates of the outer boundary segment working and operating areas with longitude and latitude coordinates using the format degrees minutes seconds or decimal format;
- d. coordinate point that has been determined linked and depicted on the map of the location land area, which is further determined by the area; and
- e. coordinate points and area as referred to in letter d is determined as the mainland port operating area Fishery.

Article 224

- (1) Formulation of territorial boundaries for water operations Fishery Port as referred to in Article 222 paragraph (1) letter b is carried out by consider:
 - a. shipping lanes to and from the port Fisheries, emergency purposes, shipping trials ship, ship placement is inactive / operational and development of deep fishing ports long-term; and
 - b. the area of the operation area of the Port waters Fisheries are defined based on needs.
- (2) Determining the boundaries of the operational waters The fishing port meets the following conditions:
 - a. coordinate with the Regional Government and related agencies related to use of water operating areas;
 - b. take coordinate point measurements operation of the waters according to the results coordination with local governments and other related agencies;
 - c. lists the coordinates of the outer boundary segment working and operating areas with longitude and latitude coordinates using the format degrees minutes seconds or decimal format;
 - d. coordinate point that has been determined linked and depicted on the map of the location waters, the extent of which is further determined; and
 - e. coordinate points and area as referred to in letter d is determined as the operational area of the Port waters Fishery.

Article 225

- (1) Boundary of land working area and water working area as well as land and territorial operating areas the operation of the waters that have been determined, listed on the map and is an appendix inseparable from determining WKOPP.
- (2) Map of WKOPP as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. land work area map;

- c. water working area map;
 - d. land operation area map;
 - e. a map of the operational water area; and
 - f. combined map of land work areas, regions water work, land operation area and water operation areas.
- (3) Map of WKOPP as referred to in paragraph (2) signed by the governor or regent / mayor in accordance with their authority.

Paragraph 4

Determination of the Working Area and Operation Area of the Fishery Port

Article 226

- (1) Every fishing port must have a WKOPP.
- (2) WKOPP as referred to in paragraph (1) determined by the Minister.
- (3) In the framework of determining WKOPP as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) Port Operators Fisheries submits an application to the Minister by attaching the following requirements:
 - a. letter of recommendation from the governor or regent / mayor in accordance with their authority which states approval of the stipulation WKOPP located in the area;
 - b. the results of the WKOPP study accompanied by a map WKOPP that has been signed by the governor or regents / mayors in accordance with authority; and
 - c. photocopy of port land certificate or evidence written land tenure issued by authorized official.
- (4) An application that has completed the requirements as referred to in paragraph (3) hereinafter conducted discussions by the Ministry with involving fishery port operators.
- (5) Results of discussion of the WKOPP application that has been approved by the Ministry, the stipulation is proposed to the Minister.

Article 227

- (1) Fishery Port which already has WKOPP and has been determined to be able to make changes in if there is a development of the port area Fishery.
- (2) Provisions regarding the requirements for art, administration preparation and stipulation of WKOPP as referred to referred to in Article 217 to Article 226 applies mutatis mutandis to requirements, procedures for amendment, and determination WKOPP as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 228

- (1) Against WKOPP that has been determined before this Government Regulation is declared permanent applies.
- (2) Application for determination of WKOPP that has been submitted and declared complete before the entry into force of this Government

Regulation is processed accordingly with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Part Six

Harbourmaster at the Fishing Port

Paragraph 1

Duties and Authorities of Harbourmaster at the Fishing Port

Article 229

- (1) In the framework of operational security and safety Fishing Ship, appointed by the Harbormaster at the Port Fishery.
- (2) Harbormaster at the fishing port as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) has the task and authority:
 - a. issue Sailing Agreement;
 - b. arrange the arrival and departure of the ship Fishery;
 - c. recheck the completeness of ship documents Fishery;
 - d. technical and nautical checking of fishing vessels and inspect fishing gear, and gear fishing aid;
 - e. check and validate street vendors;
 - f. check the capture log book and fish transportation;
 - g. regulate the movement and traffic of ships Fishery at Fishery Port;
 - h. supervise scouting;
 - i. supervise refueling;
 - j. supervise the activities of building facilities Fishing Port;
 - k. carry out search assistance and rescue;
 - l. lead the prevention of pollution and fire fighting at the fishing port;
 - m. supervise the implementation of environmental protection maritime;
 - n. check the fulfillment of manning requirements Fishing boat;
 - o. issue STBLKK; and
 - p. check the fish catch certificate.
- (3) Harbormaster at deep fishing port carry out their duties and authorities as referred to in paragraph (2) is equipped with:
 - a. uniforms and attributes; and
 - b. support for infrastructure and facilities.

Paragraph 2

Appointment of Harbormaster at the Fishing Port

Article 230

- (1) The harbormaster at the Fishing Port was appointed after has a certificate of graduation and education Harbormaster training and has been declared competent in the field of hospitality.

- (2) Harbormaster at the Fishery Port as referred to in paragraph (1) is appointed by the minister who carry out government affairs in the field shipping on the recommendation of the Minister.
- (3) The harbormaster at the fishing port is placed and assigned to the Fishing Port on proposal Minister or governor in accordance with their authority.
- (4) Proposing the placement and assignment of a harbormaster at the Fishing Port as referred to in paragraph (1), based on the following considerations:
 - a. the need for Harbormaster services at Fishing Port; and
 - b. support for the availability of infrastructure and facilities.
- (5) The harbormaster at the fishing port is placed and assigned by the Minister.
- (6) Harbormaster at deep fishing port carry out their duties and authorities are equipped with identity.
- (7) In the framework of guidance and monitoring kesyahbandaran, the Minister conveyed the amount and determination of the location of the harbormaster at the fishing port to the minister in charge of affairs government in the shipping sector.
- (8) Guidance and monitoring of port masters at the port Fisheries are carried out jointly between the Ministry with the ministry in charge of affairs government in the shipping sector.
- (9) Duties and authorities of port harbors Fishery ends, if:
 - a. has entered retirement based on the provisions of the legislation;
 - b. die; and
 - c. dismissed with respect or with disrespect based on the provisions of the regulations legislation.

Paragraph 3

Issuance of Sailing Agreement

Article 231

Every fishing boat that will sail from the port Fisheries are required to have a Sailing Approval published by the Harbormaster at the Fishery Port.

Article 232

- (1) Fishery ship captain or owner / guarantor the company responsible for obtaining Approval Sailing filed an application to Harbormaster at the Fishing Port.
- (2) To get sailing approval as referred to in paragraph (1) the master or fishing boat owner / person in charge the company submitted an application to Harbormaster at the Fishing Port with attach requirements:
 - a. a statement letter of fishing vessel readiness depart from the skipper (Master Sailing Declaration);

- b. proof of payment of receipt of fulfilment non-tax state or local levies;
- c. proof of compliance with tax payments value added, for fishing vessels using non-subsidized fuel oil;
- d. Licensing Doing business in the fishing sub-sector or Business Licensing in the transportation subsector Fish;
- e. SLO, for fishing vessels over 5 (five) gross tonnage;
- f. a letter of proof of report on the arrival of the ship; and
- g. PKL.

Article 233

- (1) Based on the application as intended in Article 232 paragraph (1), Harbormaster at the Port Fishery checks the completeness of the letter and validity of fishing vessel documents.
- (2) In the case of a harbormaster at a fishing port get a report and / or know that the ship Fisheries that are about to sail are not fulfilling operational safety and security requirements Fishing Boat, Harbormaster at the Fishing Port authorized to conduct inspection of fishing vessels.
- (3) Based on the results of the examination as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) Harbormaster at Fishery Port issues Approval Set sail.

Article 234

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port can delay the departure of the fishing vessel after approval Sailing is issued in case of bad weather.
- (2) If in certain circumstances the fishing boat is not can leave the Fishing Port, Master or fishing boat owner / person in charge the company must apply delay of departure to the harbormaster at Fishing Port.
- (3) If there is a delay in the departure of a fishing boat as referred to in paragraph (2) exceeds 24 (two forty-four) hours from the stated reject time assigned, the master or ship owner Fisheries / company person in charge must apply for re-issuance Sailing Agreement.

Article 235

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port can grant Sailing Approval exemption for Fishing Ship if:
 - a. sailing out the Fishing Port for provide help to the ship in danger; and / or
 - b. performing sailing trials, engine testing, and / or fishing trials.
- (2) Exemption from the issuance of Sailing Approval Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) made based on the request of the master or fishing boat owner / person in charge company.

Article 236

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port can revoke its Approval for sailing fishing vessels that have been issued, if:
 - a. The fishing boat does not sail leaving Fishing Port after 24 (twenty four) hours from the issuance of the Sailing Agreement and the master or ship owner Fisheries / the company responsible person not apply for a delay of departure of the ship Fishery;
 - b. Fishing Vessels carry out activities on Annoying fishing port smooth ship traffic, endangering shipping safety, as well as protection maritime; and / or
 - c. a written order from the court.
- (2) Sailing Approval as referred to in Paragraph (1) is revoked by the Harbormaster at the Port Fisheries by issuing a letter of revocation Sailing Agreement.

Paragraph 4

Arrangements for Fishing Vessels Arrival and Departure

Article 237

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port arranges Fishing Vessel arrival based notification of arrival plan from the master or fishing boat owner / person in charge company.
- (2) Notification of planned arrival as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted before the ship Fisheries enter the Fishery Port.
- (3) Based on notification of planned arrival as referred to in paragraph (2) harbormaster at The fishing port prepares a mooring place anchored on the pier and in the deep harbor pool WKOPP.
- (4) The master arrives at the port Fisheries, submit the Fishing Ship documents to the harbormaster at the fishing port and subsequently stored, which includes:
 - a. Sailing Agreement of origin;
 - b. Business Licensing; and
 - c. fishing log book.
- (5) The harbormaster at the fishing port regulates Fishing Ship based departures notification of ship departure plan Fisheries from the master or ship owner Fisheries / company person in charge.
- (6) The captain or fishing boat owner / person in charge of the company notifies the plan the departure of the fishing boat to the harbormaster at Fishing Port.

Paragraph 5

Re-checking the completeness of fishing vessel documents

Article 238

- (1) The harbormaster at the Fishing Port double-checked fishing boat document completeness at the time The fishing boat will apply for issuance Sailing Agreement.
- (2) Re-checking of ship documents Fishery as referred to in paragraph (1) done to see the completeness and suitability fishing vessel documents.

Paragraph 5

Technical and Nautical Inspection of Fishing Vessels and Fishing Equipment, and Fishing Tools

Article 239

- (1) In the framework of issuing Sailing Approval, The harbormaster at the fishing port checks the technicalities and nautical fishing vessels and fishing gear Fish, and fish catching tools.
- (2) Technical and nautical inspection of fishing vessels and fishing gear, and fishing aids Fish as intended in paragraph (1) at most slightly consists of:
 - a. marine worthiness of fishing vessels;
 - b. suitability of fishing gear and / or gear assist fishing with Permits Working on Fishing Vessels;
 - c. Fish hatches and types of coolers thereof;
 - d. communication and navigation tools;
 - e. safety tool; and
 - f. fire extinguishers.

Paragraph 6

Inspection and Ratification of Marine Work Agreements

Article 240

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port checks the street vendors between fishing boat owners or ship operators Fisheries or Fishing Boat Crew agents or Skipper with Fishing Boat Crew.
- (2) The harbormaster at the fishing port ratifies PKL after being signed by the ship owner Fishery or fishing boat operator or agent Fishing Boat Crew or Captain with Crew Fishing Boat.

Paragraph 6

Inspection of the Arrest Log Book

Article 241

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port checks the logs fishing book upon arrival of the ship Fishery at the Fishing Port.
- (2) Checking the fishing log book as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) at least consists of:
 - a. suitability of fishing gear used with the type of fish caught; and

- b. the suitability of the fishing area with Fishing Ship Business Licensing.

Paragraph 7

Managing arrangements and ship traffic Fishery at the Fishing Port

Article 242

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port arranges the process motion and traffic of fishing vessels at ports Fishery based on the request from the master or the owner of the fishing vessel f the person in charge company.
- (2) Every fishing boat at the port Fisheries must comply with regulations and carry out instructions and orders harbormaster at Fishing Port.

Paragraph 8

Scouting Supervision

Article 243

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port is watching guidance of the fishing vessel to be entering and exiting the fishing port.
- (2) Supervision of guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. implementation of guidance in waters which scouting is carried out; and
 - b. scouting safety supervision and controlling guidance services with strive to overcome barriers operational.

Paragraph 9

Supervision of Refueling

Article 244

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port is watching refueling against a Fishing Vessel based and stop at the fishing port.
- (2) Supervision of refueling is carried out by:
 - a. ensure that refueling has been meet the aspects of prevention of pollution and safety; and
 - b. ensure that the added tax is fulfilled value for fishing vessels using non-subsidized / industrial fuels.

Paragraph 10

Supervision of Development Activities

Fishery Port Facilities

Article 245

The harbormaster at the fishing port is overseeing the activities construction of facilities at the Fishery Port relating to the operational safety of the ship Fishery.

Paragraph 11

Implementation of Search and Rescue Assistance

Article 246

- (1) The harbormaster at the Fishery Port did search and rescue assistance as the initial action of a search and rescue operation against shipping accidents at sea and accidents work at the fishing port.
- (2) In carrying out search assistance and rescue as referred to in paragraph (1), The harbormaster at the fishing port does:
 - a. search and rescue assistance;
 - b. coordination in handling accidents shipping on the Sea and work accidents on Fishing Port; and / or
 - c. maintenance and preparation of infrastructure and the means to support the provision of assistance search and rescue.
- (3) The harbormaster at the fishing port carry out search and rescue assistance ask the party for a chronological statement of the incident related and submit reports to officials authorized.

Paragraph 12

Prevention of Pollution and Fire Suppression at the Port

Fishery

Article 247

- (1) The harbormaster at the Fishing Port took the lead prevention of pollution and blackout fires at the Fishing Port, by the way minimize the risk of pollution and fire.
- (2) Harbormaster at the deep fishing port implementation of pollution countermeasures and fire suppression as referred to in paragraph (1) make use of infrastructure and facilities which is at the Fishing Port.
- (3) Harbormaster at deep fishing port implementation of pollution countermeasures and fire fighting in coordination with agencies related.
- (4) Harbormaster at deep fishing port implementation of pollution countermeasures and fire fighting at the fishing port compile minutes reported to the head Fishing Port.

Paragraph 13

Supervision of the Implementation of Maritime Environmental Protection

Article 248

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port is watching implementation of maritime environment protection as efforts to prevent and overcome pollution water environment that comes from activities related to the operation of fishing vessels and port activities.
- (2) The harbormaster at the fishing port shall supervise implementation of maritime environmental protection coordinate with related agencies.
- (3) Results of supervision of the implementation of protection maritime environment as referred to in paragraph (1) reported to the head of the Fishery Port.

Paragraph 14
Eligibility Check
Fishing Vessel Manning

Article 249

- (1) Fishing Ship that will leave the Port Fisheries, first meet the requirements fishing boat manning.
- (2) The harbormaster at the fishing port checks the suitability of fishing vessel manning requirements.

Paragraph 15
Issuance of Proof of Arrival Report
and Fishing Ship Departure

Article 250

- (1) The harbormaster at the Fishery Port published STBLKK after the fishing boat docked / arrived at Fishing Port and the skipper surrenders fishing vessel documents.
- (2) STBLKK for fishing vessels owned by Small fishermen who carry out fishing activities daily (one day fishing) published by harbormaster at Fishing Port with the most validity period 10 (ten) days.
- (3) Small fishermen who carry out fishing activities daily (one day fishing) as referred to in paragraph (2) reports the results of its production every day to the fishing port.

Paragraph 16
Examination of Caught Fish Certificate

Article 251

- (1) The harbormaster at the fishing port checks certificate of fish caught after ship Fisheries carry out the landing of the resulting fish catch.
- (2) The catch of fish landed at Fishery Port as referred to in paragraph (1), then the initial sheet is published by the head of the Fishing Port with due regard the results of the fishing vessel inspection from the supervisor Fishery.

- (3) Certificate of catch fish is a certificate declare the traceability of fish from the head of the port Fisheries / local competent authorities.
- (4) The harbormaster at the fishing port checks certificate of fish caught in the framework meet the requirements of the export destination country.
- (5) Certificate inspection as intended in paragraph (1), is done by looking at authenticity and the validity of the fish catch certificate with document notified to the country of destination.

Article 252

- (1) Harbormaster at the Fishing Port in order carry out the duties and authorities as referred to in Article 231 through Article 251 can assisted by the harbormaster officer.

Article 253

In the case of fishing vessels located and / or based outside the Fishing Port, Sailing Agreement published by the local harbormaster after fulfilling SLO from the Fisheries Supervisor assigned to local port.

Part Seven

Work Relationship Arrangement at the Fishing Port

Article 254

- (1) Deep Fishery Port management agency can perform the function of the fishing port supported by the relevant agencies / work units accordingly with its authority.
- (2) Related agencies / work units at the Fishery Port as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. Provincial and district / city government;
 - b. Indonesian national army;
 - c. The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - d. agencies in charge of immigration;
 - e. agencies in charge of customs and excise;
 - f. agencies in charge of port health;
 - g. agency authorized to issue documents Fishing boat;
 - h. the work unit that handles Source supervision Marine and fishery power;
 - i. work unit that handles marketing and distribution of fishery products;
 - j. work unit that handles research and marine and fisheries development;
 - k. a work unit that handles research development and marine human resources and fishery;
 - l. the work unit that handles fish quarantine;
 - m. state-owned enterprises;
 - n. regional owned enterprises; and / or

- o. other related agencies.
- (3) Related agencies as referred to in paragraph (2) in carrying out its duties and functions at The fishing port must coordinate with authorized official.

Article 225

- (1) Fishery Port Facilities owned by Fishery Port management agency in the region Fishery Port work is the responsibility authorized official.
- (2) Fishery Port Facilities owned by related agencies in the port working area Fishery is the responsibility of an agency concerned.
- (3) Regarding the facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) Fishery Port management agency authorized:
 - a. carry out the arrangement and control Fishery Port according to Plan Fishery Port Parent; and
 - b. give approval for the use of land or facilities according to the Port Master Plan Fisheries and statutory provisions.
- (4) Regarding the facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) the related agency owner of the facility is responsible for:
 - a. use the land or facilities after obtain approval from the management agency Fishing Port; and
 - b. maintain facilities and the environment managed.

Part Eight

Fishery Port Development

Article 256

- (1) Fishery ports that have been operating and have defined class can be developed according to their needs.
- (2) Fishery Port Development can implemented if:
 - a. there is a change in the Port Master Plan Fishery; and
 - b. facilities in the Master Plan The fishing port has been fulfilled.
- (3) Provisions regarding the planning mechanism and implementation of the construction of a fishing port as referred to in Article 199 to Article 206 applies mutatis mutandis against the Port development mechanism Fishery.

Part Nine

Fishery Port Development and Reporting

Paragraph 1

Fishery Port Development

Article 257

- (1) The Minister carries out technical guidance planning, construction, and operations Fishing Port.

- (2) Development as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out through outreach, coordination meetings, technical guidance and supervision.

Paragraph 2
Fishery Port Reporting

Article 258

- (1) The Fishery Port management agency must submit reports on fishing port activities each month.
- (2) Fishery Port activity reports include:
- a. Fishery Port development stages; and / or
 - b. Fishery Port operations include:
 1. frequency and number of vessels;
 2. fish catching gear data;
 3. Production and Production value;
 4. Fish distribution;
 5. service for logistics needs;
 6. employment;
 7. exploitation at the port;
 8. Income and Execution patience and certification of results fish catch and money supply; and
 - g. implementation of good fish handling methods and problems and their follow-up.
- (3) Fishery Port activity report as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted by:
- a. technical implementation unit and management unit Ministry of Fisheries Port to Minister;
 - b. regional technical implementation unit and management unit Provincial fishing port to the governor with a copy to the Minister; and
 - c. Fishery Port management unit for Fishery port which was not built by Government to the Minister with a copy to the governor.
- (4) Fishery Port activity report as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is used as material performance evaluation of fishing port class and formulating development policies, Port development and management Fishery.
- (5) In evaluating Port performance Fishery as intended in paragraph (4) can conducted monitoring by the Minister and the governor according to their authority.

Tenth Part
Fisheries Port Information System

Article 259

- (1) The ministry builds and manages the system Fishery Port information.
- (2) Fisheries Port information system as referred to in paragraph (1) covers the application fishing port information center and other applications which supports Port duties and functions Integrated fisheries.
- (3) Fisheries Port information system as referred to in paragraph (1) is used for:
 - a. support the operation of fishing ports;
 - b. improve information services to Public; and
 - c. support the formulation of policies in the field Fishing Port.
- (4) Every fishing port must implement a system Fishery Port information.

CHAPTER IX STANDARD LAIK OPERATIONS

Part One

Issuance of Operational Acceptable Standards

Article 260

- (1) Every fishing boat that will carry out activities Fisheries are required to have an SLO.
- (2) Obligation to have SLO as referred to in paragraph (1) is exempted for:
 - a. Fishing Vessels and Transport Ships Fish operated by Small Fishermen; and
 - b. fish farming operation support vessel operated by Small Fish Farmers, provided that it only has 1 (one) unit or more Fishing Vessels with the most cumulative size up to 5 (five) gross tonnage.
- (3) SLO as intended in paragraph (1) is issued by the Fisheries Supervisor.

The second part

Requirements for the Issuance of Operational Acceptable Standards

Article 261

SLO is issued after Fishing Vessels fulfill:

- a. administrative requirements; and
- b. technical feasibility.

Article 262

- (1) Administrative requirements as intended in Article 261 letter a for fishing vessels consists of:
 - a. Business Licensing documents;
 - b. proof of SKAT ownership, for a fishing vessel Fish that obtained Undertaking Licensing from Minister;

- c. SLO of origin and HPK for arrival, for ships Fish catchers who have carried out activities fish catching; and
 - d. suitability of Base Port and Port Load with Business Licensing.
- (2) Technical feasibility as referred to in Article 261 letter b for Fishing Vessels, consisting of:
- a. the physical suitability of the fishing vessel with Business Licensing which includes ship materials, main engine brand and serial number, selar mark, and a nickname / call sign;
 - b. suitability of the type and size of fishing gear Fish with Business License; and
 - c. presence and activeness of SPKP Transmitters, for Fishing Vessels that obtain Business Licensing from the Minister.

Article 263

- (1) Administrative requirements as intended in Article 261 letter a for Fish Transport Vessels consists of:
- a. Business Licensing documents;
 - b. proof of ownership of SKAT, for the Transport Ship Fish that obtained Undertaking Licensing from Minister;
 - c. SLO of origin and HPK for arrival, for ships Fish Transporters who have carried out activities;
 - d. certificate 14, fish and product crossings fishery or fish health certificate and domestic fishery products for ships Transporter fish between regions;
 - e. the suitability of the quantity and type of fish being transported with a certificate of origin of fish for between regions or export notification letter goods for a Fish Transporting Ship with export destination;
 - f. fish and fishery product health certificates for Transporting Ship to export destination;
 - g. suitability of Base Port and Port Load the Business Licensing document;
 - h. certificate of origin of live fish for ships Live fish carrier; and
 - i. suitability of Base Port and Port Load for live Fish Transport Vessels, including port of discharge and port purpose with Business Licensing.
- (2) Technical feasibility as referred to in Article 261 letter b for Fish Transporting Vessels, consisting of:
- a. the physical suitability of the fish carrier vessel with Business Licensing documents which include vessel material, main engine brand and serial number, selar sign, and nickname / call sign;
 - b. suitability of the number of fish transported with fish storage capacity;

- c. the presence and activeness of the SPKP Transmitter for Fishing Vessels and Transport Ships Live fish that have obtained business permits from the Minister;
- d. presence and activity of electronic cameras observers for live fish transport vessels who obtained the Business License from Minister and operate across provinces or destinations export; and
- e. presence and activity of electronic cameras observers for Fish Transporting Vessels obtain a business license from the Minister and take over the cargo of Fish for Ships Fish Transporters.

Article 264

- (1) Administrative requirements as intended in Article 261 letter a for fishing training boats consists of:
 - a. fishing activity approval from Minister;
 - b. proof of ownership of SKAT;
 - c. ship classification certificate and / or photocopy grosse ship certificate;
 - d. training assignment letters from related agencies;
 - e. SLO of origin and HPK for arrival, for training boats Fisheries that have carried out activities; and
 - f. the suitability of the Port of the base with fishing activity approval from Minister.
- (2) Technical feasibility as referred to in Article 261 letter b for fishing training boats which consist of on the physical suitability of the research / exploration vessel includes the ship's name, selar mark, and engine brand principal with a ship classification certificate and / or photocopy of ship certificate grosse.

Article 265

- (1) Administrative requirements as intended in Article 261 letter a for ships Fishery research / exploration consists of:
 - a. fishing activity approval from Minister;
 - b. proof of ownership of SKAT;
 - c. ship classification certificate and / or photocopy grosse ship certificate;
 - d. Fishery research / exploration permit;
 - e. SLO of origin and HPK for arrival, for ships Fishery research / exploration that has been doing activities; and
 - f. the suitability of the port of the base with fishing activity approval from Minister.
- (2) Technical feasibility as referred to in Article 261 letter b for research / exploration ships Fishery which consists of the physical suitability of the ship research / exploration which includes ship name, sign selar, and main engine brand with certificate ship classification danf or photocopy of ship certificate grosse.

Article 266

- (1) Administrative requirements as intended in Article 261 letter a for support ships Fish Cultivation operations, consisting of:
 - a. Business Licensing documents;
 - b. proof of SKAT ownership, for supporting vessels Fish Breeding operations with sizes in over 30 (thirty) gross tonnage;
 - c. SLO of origin and HPK of Arrival for the ship supporting fish farming operations has carried out activities supporting operations Fish cultivation; and
 - d. suitability Port base, Port Cargo, port of discharge, and port purpose with the Business Licensing document.
- (2) Technical feasibility as referred to in Article 261 letter b for ships supporting operations Fish Farming, consisting of:
 - a. the physical suitability of the operation support vessel Fish Farming with Licensing Documents Endeavor, covering ship materials, brands and main engine serial number, selar mark and name call / call sign;
 - b. suitability of the number of fish transported with fish storage space capacity; and
 - c. the presence and activeness of the SPKP Transmitter for fish farming operation support vessel with a size above 30 (thirty) gross tonnage.

Part Three

Standard Operating Acceptable Issuance Procedure

Article 267

- (1) Skipper, fishing boat owner, ship operator Fisheries, or the person in charge of the Company Fisheries that will carry out fishery activities must report the planned departure to Fisheries Supervisor.
- (2) Report on the ship departure plan as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted no later than 1 (one) day before the departure of the fishing boat.

Article 268

- (1) Fisheries Supervisor based on reports as referred to in Article 267 paragraph (1) conduct examination of administrative requirements and fishing vessel technical feasibility.
- (2) Results of examination of administrative requirements and technical feasibility as referred to in paragraph (1) outlined in the BA-HPK.
- (3) BA-HPK as referred to in paragraph (2) signed by the Fisheries Supervisor and Skipper, fishing boat owner, ship operator Fisheries, or the person in charge of the Company Fishery.
- (4) Further provisions regarding BA-HPK as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Regulation Minister.

Article 269

- (1) Based on BA-HPK as referred to in Article 268 paragraph (2) if the fishing boat has meet the administrative and eligibility requirements technically, the Fisheries Supervisory Agency issued the SLO.
- (2) Further provisions regarding SLO as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Regulation Minister.

Article 270

SLO issued by the Fisheries Supervisor as referred to in Article 269 paragraph (1) is not charged.

Article 271

Fisheries Supervisor does not issue SLO if it is a ship Fisheries are in legal process and / or sanctioned administrative freezing or revocation of documents Business Licensing related to violations in the field Fishery.

Part Four

Location of Issuance of Operational Acceptable Standards

Article 272

- (1) SLO for fishing vessels, transport vessels Fish, and vessels supporting the Breeding operation Fish published by the Fisheries Supervisor at Base Port, Port of Loading, or port of discharge in accordance with the document Business Licensing.
- (2) SLO for fishing training boats and ships Fisheries research / exploration published by Fisheries Supervisor in the technical implementation unit or Marine Resources supervision unit and the closest fishery to which the boat is docked.

Article 273

SLO can be issued by the Fisheries Supervisor outside Listed port of base and port of loading in the Undertaking Licensing document in the case of a Ship Fishery finished docking which is proven with a certificate of completion of docking.

Part Five

Validity period

Article 274

- (1) SLO is used only for 1 (one) operation Fishery activities.
- (2) SLO as intended in paragraph (1) applies for 2 x 24 hours from the date of issue.
- (3) In case a fishing boat does not take care of it Approval of Sailing within a period of time as referred to in paragraph (2), SLO is declared not applicable.

Article 275

- (1) Obligation to have SLO as referred to Article 259 paragraph (1) is excluded for Ships Fisheries that will not carry out activities Fisheries, namely:
 - a. Newly purchased fishing boat;
 - b. Fishing vessel that has been completed or modified;
 - c. Fishing Vessels that will do docking;
 - d. Fishing Vessels sailing within the boundary WKOPP;
 - e. Fishing boats sailing for provide assistance to deep ships danger;
 - f. Fishing Boat that will conduct the experiment sail; and / or
 - g. Ship Fishery which is experiencing the situation emergencies covering ship damaged, bad weather, and Fishing Boat Crew sick or died.
- (2) The obligation to have SLO was replaced by a letter SLO substitute statement issued by Fisheries Supervisor.
- (3) SLO replacement certificate as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) is issued based on application in writing from the master.
- (4) Apart from a written application letter as referred to referred to in paragraph (3), for fishing vessels recently purchased as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and fishing vessel which has been completed or carried out the modification as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b plus the following requirements:
 - a. photocopy of sale and purchase fishing boat deed for Newly purchased fishing boat; and
 - b. photocopy of certificate from shipyard for Fishing vessel that has been completed or was modified.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the certificate substitute for SLO as referred to in paragraph (3) regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER X

CONTROL OF FISHERY COMMODITIES IMPORT AND THE IMPORT OF SALT COMMODITIES

Part One

Import of Fishery Commodities

Article 276

- (1) issuance of fishery commodity import approval by the minister in charge of affairs governance in the trade sector is carried out based on fisheries commodity balance.
- (2) Fishery commodity balance as intended in paragraph (1) is arranged based on:
 - a. the availability of fishery commodities that are calculated based on capture fisheries production data, Cultivation fisheries, and fish stocks previous;

- b. the calculated need for fishery commodities based on domestic fish needs and fish needs for export; and
 - c. fishery commodity import needs as Industrial raw materials and auxiliary materials, and the need for imports of fishery commodities other than as Raw Materials and Auxiliary Materials industry.
- (3) Preparation of fisheries commodity balance as referred to in paragraph (1) consider data and information on business plans submitted by Business Actors for a period of 1 (one) year.
 - (4) Business plan as referred to in paragraph (3) consists of:
 - a. general company data including capacity production and / or warehouse capacity, quantity employees, and the capacity of the transport vehicle which are owned;
 - b. the need for fishery commodities;
 - c. marketing purposes; and
 - d. plan for distribution of imported fish.
 - (5) Business Actors submit business plans as referred to in paragraph (4) to Ministry for the next 1 (one) year each end of the year electronically.
 - (6) The Minister verifies the business plan as referred to in paragraph (4).
 - (7) Further provisions regarding the preparation of a balance sheet Fishery commodity as referred to in paragraph (2) and verification of the business plan as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be regulated by a Regulation Minister.

Article 277

- (1) The Minister prepares a commodity balance proposal Fishery as referred to in Article 276 paragraph (2) to be submitted to the minister who is coordinating government affairs in economic sector.
- (2) Proposal for fisheries commodity balance as referred to in paragraph (1) is discussed at the end of each year in cross-ministerial / institutional coordination meetings in order to obtain decisions on import allocations Fishery commodity for the following year.
- (3) Results of cross-ministerial / institutional coordination meetings as referred to in paragraph (2) shall become the basis Ministry to prepare distribution proposals allocation of fishery commodity imports which include:
 - a. entry point;
 - b. types of fishery products;
 - c. volume and time of entry;
 - d. mandatory Quality standards; and
 - e. allotment.
- (4) The Ministry uploads the allocation distribution proposal fishery commodity import as intended in paragraph (3) into an integrated

system electronics with that ministry carry out government affairs in the field trade to issue import approval.

- (5) Fishery commodity balance and approval data imports are uploaded in an integrated system electronic.

Article 278

- (1) The place of entry as referred to in Article 277 paragraph (3) letter a is carried out through:
 - a. all international airports; and / or
 - b. seaports.
- (2) The entry place as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is stipulated by a Ministerial Decree.

Article 279

- (1) Types of Fishery Products as referred to in Article 277 paragraph (3) letter b is limited to the type of Result Certain fisheries.
- (2) Certain types of fishery products as intended in paragraph (1) is stipulated by a Ministerial Decree.

Article 280

- (1) Volume and time of entry as referred to in Article 277 paragraph (3) letter c is stipulated based on the results of the coordination meeting organized by that ministry carry out government affairs in the field economic coordination.
- (2) Determination of the volume of import needs and time fishery import as referred to in paragraph (1) takes into account the need and availability Domestic fish both from catch and results of cultivation as well as the fishing season for fisheries capture and / or harvest season for aquaculture power.

Article 281

- (1) Mandatory Quality Standards as referred to in Article 277 paragraph (3) letter d must be fulfilled by the perpetrator Efforts in carrying out commodity imports Fishery.
- (2) In the event that the mandatory Quality Standards have been enforced, the import of fishery products must meet SNI set.

Article 282

Allocation of imports of fishery commodities as referred to referred to in Article 277 paragraph (3) letter e is used for:

- a. Raw material for the protection;
- b. bait;
- c. consumption of hotels, restaurants and catering;
- d. modern market;
- e. food enrichment materials;

- f. Raw materials for processed fish meat-based products crushed;
- g. UPI raw materials for fish canning industry; and
- h. UPI raw materials to be processed and re-exported.

Article 283

- (1) Business actors must submit a realization report Import and distribution of imported fish.
- (2) The report as referred to in paragraph (1) uploaded through an integrated system between the Ministries and the ministries carry out government affairs in the field trading.

The second part Import of Salt Commodities

Article 284

- (1) Issuance of salt commodity import approval by the minister in charge of affairs governance in the trade sector is carried out based on the Salting Commodity balance sheet.
- (2) Salting Commodity Balance Sheet as referred to in paragraph (1) is arranged based on:
 - a. previous year's salt stock;
 - b. Salt production and Salt production plans next year; and
 - c. Salt needs and needs plans Salt for years to come.
- (3) Salt Stock of the previous year as referred to referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is the remaining Salt not absorbed, including the remaining imported salt.
- (4) Salt Production and Salt production plan for the year who will come as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is the product of the farmers Salt of the people and business entities in the country at current year and Salt production plan of the year which will come.
- (5) Salt Needs and Salt Requirement plans the upcoming year as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c is the need for internal salt for consumption and nonconsumption salt on current year and the projected demand for its Salt will come calculated based on the level growing Salt users.

Article 285

- (1) In terms of Salt stock and plan end of the year Salt production for the coming year cannot sufficient for the planned needs of the coming year come, the fulfillment of domestic salt needs can be done by import.
- (2) Import of salt commodities as intended in paragraph (1) can be done if it has been estimated Salt stock and current year Salt production only remaining at most 25% (twenty five percent) on the people's salt warehouse, the national salt warehouse, and Industrial Salt warehouse.

Article 268

- (1) The Minister prepares a commodity balance sheet proposal Salting as referred to in Article 284 paragraph (2) to be submitted to the minister who is coordinating government affairs in economic sector.
- (2) Salary Commodity balance sheet proposal as referred to referred to in paragraph (1) is discussed at the end of each year in cross-ministerial / institutional coordination meetings in order to obtain decisions on import allocations Salting commodities for the following year.
- (3) Results of cross-ministerial / institutional coordination meetings as referred to in paragraph (2) shall become the basis Ministry to prepare distribution proposals Allocation of Salt Commodities import which includes:
 - a. entry point;
 - b. type of salt;
 - c. volume and time of entry; and
 - d. quality standards.
- (4) Salary Commodity Balance, letter of approval import, and the import realization report is uploaded in electronically integrated system.

Article 281

- (1) The place of entry as referred to in Article 286 paragraph (3) letter a must consider availability of salt commodities in the warehouse National salt and / or people's salt warehouse closest to the entry point.
- (2) The entry point as intended in paragraph (1) determined by a Ministerial Decree.

Article 288

Types of Salt as referred to in Article 286 paragraph (3) letter b is the salt used as Industrial Raw Materials and Auxiliary Materials.

Article 289

Volume and time of entry as intended in Article 286 paragraph (3) letter c must consider stock availability of national salt commodities for fulfillment of domestic needs.

Article 290

Salt Quality Standards as referred to in Article 286 paragraph (3) letter d must contain sodium chloride at least 97 (ninety seven percent) calculated from a dry basis.

Article 291

Salt importers must prioritize the absorption of salt salt farmers' products are available in the warehouse National salt and / or people's salt warehouse for fulfillment of domestic needs.

Part Three
Fishery Commodity Import Control
and Imports of Salt Commodities

Article 292

- (1) Fisheries Supervisor to supervise suitability of the designation of fishery commodity imports.
- (2) Fisheries Supervisor in implementing supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) can coordinate with related agencies.
- (3) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) done incidentally and routinely.

Article 293

- (1) The Special Police for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands supervises the suitability of the importation of Salt Commodities.
- (2) The Special Police for the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands in carrying out supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) can coordinate with related agencies.
- (3) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) done incidentally and routinely.

Article 294

- (1) Anyone who imports commodities Fishery and salt commodity imports not according to the place of entry, type, volume and time of entry, mandatory quality standards, and / or Import allotment stipulated by the Government as referred to in Article 277 paragraph (3) and Article 286 paragraph (3) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. temporary suspension of activities;
 - b. business license freeze;
 - c. administrative fines;
 - d. government coercion; and / or
 - e. Revocation of Undertaking Licensing.
- (2) Administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c represents non state revenue tax.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposition administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 295

When this Government Regulation comes into force, all laws and regulations governing:

- a. change of core zone status;

- b. criteria and requirements for establishment, placement and / or demolition of buildings and installations in Sea;
- c. fish resource management;
- d. Fishery Product Quality Standards;
- e. fishing and / or fish farming not for commercial purposes;
- f. Fishing Vessels and Fishing Vessels Manning;
- g. fishery ports;
- h. SLO; and
- i. control of import and import of fishery products salt commodity, is declared valid as long as it does not conflict with this Government Regulation.

Article 296

At the time this Government Regulation comes into effect, the Crew Fisheries that have not met the provisions as referred to referred to in Article 141 letters b and c, Article 153, and Article 154, given a time limit to comply the terms of work requirements on board a fishing boat until 31 December 2023.

CHAPTER XII

CLOSING

Article 297

When this Government Regulation comes into force

- a. Article 4, Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, and Article 11 Government Regulation Number 57 of 2015 concerning the Quality Assurance System and Fishery Product Safety and Value Increase Add Fishery Products (State Gazette Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 181, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5726);
- b. Government Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning Buildings and Installations at Sea (State Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2020, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6459),

revoked and declared invalid.

Article 298

This Government Regulation comes into force on the date invited.

So that everyone knows, ordered the promulgation of this Government Regulation with placement in the State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia.

Set in Jakarta

on February 2, 2021

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,

Sgd,

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta

on February 2, 2021

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Sgd,

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2021 NUMBER 37

The copy is true to the original

MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARIAT

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

EXPLANATION
ON
GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 27 OF 2021
ABOUT
ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

I. GENERAL

Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 mandated that the aim of the establishment of the Republic was Indonesia is creating a society that is prosperous, just, prosperous, evenly, both materially and spiritually. In line with the goal mentioned, Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that "every citizen the state has the right to work and a decent living for humanity, therefore the state needs to make various efforts or actions to fulfill the rights of citizens to obtain decent work and living. Fulfillment of the right to work and in principle, a decent living is one aspect important in national development carried out in the framework complete Indonesian human development.

In line with the above, the birth of Law Number 11 of the Year 2020 on Job Creation is meant to create and expand job opportunities through increased investment and encouraging development an improvement of the quality of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Intermediate, including in the marine and fisheries sector, with aim to improve the national economy that can improve the welfare of the marine and fisheries community.

To support the implementation of strategic policies that have been regulated in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, especially in the marine and fisheries sector, changes are needed and improvement of various laws and regulations regarding changes in the status of the core Zone, criteria and requirements for establishment, placement, and / or demolition of buildings and installations at sea, management fish resources, Fishery Product Quality Standards, Fish catching and / or fish farming not for commercial purposes, ships Fisheries, Fisheries Ports, SLO, control of commodity imports fishery and salt commodity imports.

On the basis of this, it is necessary to formulate and establish regulations Government regarding the Implementation of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries with the aim of creating the widest possible job opportunities for the Indonesian people equally throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in order to improve the welfare of the community in the field marine and fisheries.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Quite clear.

Article 2

Quite clear.

Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Quite clear.

Article 5

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "permanently" is Buildings and installations in the sea according to their nature require the most continuous Ocean space short period of 30 (thirty) calendar days.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The term "residential building" means buildings for single residence, residential houses rows, and temporary residences, such as buildings Customary Law Community settlements.

Letter b

Religious buildings include, among others, mosques, churches, temples, temples, and temples.

Letter c

Social and cultural buildings, among others, are in the form of buildings for culture, meeting halls, and other public facilities
Yes.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "fishing port" is a place consisting of land and water in

surrounding to a certain extent as a place of activity governance and fishery business system activities used as a place for fishing boats to lean, berthing, and / or loading and unloading fish which is equipped with shipping safety facilities and activities supporting fisheries.

Letter b

Static fishing gear, among others in the form of fishing gear lift net and trap fishing gear (trap) The tools for catching fish include, among others, FAD stay.

Letter c

Floating fish processing tools include Static and floating fish collection and processing units.

Letter d

What is meant by "floating net cage" is floating and static fish farming tools and dynamic that settled for more than 30 (three twenty) days.

Letter e

The term "marine cultivation structure" means structures in the Sea for marine cultivation, which consists of hatchery, nursery and rearing activities. Marine cultivation structures include sea structures ranching and seafarming structure.

Letter f

Sea water extraction installation for fish farming among others, in the form of an underwater pipe.

Letter g

What is meant by "artificial reef" is a structure man-made from deliberately hard objects placed at the bottom of the waters by imitating several characteristics of natural, functioning coral reefs as a place of refuge, foraging for food and breed of various marine life, as well as protection Beach.

Paragraph (3)

Seawater extraction installation for intermediate salt production others in the form of underwater pipes and jets.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "pathway" is infrastructure transportation covering a portion of the road, include complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic that is above water level, except railroad, lorry, and cable path.

Letter c

What is meant by "tourist pontoon" is a ship with a flat hull or a large floating box used for transporting goods and being towed with tugboats are used as a vehicle for tourism.

Letter d

Tourist ports include a marina, a pier tours, or the yacht dock.

Letter e

What is meant by "anchoring point" is the place of the para marine tourism actors can anchor the anchors.

Letter f

Buildings for culinary include a restaurant floating.

Letter g

What is meant by "underwater park is a structure underwater man made in such a way as to underwater tourist activities or attractions. The "underwater garden" includes a bottom aquarium The sea. "Underwater parks" in Indonesia, among others, are located in Pemuteran Waters, northern part of Bali Province.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (8)

Letter a

What is meant by "groynes" is a building made perpendicular or approximately perpendicular to the coast, which functions to control the erosion caused by disturbance of the balance of parallel sand transport Beach (longshore sand drift).

The groynes include low threshold groynes.

Letter b

Steering streams of rivers and tides among others, in the form of jeti (jetty). Jets are buildings jutting into the Sea which serves as a control closure of river mouths or channels by sediment.

Letter c

The definition of "revetment" is the structure at The beach is built attached to the coastline with the purpose of protecting eroded beaches.

Letter d

What is meant by "sea dike" is Beach safety structures built parallel to the coast with the aim of protecting low coastal plains from the puddle caused by the tide, waves, and storms.

Letter e

What is meant by "sea wall" is Beach safety structures built in the direction of parallel to the beach in order to protect the beach against wave crashing and reduces overtopping puddle of beach area behind it.

Letter f

What is meant by "breakwater (breakwater) "is a beach safety construction its position is parallel or approximately parallel to the coastline with aim to dampen the incoming waves. The breakwater serves to reduce energy waves behind the structure and subtraction perpendicular to Beach sediment transport, lowering height waves on the Beach, and slow down the transport sediment towards the breakwater, among others, in the form bulkhead and low threshold structure.

Paragraph (9)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (10)

Letter a

Temporary mineral and coal reservoirs among others, in the form of floating structures for ship activities to ship minerals or coal.

Letter b

Supporting facilities for mining business activities minerals and coal, among others, in the form of a pier coal.

Letter c

Other fluid pipes include submarine tailings disposal. Submarine tailing disposal is a submarine pipe for tailings disposal at sea.

Paragraph (11)

Letter a

Wave energy power plants include oscillating water column wave energy converter (OWC-WEC). "Oscillating water column wave energy converter (OWC-WEC)" is a structure in the sea that will catch wave energy through the column door opening resulting in fluctuations or oscillations in the movement of water in OWC room, then trapped air pressure resulting from the movement of water in this column will be drive the wind turbine's blades connected to an electric generator so that generate electricity.

Letter b

The term "wind power plant" means is a power plant which consists of a wind turbine equipped with a transmission, distribution, and system other supporting facilities.

Letter c

What is meant by "solar power plants floating "is a power generation system its energy comes from solar radiation through conversion of photovoltaic cells mounted on water.

Letter d

What is meant by "power plants Ocean thermal energy conversion / OTEC) "is the conversion process of Marine energy into electrical energy by making use of the difference Sea water temperature on the surface with at the bottom Ocean, with a temperature difference of at least 20oC (twenty degrees Celsius).

Letter e

What is meant by "tidal energy power plants low tide "is a power plant that makes use of tidal Sea.

Letter f

What is meant by "current energy power plant The sea "is a power plant that makes use of current The sea.

Letter g

The mobile power plant, among others in the form of a floating diesel power plant.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Letter i

Air line cables include Air Ducts Extra High Voltage (SUTET), Voltage Air Line High (SUTT), and Medium Voltage Air Ducts (SUTM).

Letter j

Quite clear.

Letter k

Supporting facilities for electricity installations, among others in the form of Underwater Pipes and buildings for taking or disposal of sea water.

Letter l

Other electricity installations in the sea, among others jeti for power generation and breaker wave for generator protection.

Paragraph (12)

Letter a

Oceanographic data collection tools include: tide and tide measuring stations.

Letter b

The building for research on fish resources includes, among others fish aggregating device installation.

Letter c

Among other things, marine research buildings are in the form of stations marine research and measurement stations.

Paragraph (13)

Military installations at sea include military posts at sea.

Paragraph (14)

The installation of clean water supply includes, among other things, a clean water pipe under the sea.

Paragraph (15)

Sea water treatment plants for drinking water, among others in the form of deep sea water intake pipes for water production drink.

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "zoning plan" is RZ KSNT and / or RZ KAW. What is meant by "spatial plan" is a layout plan provincial territory space, strategic area spatial plan national, and / or national territory spatial planning arrangement.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "subduction zone" is a zone bend downward the oceanic plate to the beneath the continental plates.

Letter c

What is meant by "fault" is the shape of a fracture in a rock layer that causes a block rock moves relative to other rock blocks.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Disaster and pollution risks include: earthquakes, tsunamis, extreme waves, waves Dangerous seas, volcanic eruptions, floods, land landslides, whirlwinds, erosion Beaches rise in face Sea water level, heavy metal pollution, and spills oil.

Paragraph (5)

Letter a

What is meant by "shipping channel" is water which in terms of depth, width, and barrier-free other voyages are deemed safe to navigate.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

The flow of migration of marine life includes the flow of migration of mammals Ocean (cetacean), such as whales, dolphins and fish mermaids including various types of cultured marine life others, including types of turtles.

Letter e

What is meant by "mandatory guiding waters" is a water area which due to its mandatory condition a guide is carried out for ships measuring 500 (five hundred) gross tonnage or more.

Letter f

The term "shipping navigation aids" means is equipment or systems that are outside the ship designed and operated to improve safety and efficiency in navigating the ship and / or in transit cross ship. The term "shipping telecommunications" means is special telecommunications for official purposes voyage which is every broadcast, sending, or receiving any kind of sign, image, voice, and information in any form through the system wire, optical, radio, or other electromagnetic system in the shipping service which is a part of of the safety of shipping.

Letter g

Quite clear

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Letter a

What is meant by "military training area" is territory that is prepared or used for increase the ability of individuals and / or units in order to deal with possible threats enemy

Letter b

What is meant by "equipment testing area and military weaponry "is an area that is prepared or used to test the Main System Tools Weapons or other defense equipment by agencies authorized to conduct trials and have been guaranteed safety.

Letter c

The term "storage area for goods" means explosives and other dangerous defense equipment " is an area that is prepared or used as storage and maintenance of explosives and other dangerous according to its technical criteria determined by the National Army Headquarters Indonesia.

Letter d

What is meant by "ammunition disposal area and other dangerous defense equipment "is a a place prepared or used for destroy any ammunition or defensive equipment other dangerous determined by Headquarters Indonesian National Army and guaranteed security.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear

Article 12

Quite clear

Article 13

Quite clear

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Number 1

Establishment and / or placement plans The least amount of buildings and installations in the sea load:

- a. geographical location;
- b. hydro oceanographic data, which includes bathymetry, tides, waves, currents, salinity; and
- c. geomorphology and Marine geology, which includes geomorphological conditions, types and structures rocks, as well as the seabed substrate.

Number 2

Quite clear

Number 3

A detailed plan that contains at least:

- a. technical drawings;
- b. technical calculations;
- c. budget and cost plans; and
- d. method of establishment and / or placement Friendly Building and Installation in the Sea environment.

Number 4

Quite clear

Number 5

Quite clear

Number 6

Quite clear

Number 7

Quite clear

Number 8

Quite clear

Number 9

Quite clear

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Article 15

Quite clear.

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "anti-theft coating material" is protective coating, paint, surface treatment coating, or equipment used on board for control or prevent the attachment of organisms

the unwanted. Anti-tincture paints should not contain tributyl tin compounds that comply with the provisions of anti-drug control (anti-fouling system).

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 17

Letter a

Number 1

Quite clear.

Number 2

Hydrographic and oceanographic data include bathymetry, tides ebb, wave, current, water quality (pH, turbidity, brightness, BOD / dissolved oxygen).

Number 3

Geomorphology and marine geology includes conditions geomorphology, rock type and structure, and substrate seabed.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

The threat of disasters at sea includes earthquakes, tsunami, extreme waves, dangerous Ocean waves, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, tornadoes, Coastal erosion, and sea level rise.

Article 21

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

The term "contingency plan" is a planning process for uncertain circumstances to prevent or better cope in emergency or critical situations by agreeing on scenarios and objectives, establish technical and managerial measures, as well response and potential mobilization that has been approved together.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear

Letter f

The seabed profile contains, among other things, relief, morphology, and type Seabed substrate.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

What is meant by "landing points" is the starting point and / or end point of a pipe or cable under the sea dan f or the position of buildings and / or facilities main activity.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 23

Letter a

Quite clear,

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

pre-design consists of selecting alternative development, design criteria, including Beach cells, layout, shape Beach security, and Beach protection material. development of alternative coastal protection can be in the form of artificial protection (artificial protection), natural protection (natural protection), adjustment to natural changes, protection of the risk of impacts that may occur, and anticipation against the possibility of a natural disaster, artificial protection includes building soft structures (soft structure), hard structure (hard structure), and combinations between soft structure and hard structure.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Article 24

Quite clear.

Article 25

Letter a

Number 1

Quite clear.

Number 2

Hydrographic and oceanographic data include bathymetry, tides ebbs, waves, and currents.

Number 3

Geomorphology and marine geology includes conditions geomorphology, rock type and structure, and substrate seabed.

Letter b

Quite clear

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Article 26

Quite clear.

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

The design of a wave energy power plant which takes the form of OWC-WEC includes, among others, near shore bottom standing OWC, floating-structured WECs with interior OWC, break water integrated OWC, and multi-OWC devices.

Letter d

What is meant by "hydro elastic response" is the elastic behavior of structures in the Ocean which is common on a very large, material floating structure light. This elastic behavior can have a detrimental effect on the floating structure.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Energy conversion power plant system design Ocean heat (ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)) among others, in the form of closed system OTEC, system OTEC open, and OTEC hybrid systems.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Letter a

Ocean current energy power plant installation design among others, a near-shore wave energy generator or off-shore wave energy generator.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

What is meant by "free space" is a space that is bounded by the surrounding vertical and horizontal planes and along the conductor of the Voltage Air Line High (SUTT), Extra High Voltage Air Ducts (SUTET), or High-Current Voltage Air Ducts Unidirectional (SUTTAS) where there should be no objects on in it for the salvation of humans, living beings, and other objects as well as the safety of the operation of SUTT, SUTET, and SUTTAS. The minimum clearance is the minimum clearance vertical of the conductor. Minimum vertical clearance from the conductor is the shortest distance vertically between the conductors of SUTT, SUTET, and SUTTAS with the surface of the earth or objects on the surface of the earth which cannot be less than the predetermined distance for the safety of humans, living things and objects other as well as the safety of SUTT, SUTET, and operation SUTTAS.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Letter i

Quite clear.

Letter j

Quite clear.

Letter k

Quite clear.

Article 28

Quite clear.

Article 29

Quite clear.

Article 30

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "map of the Indonesian Sea" is a maps specifically designed to meet interests navigation describing line configurations Beaches, seabed, water depth, navigation hazards, aids navigation, anchor lego area, and other related features as well has International Hydrographic standards and specifications Organization published by the hydrographic institute at Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 31

Quite clear.

Article 32

Quite clear.

Article 33

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Rights and obligations of other countries in the Water Territory and Jurisdiction area related to demolition Building and Installation at Sea, among others, activities fisheries, freedom of navigation and flight, as well Marine environmental protection. Apart from that it is deep Demolition of Buildings and Installations at Sea is necessary provide a clear publication in a map of the Sea Indonesia in terms of depth, position, and dimensions of Buildings and installations in the sea are not entirely dismantled.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Transfer of functions of buildings and installations at sea for purposes among others, the transfer of functions of buildings and installations at sea for oil and gas business activities for rigs to reefs, research activities, or marine tourism. What is meant by "rigs to reefs" is conversion Buildings and installations at sea for oil business activities and natural gas that is no longer used artificial reef. Transfer of functions of buildings and installations at sea for business activities oil and gas for research activities, among others in the form of installing Ocean current data recording devices and data conductivity, temperature, and depth (conductivity, temperature, depth (CTD)). Select the functions of Buildings and

Installations at Sea for business activities oil and natural gas for marine tourism, among others, in the form of lodging construction.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Article 35

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "Coast radio station" is a station land in the shipping mobile service.

Letter c

Number 1

Quite clear.

Number 2

What is meant by "shipping guidebook" is nautical scouting books that contain instructions or information that is used as a guide for the para crew in order to sail safely.

Number 3

Quite clear.

Article 36

Quite clear.

Article 37

Quite clear.

Article 38

Paragraph (1)

Rehabilitation of Marine ecosystems is carried out on coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, estuary, lagoon, bay, delta, sand dune, Beaches, and / or fish populations.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 39

Quite clear

Article 40

Quite clear.

Article 41

Quite clear.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Quite clear.

Article 44

Quite clear.

Article 45

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

FAD is a fishing aid using various forms and types of attractants / attractors of solid objects, serves to lure fish in order gathered, which is utilized to increase fishing efficiency and effectiveness.

Letter b

The lamp is a tool for collecting fish by using a charm / attractor in the form of a lamp or light which serves to lure the fish to gather.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 46

Quite clear.

Article 47

Paragraph (1)

The fishing log book is a written daily report skipper regarding fishery activities and daily operations Fishing Vessels.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 49

Quite clear.

Article 50

Quite clear.

Article 51

Quite clear.

Article 52

Quite clear.

Article 53

Quite clear.

Article 54

Quite clear.

Article 55

Quite clear.

Article 56

Quite clear.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Domesticated fish is a type of wild fish that has adapted to the environment and can reproduce, in at least 2 (two) generations.

Letter b

Introduced fish are non-native fish and / or not originating from the land and sea realm Indonesia which is recognized and / or known is included into the Fisheries Management Territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Letter c

Fish from Breeding is fish produced of a series of activities to sustain purity, produce the type or variety of fish already exists, and / or to produce the type or new, superior varieties.

Letter d

Genetically engineered fish products are a resource fish and other aquatic biota species partly large or its entire life cycle is in water resulting from the application of genetic engineering techniques.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Parent Candidates are the selected fish prepared to be the parent. Parent Fish is fish at age and size certain that I have grown up and used to produce fish seeds.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Seed Spread is a fish in age, shape, and certain immature sizes, including eggs, larvae, and a pure culture of algae that are cultivated for the purpose of enlargement and not used as the parent.

Letter b

Bina seeds are fish in age, shape, and certain immature sizes, including eggs, larvae, and a pure culture of algae that are cultivated for made the parent.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

Parent Candidates and / or Gender Parent are Candidates Broodstock and / or Broodstock of Fish from Breeding below the implementing supervision and control breeding.

Letter b

Parent Candidates and / or Basic Parent are Candidates Parent and / or fish parent first offspring from breeders that meet the parent class Quality Standards basic.

Letter c

Parent and / or Principal Candidates are Candidates Parent and / or fish parent first offspring from base parent or breed parent that meets the Standards The quality of the main parent class and supervised by the Government after releasing the types and / or varieties of fish.

Article 59

Quite clear.

Article 60

Quite clear.

Article 61

Quite clear.

Article 62

Quite clear.

Article 63

Quite clear.

Article 64

Quite clear.

Article 65

Quite clear.

Article 66

Quite clear.

Article 67

Quite clear.

Article 68

Quite clear.

Article 69

Quite clear.

Article 70

Quite clear.

Article 71

Quite clear.

Article T2

Quite clear.

Article 73

Quite clear.

Article 74

Quite clear.

Article 75

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Important fish disease is a disease of the fish has the potential to cause an outbreak.

Letter b

Certain fish diseases are new fish diseases has the potential to cause an outbreak and is not yet included in important fish disease.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Article 76

Quite clear.

Article 77

Quite clear.

Article 78

Quite clear.

Article 79

Quite clear.

Article 80

Quite clear.

Article 81

Quite clear.

Article 82

Quite clear.

Article 83

Quite clear.

Article 84

Quite clear.

Article 85

Quite clear.

Article 86

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

In case there is an international standard, SNI is formulated harmonious with international Standards.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Paragraph (4)

Codex Alimentarius Commission is a Standardization body international food standards that compile global food standards.

Article 87

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

What is meant by "does not originate from fishery activities that violates the law, is not reported, and is not regulated " is not originating from illegal activities, unreported and unregulated fishing. This provision aims to provide disincentives against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 88

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

The processing room includes the room for receiving Raw Materials, handling, packaging room, and storage room.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Article 89

Quite clear.

Article 90

Quite clear.

Article 91

Quite clear.

Article 92

Quite clear.

Article 93

Quite clear.

Article 94

Quite clear.

Article 95

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

What is meant by "other ingredients" is food material used in the processing, and / or manufacture of fishery products. Examples: salt, sugar, wheat flour, tapioca flour. The term "food tare" means food material which is safe for use as food, does not cause poison, and do no harm to humans.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

The term "food additive" means ingredients added to food for affect the nature or form of Food. Example: preservative, antioxidants, humectants, gelling agents, thickeners.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Article 96

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Hand washing facilities were available in a number adequate and meet the requirements is not operated by hand, must be with running water, equipped with sanitary supplies such as soap antiseptic, disinfectant and hygienic hand dryer, as well as placed near the entrance and places that are necessary, and always be kept in a clean and condition sanitary ware.

Letter b

Toilet facilities are available in an adequate number and meet the requirements, namely function well, no directly related to the handling room and processing, equipped with sanitary facilities, and always be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, ventilated adequate, and the number of toilets is adjusted according to the number employees and consider the toilet's need for male employees and female employees, as well as all the toilet should function properly.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Article 97

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The term "reagent" is a chemical substance used for laboratory testing.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Article 98

Quite clear.

Article 99

Quite clear.

Article 100

Quite clear.

Article 101

Quite clear.

Article 102

Quite clear.

Article 103

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Article 104

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Article 105

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Article 106

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Article 107

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Article 108

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Article 109

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Article 1 10

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Article 1 11

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Article 1 12

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Article 1 13

Quite clear.

Article 1 14

Quite clear.

Article 1 15

Quite clear.

Article 1 16

Quite clear.

Article 1 17

Quite clear.

Article 1 18

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "port of the country of destination" is port in a member country of the Management Organization Regional Fisheries (Regional Fisheries Management Organization / RFMO) in the same RFMO region.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Port of Loading to the port of the destination country for transportation of live fish for export.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 119

Quite clear.

Article 120

Quite clear.

Article 121

Quite clear.

Article 122

Fishing operation support vessels to be operated follow the provisions of the implementation of business-based licensing risks in fish transportation.

Article 123

Support ships for fish farming operations are vessels that are used to transport the means, among others, fish feed and medicine fish, fertilizers, tools and machines for fish farming, and fish farming infrastructure in the form of cages, as well as tools transportation of cultivators in carrying out their business activities.

Article 124

Quite clear

Article 125

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "fishing boat modification" is renovations that change the function and / or physicality of the ship.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "domestic shipbuilding industry inadequate "among others, domestic shipyards are not capable of producing ships according to technical requirements required and / or shipyard capacity inside the country cannot meet the amount / volume and / or term a maximum period of 2 (two) years of ship construction.

Article 126

Quite clear

Article 127

Quite clear

Article 128

Quite clear

Article 129

Quite clear

Article 130

Quite clear

Article 131

Quite clear

Article 132

Quite clear

Article 133

Quite clear

Article 134

Quite clear

Article 135

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "international provisions" is international provisions governing safety fishing boat, based on the condition of the ship's characteristics Indonesian fisheries.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "standard flagged non-convention ship Indonesia "is a special non-convention ship standard arrange fishing vessels taking into account characteristics and local wisdom of Indonesian fishing vessels.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 136

Quite clear

Article 137

Quite clear.

Article 138

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "fishing vessel registration" is different vessel registration with inner vessel registration order to obtain the national mark. Vessel registration fishery is a recording of fishing vessels as part of efforts to limit fishing in the framework responsible fisheries management.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Article 139

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "fishing boat identification" is a series of codes that reflect the identity of the ship fisheries listed on the Fishing Vessel Book.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Article 140

Quite clear

Article 142

Quite clear

Article 143

Quite clear

Article 144

Quite clear

Article 145

Quite clear

Article 146

Quite clear

Article 147

Quite clear

Article 148

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The term "Limited waters" means waters in around Parties determined by the Central Government where the level of safety is taken into account by the Government Center that enables qualification and certification standards more stipulated for the captain and officer of the fishing vessel lower than the level assigned to the region voyage beyond the specified limits. In determine the extent of confined waters, the Administration is obliged consider the guidelines developed by Organization.

Letter b

What is meant by "unlimited waters" is other than from confined waters.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Article 149

Quite clear.

Article 150

Quite clear.

Article 151

Quite clear.

Article 152

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Article 153

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Article 181

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Article 182

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Article 183

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Article 184

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Article 185

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Article 186

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Offer is freely and increasingly implemented with the way the auctioneer sets a certain base price, then auction participants can submit said price bids freely until you get the highest price quote.

Article 187

Quite clear.

Article 188

Quite clear.

Article 189

Quite clear.

Article 190

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Article 191

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Article 261

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Article 262

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Article 263

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Article 264

Quite clear.

Article 265

Quite clear.

Article 266

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Business Licensing Documents are business documents Fish Farming that lists ships supporting fish farming operations as one fish farming facilities.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 267

Quite clear.

Article 268

Quite clear.

Article 269

Quite clear.

Article 270

Quite clear.

Article 271

Quite clear.

Article 272

Quite clear.

Article 273

Quite clear.

Article 274

Quite clear.

Article 275

Quite clear.

Article 276

Paragraph (1)

Commodity Balance is data and information that contains among others, the availability and need for commodities in this period specified time and applies nationally.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Article 277

Quite clear.

Article 278

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Article 279

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Article 295

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Article 296

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Article 297

Quite clear.

Article 298

Quite clear.

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