

**REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER PER.05/MEN/2008
CONCERNING
BUSINESS OF CATCH FISHERY

MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,**

Considering:

- a. That fish resources as a part of the Indonesian people's wealth which have been getting limited need to be managed and utilized and also exploited for the people prosperity, paying attention to the preservation and conservation principle of fish resources and its milieu as well as in accordance with the requirements as regulated in the international provisions;
- b. That the Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.17/MEN/2006 concerning Business of Catch Fishery needs to be revised according to the development and need in the field of business of catch fishery;
- c. That based on considerations as meant in letter a and letter b above, it is necessary to rearrange the business of catch fishery by a Ministerial Regulation;

In view of:

1. Law Number 5 Year 1983 regarding Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1983 Number 44, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3260);
2. Law Number 17 Year 1983 regarding Ratification of United Nations' Convention of Law on Sea of 1982 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1985

- Number 76, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3319);
3. Law Number 6 Year 1996 regarding Indonesian Waters (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1996 Number 73, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3647);
 4. Law Number 20 Year 1997 Non-Tax State Revenue (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 43, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3687);
 5. Law Number 31 Year 2004 regarding Fisheries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 118, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4433);
 6. Law Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 125, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4437);
 7. Law Number 25 Year 2007 regarding Capital Direct Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 67, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4724);
 8. Government Regulation Number 62 Year 2002 regarding Rate/Tariff On Type of Non-Tax State Revenue Prevailing at the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 118, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4241) as amended by Government Regulation Number 19 Year 2006 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 45, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4623);
 9. Presidential Decree Number 187/M Year 2004 as amended several times, last being by Presidential Decree Number 12/P Year 2007;

10. Presidential Regulation Number 9 Year 2005 regarding The Status, Tasks, Functions, Authority, Structure of Organizations, and Working-System of Administration for the State Ministers of the Republic of Indonesia as already amended several times, last being by Presidential Regulation Number 94 Year 2006;
11. Presidential Regulation Number 10 Year 2005 regarding Structure of Organizations, and Duties of Echelon I of State Ministries of the Republic of Indonesia as amended several times, last being by Presidential Regulation Number 7 Year 2007;
12. Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 Year 2005 regarding National Shipping;
13. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.07/MEN/2005 regarding Organization and Working-System of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as amended several times, last being by Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.08/MEN/2007;
14. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.16/MEN/2006 regarding Fishing Ports;
15. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.03/MEN/2007 regarding Certificate of Operational Worthiness for Fishing Vessel;
16. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.05/MEN/2007 regarding Implementation of Fishing Vessel Monitoring System;

Observing:

1. Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the UNCLOS of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (United Nations Implementing Agreement/UNIA) 1995;
2. Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1995;

HEREBY DECIDES:

To stipulate:

**REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
CONCERNING BUSINESS OF CATCH.FISHERY.**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regulation of Minister, the meaning of:

1. Fishing business is an activity performed by a fishing business system comprising pre-production, production, processing, and marketing
2. Catch Fishery Business is a fishing business having the basis on fish catching activity.
3. Integrated Catch Fishery Business is a catch fishery business which is implemented in an integrated manner at least with the activity of fish processing.
4. Individual or Legal Entity is an individual or a legal entity running the business of catch fishery.
5. Fisherman is a person who earns a livelihood as a fish catcher.

6. Small-scale Fisherman is a person who earns a livelihood as a fish catcher to meet his daily subsistence.
7. Fish catching is an activity to get fishes in the waters which are not in the state of nursery/breeding by using any tools or methods, including the activity using boats/vessels to load, transport, store, freeze, handle/manage, process, and/or preserve them.
8. Fish Transportation is an activity which specifically performs the collection and/or transportation of fishes using a fishing vessel, run either by fishery company or non-fishery company.
9. Fishery company is a company dealing in fishery which is run by a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia or an Indonesian legal entity.
10. Fishing Vessel is a vessel/ship, boat, or any other floating device used to carry out fish catching, to support fish catching operation, to breed fishes, to transport fishes, to process fishes, and to conduct fishery training and research/exploration
11. Fishing Vessel is a vessel/ship which is specifically used to catch fish, including to collect, store, freeze, and/or preserve.
12. Fish transport Vessel is a vessel which is specifically used to transport fish, including to load, accommodate, store, freeze, and/or preserve.
13. Fishermen Activity Center is an unloading premise for fishing vessel having a capacity of 10 (ten) Gross Tonnage (GT) or less and which may serve as a loading place for the catch of the fishing vessel to the fish transport vessel which has SIKPI in an area where there is no fishing port.
14. Fishing Fleet Unit is a group of fishing vessels used to catch fish which is operated in one unit of catch operation system, consisting of fishing vessel, fish

transport vessel, with or without lamp ship, and technically designed to operate optimally only in a unified catch operation system.

15. One Unit of Business Management is a business management system of catch fishery run by an Indonesian individual or legal entity in the scope of a fishery company or in a cooperation between an Indonesian individual or legal entity and other Indonesian individual or legal entity who deals in catch fishery.
16. Partnership is a business cooperation in the field of fishery between an individual and another individual or between an individual and a group or between a group and another group based on equality, joint interest, and mutual profit in the activities of catching, transporting, processing, and/or marketing of fishes, as set forth in a cooperation agreement legalized/ratified by a notary public after obtaining the recommendation from the Director General.
17. Fishing Gear is means and equipment or other items used to catch fishes.
18. Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, hereinafter to be referred to as IEEZ, is an outer route verging on the Indonesian territorial ocean as stipulated in accordance with the prevailing laws on Indonesian waters covering sea bottom, ground under it, and water on it with the outer border 200 (two hundred) sea miles away measured from the base line of the Indonesian territorial ocean.
19. Offshore is a part of the sea that is not included in IEEZ, the Indonesian territorial ocean, Indonesian archipelago waters, and Indonesian hinterland waters.
20. Fishery Business License, hereinafter referred to as FBL (SIUP), is a written permit/license which must be owned by a fishery company to run fishery business employing production means stated in the relevant license.

21. Fishing License, hereinafter referred to as FL (SIPI) is a written permit/license which must be owned by every fishing vessel to perform the fishing activity which constitutes an inseparable part of SIUP.
22. Fish transport Vessel License, hereinafter referred to as FTVL (SIKPI) is a written permit/license which must be owned by every fishing vessel to perform the collection and transportation of fish.
23. Allocation is total fishing vessels which are allowed to operate in the territory of the waters, port of basis, and/or certain loading port/transit port based on the consideration of availability and preservation/conservation of fish resources.
24. Recommendation of Investment Fishing Allocation/RIFA (RAPIPM) is a written confirmation letter containing the approval of fishing allocation issued by the Director General to a company in the field of fishing with the investment facility through the authorized institution in the field of capital direct investment.
25. Fishing Area is a part of the fishing management territory of the Republic of Indonesia determined as a fishing area set forth in SIUP and SIPI.
26. Fishing Business Expansion is an addition of total fishing vessels and/or an addition of relevant business activity types, which have not been included in SIUP.
27. Allowed volume of catch, hereinafter referred to as AVC (JTB), is maximum catch allowed of fish resources in the fishery management territory of the Republic of Indonesia, paying attention to the conservation of fish resources.
28. Fishing Port is a premise which consists of grounds and waters in their vicinity with certain borders as an administration activity place and fishery business system activity utilized as a premise for fishing vessels to moor, dock, and/or

load and unload fishes and which is equipped with the shipping safety facility and fishery supporting activity.

29. Base port is a fishing port or public port in Indonesia designated as a place for fishing vessel to base on to land fish catch, to fill in supplies or any other operational requirements, and/or to load fish onto transport vessel listed in SIPI or SIKPI.
30. Loading Port/Transit Port is a fishing port or public port in Indonesia designated as a fish transport vessel premise to load the fish or transit to fill in the supplies or any other operational requirements as listed in SIKPI.
31. Payment Order, hereinafter referred to as PO (SPP), is a letter issued by the Director General containing the nominal value payable by a fishery company as set forth in the non-tax payment document (SSBP).
32. Levy of Fishery Business, hereinafter referred to as PFU (PPP), is a state levy imposed on an Indonesian fishery company which has obtained SIUP and SIKPI in consideration of the opportunity given by the Government of Indonesia to carry out the fishery business in the territory of fishery management of the Republic of Indonesia.
33. Levy of Fishing Crop, hereinafter referred to as PFC (PHP), is a state levy imposed on a fishery company running fish catching business according to the obtained SIPI.
34. Payment Settlement Receipt is a payoff document issued by the Director General in accordance with the payment settlement evidence of SSBP.
35. Fish Processing is a series of activities and/or treatment from fish raw materials to finished-product for human consumption.

36. Fish Ground is an unloading of fish catch from fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel in base port listed in SIPI and/or SIKPI, either for processing or non-processing.
37. Fish Processing Unit, hereinafter referred to as UPI, is a place used for processing fishery products, owned by either individual or corporation.
38. Minister is the minister who is in charge of marine affairs and fisheries.
39. Director General is the Director General of Catch Fishery.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF BUSINESS AND TYPES OF LICENSING

Article 2

- (1) The types of business of the catch fishery comprise some activities:
 - a. fishing;
 - b. fish catching and transporting in the fishing fleet unit; and
 - c. fish transportation.
- (2) Types of catch fishery business licenses comprise:
 - a. Fishery Business License (SIUP);
 - b. Fishing License (SIPI); and
 - c. Fish Transport Vessel License (SIKPI).

CHAPTER III

FISHING ACTIVITY

Article 3

- (1) Fishing activity can be done in the Fishery Management Areas (WPP) of the Republic of Indonesia for fishing and offshore.

- (2) WPP of the Republic of Indonesia for fishing as meant in paragraph (1) covers:
 - a. Indonesian waters;
 - b. Indonesian IEEZ; and
 - c. rivers, lakes, reservoirs, swamps and other flooded areas that are potentially manageable in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia
- (3) Further provisions on the division of WPP of the Republic of Indonesia for fishing as meant in paragraph (2) letter a and b are separately regulated by the Regulation of Minister.

Article 4

- (1) Fishing activity is conducted in the fishing area included in the SIPI.
- (2) Fishing area as meant in paragraph (1) is a part of WPP of the Republic of Indonesia and offshore.

Article 5

- (1) For the sake of conserving fish resource, fishing activity can be temporarily terminated in the fishing area or certain WPP of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The temporary termination as meant in paragraph (1) is regulated by the Minister.

Article 6

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will carry out fishing activity in the WPP of the Republic of Indonesia must own SIUP.

- (2) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who uses a vessel to carry out fishing activity in WPP of the Republic of Indonesia must have SIPI for each vessel employed.
- (3) The obligation to have SIUP as meant in paragraph (1) is excepted for fishing activity performed by small scale fisherman and/or fisherman who owns non-motorized fishing boat or outboard or inboard motor fishing boat having a capacity of less than 5 (five) GT.
- (4) Fishing vessel as meant in paragraph (3) must be registered with the local relevant agency in fishery sector.

Article 7

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will carry out offshore fishing activity must own SIUP.
- (2) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who uses fishing vessel to carry out offshore fishing activity must have SIPI for each vessel employed.
- (3) The granting of SIUP and SIPI for offshore fishing activity as meant in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall pay attention to the provisions of international law.
- (4) Any vessel flying Indonesian flag which obtains SIPI for offshore operation shall comply with the provisions of international law and the provisions of regional fishing management organization.
- (5) Further provisions on the operation of fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag which is employed for offshore fish catching activity as meant in paragraph (4) shall be separately regulated by the Regulation of the Minister.

CHAPTER IV
FISH TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITY

Article 8

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will carry out fish transportation activity must own SIUP.
- (2) The obligation of having SIUP as meant in paragraph (1) is excepted for any company of non-fishery company which operates fish transport vessel.
- (3) The company of non-fishery company as meant in paragraph (2) must own the marine transportation shipping business license issued by the authorized institution.
- (4) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who uses transportation vessel or carrying out fish must have relevant SIKPI for every vessel employed.

Article 9

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who owns domestic UPI may employ or operate fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag under in the lease.
- (2) The fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag as meant in paragraph (1) is only intended for carrying out the processed fish catch from base port in Indonesia to any harbor in the destination country.
- (3) The fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag as meant in paragraph (1) can only be operated by an Indonesian fishery company which has owned SIUP.
- (4) Every fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag as meant in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) must be furnished with SIKPI.
- (5) Provisions as meant in paragraph (2) shall not apply to the fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag which is operated by a non-fishery company.

- (6) The fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag as meant in paragraph (5) can only transport fish catch from the fishery company which is assigned in SIKPI.

Article 10

- (1) The fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag may transport fish from one port to another port and/or from the fishermen activity centers to the port and/or from home port to overseas as assigned in SIKPI.
- (2) The fishermen activity centers as meant in paragraph (1) are assigned in SIKPI.
- (3) The assignment of the fishermen activity centers in SIKPI as meant in paragraph (2) is based on the application of the vessel's owner.
- (4) The application as meant in paragraph (3) shall be submitted to the Director General when filing application for SIKPI enclosed with the recommendation from local relevant agency in charge of fishery affairs.

Article 11

The fish transport vessel which is operated singly or not in the fishing fleet unit or not under one business management is prohibited:

- a. to receive consigned fish from any fishing vessel in the fishing area or outside the base port assigned in SIKPI; and/or
- b. to receive consigned fish from any fish transport vessel in the fishing area or outside the base port and the loading/transit port as assigned in SIKPI.

Article 12

Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who uses the fish transport vessel for carrying out fish abroad as meant in article 10 must complete with:

- a. The Certificate on origin of fish issued by the head of the fishing port (the harbormaster) in the port of basis or institution authorized in the field of fishery in the local area if there is no fishing port;
- b. Health certificate for human being consumption issued by authorized official;
and
- c. The notification of goods export (PEB) from the authorized institution by attaching the report of business activity for 1 (one) year.

Article 13

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will carry out fish transportation activity in the offshore must own SIUP.
- (2) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who uses fish transport vessel for carrying out fish transportation activity in the offshore must complete with SIKPI for each vessel which is used.
- (3) The issuing of SIUP and SIKPI for fish transportation activity in the offshore as meant in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall pay attention to the provisions of the international laws.
- (4) The vessel flying Indonesian flag which obtains SIKPI for operating in offshore must comply with the provisions of international laws and the provisions of regional fishing management organization.
- (5) Further provisions concerning the operation of the fish transport vessel flying Indonesian flag which is utilized for carrying out fish transportation in the offshore as meant in paragraph (4) is separately regulated by the Regulation of the Minister.

CHAPTER V
FISHING AND FISH TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITY
IN THE FISHING FLEET UNIT

Article 14

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will carry out fishing activity in the fishing fleet unit must own SIUP, SIPI, and SIKPI in the fishing fleet unit
- (2) The fishing fleet unit as meant in paragraph (1) consists of fishing vessel and fish transport vessel, with or without lamp ship.
- (3) Every fishing vessel and/or lamp ship as meant in paragraph (2) must be furnished with SIPI.
- (4) Every fish transport vessel as meant in paragraph (2) must be furnished with SIKPI.

Article 15

- (1) The fish transport vessel in the fishing fleet unit may carry fish from the fishing area to be brought to the base port assigned in SIKPI.
- (2) The fish transport vessel in the fishing fleet unit is prohibited from:
 - a. carrying fish catch deriving from fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel which are/is not in the fishing fleet unit or not under one business management; and/or
 - b. bringing fish catch from the fishing fleet unit to the base port which is not assigned in SIKPI or directly to overseas.

CHAPTER VI
FISH OFFLOAD

Article 16

- (1) Every fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel must offload fish catch in the base port assigned in the SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (2) Excluded from the provisions as meant in paragraph (1), fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag may consign fish to an Indonesian flagged fish transport vessel which is under one and the same business management including that which is under business cooperation [agreement], and [the consignment is] offloaded in base port as assigned in the SIPI and/or SIKPI of the consigning vessel and of consigned vessel and [the consignment] shall be reported to fishery supervisory authority.
- (3) Provisions as meant in paragraph (2) may be carried out under the following conditions:
 - a. there has been a business cooperation agreement which is known and legalized by the head of the fishing port or the relevant official authorized by the Director General;
 - b. the captain of the consigned fishing vessel as meant in paragraph (2) must report the name of the vessel, the quantity, the kind, and, the origin of the fish catch consigned and/or the fish catch carried to the head of the base port assigned in the SIPI and/or SIKPI; and
 - c. the name list of the vessels which may make and receive fish catch consignment as meant in paragraph (2) is assigned in respective SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (4) The consignment as meant in paragraph (2) may be made by the fishing vessel and/or the fish transport vessel flying Indonesian flag which operate offshore, as

long as requirements of the section (3) above as well as the stipulations of the national and international laws are met and complied with.

- (5) The captain of the fish transport vessel must report the name of the vessel, the quantity, the kind, and, the origin of the fish catch and/or the carried fish as meant in paragraph (1) and the paragraph (2) to the appointed official in the base port where the fishes are offloaded.
- (6) Director General issues the list of the vessels under one business management based on the recommendation of the head of the fishing port or the authorized official as meant in paragraph (3) letter a and the application of the concerned applicant.

Article 17

- (1) All of the fish catch from the fishing vessel and/or the fish transport vessel must be offloaded in the base port assigned in the SIPI and/or SIKPI; except concerning living fish, tuna for sashimi, and/or other fishes which by their nature do not require processing.
- (2) The living fish, tuna for sashimi, and/or other fish which by their nature do not require processing as meant in paragraph (1), must be reported to the authorized fishery supervisor in the base port assigned in the SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (3) The processing as meant in paragraph (1) includes all activities which change physical characteristic of the fish or its parts to increase the valued-added through cleaning process, reduction, and/or extraction involving freezing, heating, salting, drying, and/or smoking.

- (4) The Director General who is in charge of fishing product processing sector issues list of other fish varieties as meant in paragraph (1) after coordinating with the institution in charge of trade sector.

Article 18

- (1) Concerning the fish catch to be reported as meant in Article 17 paragraph (2), physical inspection is done by the fishing inspecting official (inspector).
- (2) Based on the results of the physical inspection result as meant in paragraph (1), the fishing inspecting official (inspector) issues:
 - a. letter of consent to not offload or to transfer to other vessels in the base port in case of concord with the list of the fish varieties as meant in Article 17 paragraph (4); or
 - b. order letter for offloading all fish catch in the base port in case of discord with the list of the fish varieties as meant in Article 17 paragraph (4).

CHAPTER VII

AUTHORITY OF LICENSING ISSUANCE

Article 19

- (1) The Minister shall grant the authority to the Director General to issue and/or extend:
 - a. SIUP, SIPI, and/or SIKPI to Indonesian individual and legal entity who utilizes any vessel in the size over 30 (thirty) GT;
 - b. SIUP, SIPI, and/or SIKPI to Indonesian individual and legal entity who employs foreign manpower; and

- c. SIUP, SIPI, and/or SIKPI in the sector of financial investment to Indonesian legal entity who carries out fishing activity and/or fish transportation facilitated by financial investment.
- (2) The issuance of SIUP as meant in paragraph (1) shall consider the availability and sustainability of the fish resource and its environment.

Article 20

- (1) The Minister can delegate the authority to issue SIPI and/or to extend SIKPI to Governor for Indonesian flagged fishing vessel having a capacity from above 30 (thirty) GT to certain dimension.
- (2) The delegation of authority as meant in paragraph (1) shall be regulated separately by Minister Regulation.

Article 21

- (1) Governor is authorized to issue SIUP to Indonesian individual and legal entity carrying out fishing business, SIPI and/or SIKPI for any fishing vessel of the size over 10 (ten) GT up to 30 (thirty) GT to Indonesian individual and legal entity that domiciliates in its administrative area and operates in fishing management area under its jurisdiction, and does not employ foreign financing and/or manpower.
- (2) Regent/Mayor is authorized to issue SIUP to Indonesian individual and legal entity carrying out fishing business, SIPI and/or SIKPI for any fishing vessel of the size over 5 (five) GT up to 10 (ten) GT to Indonesian individual and legal entity that domiciliates in its administrative area and operates in fishing

management area under its jurisdiction, and does not employ foreign financing and/or manpower.

- (3) Regent/Mayor shall register fishing vessels of the size under 5 (five) GT that domiciliate in his administrative area.
- (4) The issuance of SIUP as meant in paragraph (1) and the paragraph (2) shall consider sustainability ("the availability of supporting power") of the fish resource and environment.
- (5) Governor and Regent/Major shall report the realization of the grant/issue of license under their authority to the Director General once in 6 (six) months.
- (6) The procedure for the issuance of SIUP, SIPI, and SIKPI by the Governor and Regent/Mayor as meant in paragraph (1) and (2) shall be in accord with the provisions of this Minister Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

THE PROCEDURE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF CATCH FISHERY BUSINESS

LICENSE

Part One

Requirements of Catch Fishery Business License

Article 22

- (1) To obtain SIUP, every Indonesian individual or legal entity shall first file application for SIUP with the Director General enclosing:
 - a. business plan or business plan proposal for Indonesian individual or legal entity who intends to run integrated catch fishery business;

- b. copy of ratified deed of articles of incorporation for corporation/cooperative, stating the concerned fishing business sector;
 - c. legalized copy of the residence identification card (KTP) of the company's director;
 - d. 2 (two) recent color photographs of the vessel owner or the company's director, size 4 x 6 cm;
 - e. Business domicile certificate; and
 - f. Signature specimens of the vessel owner or the company's director.
- (2) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who intends to operate fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag shall first file application for SIPI with the Director General enclosing:
- a. copy of SIUP;
 - b. copy of vessel registration certificate or fishing vessel book legalized by relevant authority or, in the absence of such legalization, mere such copy accompanied by production of the original thereof for verification;
 - c. recommendation of the results of physical inspection of the vessel and of vessel document from the official appointed by General Director issued on the basis of results of inspection by the vessel body inspecting officer.
 - d. legalized copy residence identification card (KTP) of company director as stated in the SIUP;
 - e. copy of the auction report legalized by authorized official; for vessel obtained through auction; and
 - f. recommendation from association or organization in the local Catch Fishery sector registered in the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Department.

- (3) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will operate fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag shall first file application for SIKPI with the Director enclosing:
- a. copy of SIUP;
 - b. copy of vessel registration certificate or fishing vessel book legalized by authorized official; or, in the absence of such legalization from the authorized official, mere copy vessel registration certificate accompanied by production of the original thereof for verification;
 - c. recommendation based on the results of inspection of vessel body and of vessel document by vessel body inspection officer appointed by Director General;
 - d. legalized copy of the residence identification card (KTP) of company director as stated in the SIUP; and
 - e. legalized copy of the auction report for vessel obtained through auction
- (4) Indonesian fishery company or non-fishery corporation that operate fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag shall first file application for SIKPI with Director General enclosing:
- a. copy of SIUP or sea transportation shipping business license issued by authorized institution;
 - b. blue print of the vessel general design;
 - c. copy of the passport or seaman book for the captain;
 - d. copy of the agency appointment document or copy of vessel rental agreement;
 - e. copy of the company establishment deed for non-fishery company;
 - f. technical specification of the vessel.
 - g. copy of international tonnage certificate;

- h. copy of the vessel nationality identification;
 - i. recommendation based on the results of inspection of the vessel body and vessel document by the official appointed by Director General.
 - j. recommendation on expatriate crew employment;
 - k. copy of the residence identification card (KTP) of the vessel company's director or vessel owner; and l. 2 (two) recent color 4x6 cm sized photos of the captain.
- (5) Further provisions concerning recommendation from catch fishery association or organization as meant in paragraph (2) letter f shall be fixated by Director General.

Part Two

Procedure for Issuance of Catch Fishery Business Licence

Article 23

- (1) The Director General shall have issued SPP-PPP for SIUP and SIKPI or SPP-PHP for SIPI within no later than 10 (ten) working days as of receipt of complete application for SIUP, SIKPI, or SIKPI.
- (2) At the latest 30 (thirty) work days after issuance of SPP-PPP or SPP-PHP, the applicant must pay PPP or PHP and submit the payment receipt to the Director General.
- (3) If the applicant doesn't pay the PPP or PHP within a period of 30 (thirty) working days after the SPP-PPP or the SPP-PHP is issued, the Director General may revoke the SPP-PPP or the SPP-PHP and the application for SIUP, SIPI, or SIKPI is be refused..

- (4) At the latest 5 (five) working days after the PPP or PHP payment receipt is received, the Director General issues SIUP, SIKPI, or SIPI.

Article 24

- (1) At the latest 10 (ten) working days as of receipt of SIUP, SIKPI, or SIKPI application as meant in Article 23 paragraph (1), the Director General shall issue notification to the applicant if his application is refused.
- (2) In case of refusal of the application for SIUP, SIPI, or SIKPI is rejected as meant in paragraph (1), the applicant may raise objection to the Minister at the latest 7 (seven) working days as of the date of receipt of refusal letter with evidence of receipt.
- (3) At the latest 30 (thirty) working days as of receipt of the objection, the Minister gives a written reply concerning the grant or refusal the objection with pertinent reason.
- (4) In the event that the application of objection is granted as meant in paragraph (3), the Director General must issue SPP-PPP or SPP-PHP at the latest 10 (ten) working days as of the grant of the application.
- (5) If the Director General has issued SPP-PPP or SPP-PHP as meant in paragraph (4), the issuance of SIUP, SIPI, or SIKPI shall refer to the provisions as meant in Article 23 paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4).

Article 25

The application for SIPI for lamp vessel and the application for SIKPI for fish transport vessel operated in a fishing fleet unit shall be filed with the Director General

together with the filing of the application for SIPI for fishing vessel in the mentioned fishing fleet unit.

Article 26

- (1) The Director General shall issue SIUP after:
 - a. considering the sustainability of the fish resource in accordance with the JTB;
 - b. considering the feasibility of the proposed business plan;
 - c. the applicant satisfied the requirements of the Article 22 paragraph (2); and
 - d. the applicant has paid the PHP as evidenced by relevant receipt.
- (2) The Director General shall issue SIKPI if:
 - a. the inspection result of the vessel physical shows the concordance between the vessel physique and the vessel document;
 - b. the provisions of the transmitter or vessel monitoring system/VMS installation for fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag in the size of 100 (a hundred) GT and over are satisfied;
 - c. the applicant has fulfilled the requirements of Article 22 paragraph (2); and
 - d. the applicant has evidentially paid PHP.
- (3) The Director General shall issue SIKPI if:
 - a. the inspection result of the vessel physical shows the concordance between the vessel physique and the vessel document;
 - b. the provisions of the transmitter or vessel monitoring system/VMS installation for fish transport vessel flying a foreign country's flag and fish transport vessel flying Indonesian flag in the size of 100 (a hundred) GT and over are satisfied;

- c. the applicant satisfied the requirements of Article 22 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4); and
- d. the applicant has evidentially paid PPP.

Part Three

The Obligation of the Holder of the License (Licensee)

Article 27

- (1) The holder of SIUP must:
 - a. comply with the provisions of the SIUP;
 - b. file application for revision of SIUP in case of intention to change business line or to expand business;
 - c. file application for SIUP duplicate in case the SIUP is lost or damaged; and
 - d. submit business activity report every semester (six monthly) to the Director General.
- (2) The holder of SIPI must:
 - a. comply with the provisions of the SIPI;
 - b. file application for revision or substitution of SIPI in case of change of SIPI data
 - c. file application for SIPI duplicate in case the SIPI is lost or damaged; and
 - d. submit fish catch activity report every 3 (three) months to the Director General.
 - e. comply with the provisions in the sectors of fishing control and of fishery product quality and security guarantee system management and supervision.
- (3) The holder of SIKPI must:

- a. carry out the provisions given in the SIKPI;
- b. file application for revision or substitution of SIKPI in case of change of SIPI data
- c. file application for SIPI duplicate in case the SIPI is lost or damaged; and
- d. submit fish transport activity report every three months to the Director General; and
- e. comply with the provisions in the sectors of fishing control and of fishery product quality and security guarantee system management and supervision

Article 28

- (1) The fishing licensing document which must be available on the fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel during operation is comprised of:
 - a. Original SIPI of the fishing vessel or lamp ship and original SIKPI for the fish transport vessel;
 - b. Barcode sticker on the fishing vessel having license for vessel in the size over 30 (thirty) GT;
 - c. Evidence of full payment of the original PPP and/or PHP for vessel in the size over 30 (thirty) GT;
 - d. Letter of Seaworthiness (SLO) issued by the fishing control official; and
 - e. Letter of Shipping License (SIB) issued by harbormaster appointed by the Minister.
- (2) If there has not yet been a harbormaster as meant in paragraph (1) letter e, SIB is issued by the harbormaster based on the laws and regulations in the field of shipping.

- (3) If the fishing vessel exists and/or has its base outside the fishing port, SIB is issued by the local harbormaster after the SLO is obtained from the fishery supervisor.

CHAPTER IX

VALIDITY TERM, EXTENSION, AND CHANGE OR REPLACEMENT

OF THE CATCH FISHERY BUSINESS LICENSE FOR INDONESIAN INDIVIDUAL OR LEGAL ENTITY

Part One

The Validity Term of the Catch Fishery Business License

Article 29

- (1) SIUP for the fishery company is valid for 30 (thirty) years and may be extended for the same period of time.
- (2) Within a period of 2 (two) years at latest since the SIUP is issued, Indonesian individual or legal entity must realize all allocations included in SIUP.
- (3) If within the period of 2 (two) years, Indonesian individual or legal entity doesn't realize all allocations in the SIUP, then the licensor may revoke the mentioned SIUP.

Article 30

- (1) The validity term of the SIUP as meant in Article 29 paragraph (1) shall be evaluated every 2 (two) years or if the sustainability of the fish resource be in critical condition.

- (2) The critical condition as meant in paragraph (1) is determined by the Decree of the Minister based on the recommendation of the national committee in charge of fish resource study.

Article 31

- (1) SIPI for fishing vessel flying Indonesian flag, which is operated either individually or in fishing fleet unit is valid for:
 - a. a maximum of 3 (three) years, for fish catch using fishing tools (fishing gear) of rawai tuna and huhate;
 - b. a maximum of 2 (two) years, for fish catch using fishing tools (fishing gear) other than those as meant in letter a.
- (2) The validity term of the SIPI as meant in paragraph (1) may be extended for the same period based on application for extension, taking into account the sustainability of fish resource.

Article 32

- (1) SIKPI for fish transport vessel flying Indonesian flag individually operated by Indonesian individual or legal entity is valid for 3 (three) years and may be extended for the same period based on the extension application.
- (2) SIKPI for fish transport vessel flying Indonesian flag operated in the fishing fleet unit is valid in accordance with the SIPI period of the fish catch fleet and may be extended for the same period based on the extension application.
- (3) SIKPI for fish transport vessel flying a foreign country's flag operated by fishery company, either Indonesian individual or legal entity, or represented by non-

fishery company is valid for 1 (one) years and may be extended for the same period based on the extension application.

Part Two

The Extension of Catch Fishery Business License

Article 33

- (1) The application for SIUP extension as meant in Article 29 paragraph (1) shall be filed by Indonesian individual or legal entity with the Director General enclosing:
 - a. the copy of SIUP to be extended;
 - b. business plan;
 - c. legalized copy deed of incorporation of the corporation/cooperatives which states fishery as its business line.
 - d. legalized copy of the residence identification letter of the company's person in charge;
 - e. 2 (two) recent color, 4x 6 cm, photographs of the vessel owner or the company's person in charge.
 - f. certificate of business domicile; and
 - g. signature specimen of the vessel owner's or the person in charge.
- (2) The application for SIUP extension as meant in Article 29 paragraph (1) shall be filed by Indonesian individual or legal entity with the Director General enclosing:
 - a. the copy of the SIPI to be extended;
 - b. recommendation based on the result of inspection of the vessel physique and vessel documents by the official appointed by Director General.

- c. evidence of submitted business activity and fishing activity report; and
 - d. recommendation from the local catch fishery association or organization which is registered in the Ministry of Marine affairs and Fisheries.
- (3) The application for SIKPI extension as meant in Article 32 is filed by Indonesian individual or legal entity with the Director General enclosing:
- a. the copy of the SIPI to be extended;
 - b. recommendation based on the result of inspection of the vessel physique and vessel documents by the official appointed by Director General.
 - c. evidence of submitted business activity and fishing activity report; and
 - d. copy of the vessel rental or the agency appointment agreement.
- (4) The application for the SIUP extension as meant in paragraph (1) shall be filed within no later than 1 (one) year before the expiry of the SIUP.
- (5) The application for the SIPI or SIKPI extension as meant in paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be filed within no later than 30 (thirty) work days before the expiry of the same.
- (6) At the latest 10 (ten) working days as from receipt of complete application for the extension of SIUP, SIKPI, or SIKPI as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) the Director General shall have issued SPP-PPP and SIKPI or SPP-PHP,
- (7) At the latest of 10 (ten) working days since receiving the application of the extension of SIUP, SIKPI, or SIKPI as meant in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3), The Director General must issue the notification to the applicant concerning the refusing of his application.
- (8) If the Director General has issued SPP-PPP or SPP-PHP as meant in paragraph (6), the issuance of the extension of SIUP, SIPI, or SIKPI to refer to the provisions as meant in Article 23.

Article 34

Director General to issue the extension of SIUP, SIPI, or SIKPI if:

- a. the applicant meets the requirements referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), or paragraph (3); and
- b. the applicant has evidentially paid the PHP or PPP.

Part Three

Change or Replacement of Licensing for Catch Fishery Business

Article 35

Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that has obtained SIUP, SIPI, or SIKPI may apply for change or replacement of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI to the Director General.

Article 36

- (1) The application for change of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in Article 35 is feasible upon:
 - a. change of business plan for SIUP; or
 - b. change of SIPI or SIKPI.
- (2) The application for the change of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in paragraph (1) shall be filed with the Director General stating the reason for the change of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI and enclosing the photocopies of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI to be changed.
- (3) The application for the change of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in paragraph (1) may be filed:

- a. after the period of 6 (six) months for SIUP as from the date of issuance of SIUP; or
 - b. after the period of 1 (one) month for SIPI and SIKPI as from date of the issuance of SIPI and SIKPI.
- (4) The period of change of SIUP as meant in paragraph (3) letter a is not applicable to the change of company's administration data and/or to the application for expansion of catch fishery business that has realized all allocations on the previous SIUP.
 - (5) In the event that the application for the change of SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in paragraph (1) is granted by the Director General, the applicant must submit the old original SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI to obtain newly changed SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI.
 - (6) The Director General may issue a letter of statement in case of change of data in the SIPI comprising:
 - a. the change of port of basis; and/or
 - b. the change of ship's captain.
 - (7) The Director General may issue a letter of statement in case of change of data in the SIKPI comprising:
 - a. the change of port of basis, loading/transit port, and destination port;
 - b. the change of ship's captain; and/or
 - c. the change of total number and names of companies performing the business cooperation of fish transportation.

Article 37

- (1) The application for substitute SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in Article 35 is applicable when the original SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI is damaged or lost.

- (2) The application for substitute SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in paragraph (1) shall be filed with the Director General enclosing:
- a. the original SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI that has been damaged; or
 - b. the certificate on loss from the police in the event that SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI is lost.

Article 38

The issuance of revision or substitute SIUP, SIPI or SIKPI as meant in Article 36 and Article 37 shall be made in accordance with the provisions as meant in Article 23 and Article 24.

CHAPTER X

PROCUREMENT OF FISHING VESSEL AND/OR FISH TRANSPORT VESSEL

Article 39

The Minister shall delegate the authority to the Director General to issue the written approval for the procurement of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel.

Article 40

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that has owned SIUP may procure fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel, either from home or from overseas.
- (2) The procurement of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel as meant in paragraph (1) may be made solely by way of:
 - a. building or purchasing a domestic new boat/vessel;
 - b. building or purchasing an overseas new boat/vessel; or

- c. purchasing domestic or foreign used-boat/vessel.
- (3) The procurement of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel by way of building or purchasing new boat/vessel or used-boat/vessel at home or overseas as meant in paragraph (2) letter a and letter c to cover:
- a. fish catch vessel having a capacity of up to 600 (six hundred) GT; and
 - b. fish transport vessel having a capacity of up to 3,500 (three thousand and five hundred) GT.
- (4) The procurement of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel by way of building or purchasing new or used- boat/vessel from overseas as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b and letter c shall to cover:
- a. fish catch vessel having a capacity of 100 (one hundred) GT through 600 (six hundred) GT; and
 - b. fish transport vessel having a capacity of 100 (one hundred) GT through 3,500 (three thousand and five hundred) GT.

Article 41

- (1) The procurement of fish catch vessel that is built or purchased new or otherwise as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (4) shall be made in the following stages:
- a. Stage I, at the most 40% (forty per one hundred) of the allocation set forth in SIUP;
 - b. Stage II, if based on the result of evaluation of the fishery company the fishing vessel is still required then the realization may be made in the manner of procurement vessel from overseas at the most 20% (twenty per one hundred) of the allocation set forth in SIUP.

- (2) In the event that the fishery company still requires fishing vessel, then the remaining allocation set forth in SIUP must be fulfilled from domestic vessel procurement.
- (3) The procurement of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel from home as meant in Article 40 paragraph (3) may be made with the proviso that the age of vessel be no older 25 (twenty-five) years.
- (4) The procurement of fishing vessel from overseas as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (4) may be made with the proviso that:
 - a. the vessel be no more than 15 (fifteen) years old.
 - b. if the vessel be more than 15 (fifteen) years old through 20 (twenty) years old, the reconditioning and/or plan maintenance schedule and/or mid-life modernization shall have been made upon the vessel and ratified by the relevant authority in the country of origin of the vessel.
 - c. prior construction of UPI at home or a partnership with the domestic UPI be made; and
 - d. a copy of company's balance sheet that has been audited by a registered public accountant be submitted to the Director General.
- (5) The procurement of fish transport vessel from overseas as meant in Article 40 paragraph (4) may be made with the proviso that:
 - a. the vessel be no more than 15 (fifteen) years old.
 - b. if the vessel be more than 15 (fifteen) years old through 20 (twenty) years old, the reconditioning and/or plan maintenance schedule and/or mid-life modernization shall have been made upon the vessel and ratified by the relevant authority in the country of origin of the vessel.

- c. total number of fish transport vessels at most be comparable to cat capacity of the fish catch vessel; and
 - d. a copy of company's balance sheet that has been audited by a registered public accountant be submitted to the Director General.
- (6) Further provisions on the calculation of comparison between the total number of fishing vessels and the catch capacity of the relevant fishing vessels as meant in paragraph (5) letter c shall be stipulated by the Director General, of which implementation shall be reported in writing to the Minister.

Article 42

- (1) The exception to the special procurement of fishing vessel as meant in Article 40 may be made anent fish transport vessel under lease flying a foreign country's flag for an Indonesian legal entity with the facility of domestic capital direct investment and/or a national private company which has owned and operated the domestic UPI.
- (2) The procurement of fish transport vessel under lease flying a foreign country's flag as meant in paragraph (1) is applicable to fish transport vessel having a capacity of 100 (one hundred) GT through 3,500 (three thousand and five hundred) GT.
- (3) The procurement of leased fish transport vessel flying a foreign country's flag as referred to in sections (1) and (2) shall be stipulated by the Director General after conducting the verification of business feasibility by the verifying team formed by the Director General.

Article 43

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity who will build a fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel either at home or overseas shall first secure written approval from Director General.
- (2) In order to obtain the written approval as meant in paragraph (1) for the building of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel at home, an Indonesian individual or legal entity shall first file relevant application with Director General enclosing:
 - a. Photocopy of SIUP;
 - b. Ship's Particular (Ship's technical specifications);
 - c. Plan of fishing gear type to be applied; and
 - d. Certificate of dockyard.
- (3) In order to obtain the written approval as meant in paragraph (1) for the building of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel overseas, an Indonesian individual or legal entity shall first file relevant application with Director General enclosing:
 - a. Photocopy of SIUP;
 - b. Copy blue print of ship's general arrangement
 - c. Ship's Particular (Ship's technical specifications);
 - d. Plan of fishing gear type to be applied; and
 - e. Certificate of dockyard.

Article 44

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that purchases a fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel from overseas shall first obtain written approval from the Director General.

- (2) In order to obtain the written approval as meant in paragraph (1), an Indonesian individual or legal entity shall first file relevant application with the Director

General enclosing:

- a. Photocopy of SIUP;
- b. Copy blue print of the ship's general arrangement;
- c. Copy certificate of the ship nationality;
- d. Copy international certificate of tonnage;
- e. Ship's particular;
- f. Photocopy of API; and
- g. Technical specification of fishing gear type to be utilized.

Article 45

- (1) For the replacement of a flag for fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel of overseas origin, prior written recommendation from the Director General is mandatory.
- (2) To obtain the written recommendation as meant in paragraph (1), an Indonesian individual or legal entity shall file relevant application with the Director General by enclosing:
- a. the recommendation of physical inspection result on ship and ship's document from the official appointed by the Director General;
 - b. evidence of full payment upon the ship procurement by transfer through a government owned bank; and
 - c. copy deletion certificate upon the procured ship which is issued by the government of the country of origin of the ship and is ratified by the relevant authority of Indonesian representative office in that country.

CHAPTER XI
PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF SHIP, FISHING GEAR, AND DOCUMENTS OF
FISHING VESSEL AND/OR FISH TRANSPORT VESSEL

Article 46

- (1) To obtain SIPI and/or SIKPI of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel, prior physical inspection of the ship, fishing gear, and pertinent by a team established by the Minister which consists of expert members from the relevant institutions is required.
- (2) Fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel as meant in paragraph (1) shall include fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel which is procured at home or overseas as referred to in Article 40.
- (3) The physical inspection of the ship, fishing gear, and relevant documents as meant in paragraph (1) shall include the inspection of fishing gear and fishing supplementary tools that are integrated with the vessel used.
- (4) The technical guideline of physical inspection of the ship, fishing gear, and documents of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel as meant in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Director General, of which implementation shall be reported in writing to the Minister.

Article 47

- (1) The Minister may delegate the authority to conduct the physical inspection on ship, fishing gear, and documents of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel to the official of the local fishery department or to the official of locally assigned central technical executive unit (UPT) for fishing vessel and/or fish transport

vessel which is of certain capacity and which employs certain type of fishing gear.

- (2) The implementation of the authority delegation as meant in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by the Decree of Minister.

Article 48

- (1) The application for the physical inspection on ship, fishing gear, and documents of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel flying the Indonesian flag shall be filed with the Director General stating the type and size of fishing gear to be applied and enclosing:
 - a. Photocopy of SIUP;
 - b. Legalized copy ship registration certificate or fishery ship book; or in the absence of such legalization, plain copy thereof with production of the original for verification.
 - c. Copy ship seaworthiness and crew document/certificate by showing the original; and
 - d. Photocopy of the ship general arrangement and fishing gear.
- (2) The application for the physical inspection on ship, fishing gear, and documents of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel under lease flying a foreign country's flag shall be filed with the Director General enclosing:
 - a. Photocopy of SIUP or marine shipping business license issued by the authorized institution;
 - b. Photocopy of ship lease agreement by showing the original;
 - c. Photocopy of international tonnage certificate by showing the original;
 - d. Photocopy of the ship's nationality certificate by showing the original; and

- e. Photocopy of the ship design blue print.

CHAPTER XII

OPERATIONAL TERRITORY AND PORT OF BASIS FOR FISHING VESSEL AND/OR FISH TRANSPORT VESSEL

Article 49

- (1) Every fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel that is procured overseas and has obtained SIPI and/or SIKPI shall be provided with at the most 2 (two) port of basis and stated accordingly in the SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (2) Every fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel manufactured at the domestic dockyard which has obtained SIPI and/or SIKPI shall be provided with at the most 4 (four) port of basis and stated as such in the SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (3) Every fish transport vessel which is granted the license for transporting fish shall get at the most 20 (twenty) loading ports/transit ports which are stated in the SIKPI.

CHAPTER XIII

INTEGRATED CATCH FISHERY BUSINESS

Part One

General

Article 50

- (1) Every foreign individual or legal entity who will deal in fishing business must conduct the investment of processing business in the pattern of an integrated Catch Fishery business.

- (2) Integrated Catch Fishery business pattern as meant in paragraph (1) shall be made by building and/or having at least a domestic UPI.

Article 51

- (1) A national private company which owns overseas procurement fish catch vessel shall conduct processing in a domestic UPI of own possession or [conduct] a partnership with a domestic UPI.
- (2) A national private company which owns fishing vessel manufactured in a domestic dockyard with total ship tonnage at least 2,000 (two thousand) GT shall conduct processing in a domestic UPI of own possession or [conduct] a partnership with a domestic UPI..
- (3) The format of cooperation as meant in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall constitute the cooperation in the field of fish processing legalized by a notary public.

Article 52

The provisions on the criteria and capacity of UPI shall be stipulated by the Director General in charge of fishery product processing sector.

Article 53

- (1) Every foreign individual or legal entity that intends to deal in an integrated catch fishery business shall employ investment facility, by establishing an integrated catch fishery corporation under Indonesian law that is domiciled in Indonesia.
- (2) The requirements of and procedure for investment application as meant in paragraph (1) shall be based on the laws and regulations.

Article 54

- (1) The ratio of foreign capital and domestic capital for the integrated catch fishery corporation under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI/"PMA") shall be at least 20% (twenty per one hundred) domestic capital investment, as from the first year of the incorporation.
- (2) To assess the capitalization and/or assets of the integrated catch fishery corporation under the foreign investment scheme, relevant verification shall be made by a team established by the Director General.

Article 55

- (1) An integrated catch fishery business under FDI facility may be established by a foreign individual or legal entity and an Indonesian individual or legal entity by filing application for investment with the relevant authority.
- (2) The application as meant in paragraph (1) can be either new investment proposal and/or expansion of direct investment.
- (3) The requirements and procedure for an integrated catch fishery business under FDI as meant in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be subject to the prevailing laws.

Article 56

- (1) Every foreign individual or legal entity may invest his capital through equity capital of maximum 80% in an Indonesian company under Domestic Investment ("PMDN") whereupon the company's status changes into foreign investment company.

- (2) The requirements and procedure for such equity capital as referred to in section (1) above are in accord with the prevailing laws.

Article 57

- (1) An integrated catch fishery business in the framework of FDI and/or DDI may be made through a merger.
- (2) Legal entities which make a merger may utilize their company's assets in the form of a domestic UPI and/or fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel.
- (3) The requirements and procedure for company merger as meant in paragraph (1) shall be done pursuant to the laws and regulations.

Article 58

- (1) Capital in the framework of new investment, investment expansion, capital participation (equity capital), and company merger as meant in Article 55, Article 56, and Article 57 may be in the form of a domestic UPI, its supporting facilities, fishing vessel, and/or fish transport vessel.
- (2) UPI, its supporting facilities, fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel as meant in paragraph (1) shall be calculated as capital goods.

Part Two

Recommendation on Fishing Allocation of Capital Investment

(RAIPM)

Article 59

- (1) A fishery company with investment facility which will run the fishing business must file application for RAPIPM to the Director General through the institution having the authority in the field of investment enclosing:
 - a. the confirmation letter from the institution having the authority in the field of investment;
 - b. the company identity; and
 - c. the proposal of business plan.
- (2) The Director General shall establish a verification team for integrated catch fishery business which has the task of conducting the verification of application and business feasibility documents.
- (3) The Director General at the latest 10 (ten) working days as from the receipt of recommendation from the verification team shall have issued RAPIPM.
- (4) RAPIPM shall serve as a basis for the institution having the authority in the field of investment to issue letter of approval of investment.

Article 60

The issuance of RAPIPM shall be based on the consideration of sustainability of fish resources, capacity of domestic UPI owned or production capacity plan of the domestic UPI to be built, and supporting facilities built on ground.

Part Three

SIUP

Article 61

- (1) For the obtention of SIUP in investment sector, every Indonesian individual or legal entity shall file application for investment SIUP with the Director General enclosing:
 - a. Legalized copy deed of incorporation in which fishery is stated as the company line of business;
 - b. Photocopy of SPPM;
 - c. 2 (two) recent colored, 4 x 6 cm sized photograph of the ship's owner or the person in charge of the company;
 - d. Copy identification of the company manager;
 - e. Company business domicile certificate;
 - f. Taxpayer ID Number (TIN/NPWP); and
 - g. Specimen of signature of the company's person in charge.
- (2) The Director General shall, at the latest 10 (ten) working days as from receipt of the application for investment SIUP, issue SIUP in the field of investment.
- (3) In case within 2 (two) years as from the issuance of SIUP in the field of investment, the holder of SIUP in the field of investment is unable to realize the plan of building of a domestic UPI, then the relevant SIUP in the field of investment shall be revoked.
- (4) If the holder of SIUP in the field of investment has performed the building of domestic UPI but failed to complete it on time in accord with the plan, then the holder of SIUP in the field of investment may request for the extension of the relevant construction period to the Director General in writing stating clear reasons.
- (5) The application for extension the construction time of the domestic UPI as meant in paragraph (4) may be granted for a maximum of 1 (one) year.

- (6) In the event that within the extended period of 1 (one) year as meant in paragraph (5) the holder of SIUP in the field of investment fails to complete the construction of the domestic UPI, then the relevant SIUP in the field of investment shall be revoked.

Article 62

- (1) The holder of SIUP in the field of investment may apply for the change of SIUP in the field of investment to the grantor of SIUP in the field of investment through the institution in charge of investment sector in case of making the change of data in SIUP in the field of investment within no less than 6 (six) months as from the issuance of SIUP in the field of investment.
- (2) The application for the change of SIUP in the field of investment as meant in paragraph (1) may be granted or refused on account of the sustainability of fish resources.

Article 63

The Director General shall issue SIUP in the field of investment after:

- a. having considered the sustainability of the fish resources;
- b. having considered the feasibility of the proposed business plan;
- c. the applicant having satisfied the requirements as meant in Article 61 paragraph (1); and
- d. the applicant having evidentially paid PPP.

Part Four

SIPI

Article 64

Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that will operate fishing vessel flying the Indonesian flag in the framework of investment shall first apply for SIPI to the Director General enclosing:

- a. Photocopy of SIUP in the field of investment;
- b. Legalized copy ship registration certificate or fishery ship book; or, in the absence of such legalization, plain copy with the production of the original;
- c. Recommendation given by Director General appointed official which is based on the results of inspection of ship body and ship document by the ship body inspection official;
- d. Legalized copy Residence ID Card of the company's person in charge as mentioned in investment SIUP;
- e. Legalized copy of the auction minutes for ship secured through an auction; and
- f. Recommendation from a local catch fishery association or organization which is registered at the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fishery.

Article 65

- (1) SIPI shall be issued after the holder of investment SIUP has owned and/or built a domestic UPI and operated it in accordance with the plan that has been approved of by the Director General and the relevant investment agency as set forth in the investment SIUP and Investment Approval Letter (SPPM).
- (2) The issuance of SIPI as meant in paragraph (1) shall be made in stages in line with operational readiness of the domestic UPI that has been verified by the Director General appointed team in charge of fishery product processing.

- (3) If the holder of investment SIUP fails to realize the procurement of vessel/ship mentioned in the investment SIUP within the period of 2 (two) years as from the issuance of the investment SIUP, the relevant investment SIUP shall be revoked.
- (4) In case SIUP in the field of investment is revoked as meant in paragraph (3) then the holder of SIUP in the field of investment may continue the operation of domestic UPI that has been built by taking raw materials/basic commodity from fishermen and/or any other party.

Part Five

SIKPI

Article 66

Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that will operate the fish transport vessel flying the Indonesian flag in the framework of investment must first apply for SIKPI to the Director General enclosing:

- a. Copy investment SIUP;
- b. Legalized copy ship registration certificate or fishery ship book; or, in the absence of such legalization, plain copy with the production of the original;
- c. Recommendation given by Director General appointed official which is based on the results of inspection of ship body and ship document by the ship body inspection official;
- d. Legalized copy Residence ID Card of the company's person in charge as mentioned in investment SIUP;
- e. Legalized copy of the auction minutes for ship secured through an auction.

Article 67

- (1) SIKPI shall be issued after the holder of investment SIUP has owned and/or built a domestic UPI and operated it in accordance with the plan that has been approved of by the Director General and the relevant investment agency as set forth in the investment SIUP and Investment Approval Letter.
- (2) Total number of transport vessels permitted to carry out the fish transportation shall be adjusted with the need and/or production capacity of domestic UPI that is owned or has been built by the holder of SIUP in the field of investment.
- (3) In case the holder of SIUP in the field of investment is unable to realize the procurement of vessel/ship mentioned in SIUP in the field of investment within the period of 2 (two) years as from the issuance date of SIUP in the field of investment, then the relevant SIUP in the field of investment shall be revoked.

Article 68

The issuance of SIUP in the field of investment, SIPI, and SIKPI as meant in Article 61, Article 64, and Article 66 shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions referred to in Article 23 and Article 24.

Part Six

Fish Grounding

Article 69

The fish catch from a fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel in the framework of investment must be landed entirely at the port of basis as stipulated in SIPI and/or SIKPI.

Article 70

- (1) The fish from a fish transport vessel and/or a fish transport vessel in the framework of an integrated catch fishery business must be processed at a domestic UPI, except for living fish, tuna for sashimi, and/or any other fish which according to its nature requires no processing.
- (2) Anent living fish, tuna for sashimi, and/or any other fish which according to its nature requires no processing as meant in paragraph (1) report must be made to the appointed fishery supervisor at the port of basis stated in SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (3) The processing outcome as meant in paragraph (1) may be exported either entirely or partly.
- (4) Living fish, tuna for sashimi, and/or any other fish which according to its nature requires no processing as meant in paragraph (1) may be directly marketed.
- (5) The Director General in charge of fishery product processing shall issue the list of other fishes as meant in paragraph (1) after coordinating with relevant trade department.

Part Seven

Reporting and Monitoring of Capital Direct Investment

Business

Article 71

- (1) Integrated catch fishery enterprise under investment scheme shall submit periodical report every 6 (six) months on the realization of production capacity and sufficiency of raw materials/basic commodity supplied by the fishing vessel according to the investment SIUP and SIPI it holds.

- (2) The report as meant in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Director General at the end of the sixth month duly signed by the person in charge of the concerned business entity.
- (3) In case the person in charge of the business entity does not submit the report as meant in paragraph (2), the Director General shall send written reprimand letter to the concerned business entity.
- (4) If the business entity as meant in paragraph (3) does not submit the report 2x (twice) successively, then the relevant SIUP in the field of investment, SIPI and/or SIKPI shall be revoked.

Article 72

The investment company shall annually submit the copy of the company's financial statement that has been audited by a registered public accountant to the Director General in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 73

- (1) The Director General shall conduct the monitoring of the development of the integrated catch fishery business with investment facility by establishing the monitoring team.
- (2) The monitoring team as meant in paragraph (1) shall carry out the monitoring of the development of fishery business with investment facility in order to ensure sufficiency of raw materials/basic commodity supplied by the fishing vessel according to SIPI.

- (3) The monitoring as meant in paragraph (2) shall be conducted on the basis of the report referred to in Article 71 by performing site in the domestic UPI at least once in 6 (six) months.
- (4) The reporting and monitoring result shall be used as evaluation material.

Part Eight

Catch Fishery Business on a Cluster Basis

Article 74

- (1) The integrated catch fishery business may be run under cluster-based catch fishery business pattern.
- (2) The cluster-based catch fishery business as meant in paragraph (1) shall comprise the integrity of fishing business activity and UPI in a certain domestic territory.
- (3) Cluster Areas shall be stipulated in accordance with the coordinate limits of fishing areas.
- (4) The cluster-based catch fishery business activity shall take into account the interest of local fishermen and/or fishermen who have earlier obtained SIPI for fish catch area in the relevant cluster area.
- (5) The licensing for cluster-based catch fishery business activity shall be issued by the Director General after obtaining the principle approval from the Minister.
- (6) Further provisions on the cluster-based catch fishery business shall be regulated by the Director General.

CHAPTER XIV

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN MANPOWER ON BOARD

Article 75

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that will employ/hire foreign manpower on board of the fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel shall first obtain the recommendation letter for the employment of foreign manpower (TKA) from the Director General.
- (2) In order to obtain the recommendation letter as meant in paragraph (1), an Indonesian individual or legal entity that will employ foreign manpower must file apply relevant application to the Director General enclosing:
 - a. the plan of foreign manpower employment (RPTKA);
 - b. the photocopy of SIUP;
 - c. the photocopy of SIPI and/or SIKPI, particularly for the extension or change of foreign manpower employment;
 - d. the certificate of Ship's Crew Competence ratified by the Director General;
and
 - e. the photocopy of passport and/or seaman book of TKA to be employed.
- (3) The recommendation letter on foreign manpower employment as meant in paragraph (1) shall be valid for 1 (one) year.

Article 76

RPTKA on board of fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel shall be implemented pursuant to the laws and regulations in the field of manpower affairs.

CHAPTER XV

FOSTERAGE

Article 77

- (1) The fosterage of fishery business activity concerning fish catch and fish transportation is discharged by the Minister, Governor, and/or Regent/Mayor or other appointed official.
- (2) The fosterage of fishery business activity as meant in paragraph (1) to cover business management, means and infrastructures, fish catch and production technique, and grade and quality of fishery products.

CHAPTER XVI

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

Article 78

- (1) The supervision and control of the catch fishery business activity is made to ensure compliance with the prevailing laws on fish catch, fish transportation, and/or fish processing as well as other provisions relating to catch fishery business activity.
- (2) The supervision and control as meant in paragraph (1) shall be effected through monitor, control, and site inspection of fishing-vessel operation and documents, UPI, and fish catch by fishery controller.

CHAPTER XVII

SANCTION

Part One

General

Article 79

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity running catch fishery business that violates the provisions in this Regulation of Minister shall be liable to administrative and/or penal sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanction as meant in paragraph (1) may be in the form of warning letter, the freezing, or revocation of SIUP, SIPI and/or SIKPI.
- (3) The imposition of an administrative sanction as meant in paragraph (2) shall be made in the following stage:
 - a. warning letter up to 3 (three) times successively, each for a grace period of 1 (one) month by the Director General to the violating party;
 - b. in the event that the warning letters as meant in letter a be ignored, the SIUP, SIPI and/or SIKPI will be frozen for 1 (one) month;
 - c. in case the freezing as meant in letter b is be yet ignored then the SIUP, SIPI and/or SIKPI shall be revoked.
- (4) Penal sanction as meant in paragraph (1) shall be taken in accord with the prevailing laws.

Part Two

Revocation of Catch Fishery Business Licence

Article 80

- (1) SIUP may be revoked by the grantor of SIUP when the concerned individual or legal entity:
 - a. does not implement the provisions as mentioned in SIUP;
 - b. makes a change of data without prior written consent from the grantor of SIUP;

- c. does not submit the report of business activity twice (2x) successively or deliberately submits bogus or inaccurate report;
 - d. uses a falsified document;
 - e. submits data that are incongruent with the site fact;
 - f. does not realize its business plan within the period of 2 (two) years as from the issuance of SIUP; and
 - g. is provenly guilty of SIUP transfer or trade.
- (2) SIPI may be revoked by the grantor of SIPI when the concerned individual or legal entity:
- a. does not implement the provisions as mentioned in SIUP and/or SIPI;
 - b. uses the fishing vessel/boat outside fishing activity;
 - c. does not submit the report of business activity twice (2x) successively or deliberately submits bogus or inaccurate report;
 - d. uses fake or forged document;
 - e. submits data that are incongruent with the site fact;
 - f. SIUP owned by the fishery company is revoked by the grantor of SIUP;
 - g. is provenly guilty of transferring or trading SIPI.
 - h. brings fish from the catch area directly to a foreign country bypassing the port of basis stipulated in SIPI;
 - i. for 1 (one) year as from the issuance of SIPI, does not carry out the fishing activity;
 - j. brings fish to a foreign country without legally required documents; or
 - k. fails to have the SIPI extended within a period of 1 (one) year after [sic!] the SIPI is expired.

- (3) SIKPI may be revoked by the grantor of SIPI when the concerned individual or legal entity:
- a. does not implement the provisions as mentioned in SIUP and/or SIKPI;
 - b. uses fish transport vessel/boat outside fish collection/transportation activities, or carries out the fish transport activity outside the fishing fleet unit;
 - c. does not submit the report of business activity twice (2x) successively or deliberately submits bogus or inaccurate report;
 - d. uses fake or forged document;
 - e. submits data that are incongruent with site fact;
 - f. is provenly guilty of transferring or trading SIKPI.
 - g. for 1 (one) year as from the issuance of SIPI, does not carry out the fishing activity;
 - h. SIUP owned by the fishery company is revoked by the grantor of SIUP;
 - i. brings fish from the catch area direct to a foreign country bypassing the designated port of basis;
 - j. brings fish to a foreign country without pertinent legally required documents; or
 - k. does not perform the extension of SIKPI within the period of 1 (one) year after the validity term of SIKPI expires.
- (4) The revocation of SIUP as a consequence of non- realization of the business plan within the period of 2 (two) years as meant in paragraph (1) letter f shall be made after the concerned individual or legal entity is given warning letter 3 (three) times successively, each within the grace period of 1 (one) month prior to the expiration of the 2 (two)-year period.

- (5) In the event that within the period of 1 (one) year after the validity term the SIPI and SIKPI is not extended as meant in paragraph (2) letter k and paragraph (3) letter k, the relevant SIPI or SIKPI is revoked and the reduction of allocation in SIUP shall be made according to the ship realization.

Article 81

- (1) In the event that SIUP, SIPI and/or SIKPI is revoked by the grantor of such licensing as meant in Article 80, the concerned individual or legal entity within no later than 14 (fourteen) working days as from receipt of the revocation letter may file there against opposition with reasons to the Minister with a copy thereof to the Director General.
- (2) The Minister shall, within no later than 30 (thirty) working days as from receipt of the opposition as meant in paragraph (1), give written reply as to grant or refusal of the opposition.
- (3) In case the opposition is granted by the Minister, the Director General must issue the relevant license pursuant to the stipulated procedures and period.

CHAPTER XVIII

OTHERS

Article 82

- (1) Fishing vessels measuring 100 (one hundred) GT and/or more shall be only permitted to catch fishes in IEEZ, except those which have obtained the license for the archipelago waters prior to the promulgation of this Minister.

- (2) Fishing vessels which were obtained through the overseas procurement prior to the promulgation of Minister Regulation of Minister and have obtained license to catch fishes in IEEZ, shall henceforth be allowed only to catch fishes in IEEZ.

Article 83

- (1) A fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel flying a foreign country's flag which operates outside the WPP of the Republic of Indonesia and whose license is issued not by the government of the Republic of Indonesia shall before entering or transiting in the Indonesian ports secure prior recommendation from the Director General.
- (2) The recommendation as meant in paragraph (1) shall be only valid for one time arrival.

Article 84

- (1) For the interest of fish resources management, every fishing vessel or fish transport vessel flying the Indonesian flag or a foreign country's flag must accept and assist the smooth run of the duty/task and ensure the safety of observer on board designated by the Decree of Minister.
- (2) The provisions and procedures of placement of observer on board as meant in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a technical directive/guideline of the Director General.

Article 85

- (1) The holder of SIUP, SIPI and/or SIKPI is prohibited from transferring or trading in SIUP, SIPI and/or SIKPI.

- (2) SIPI and SIKPI shall only be granted in the name of SIUP owner.

Article 86

Every Indonesian individual and/or legal entity who operates the fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel measuring 100 (one hundred) GT or more must provide every manpower working on board with life insurance

Article 87

- (1) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that performs the fishing activity for export purpose shall ensure grade and quality and security of fishery produce in every fishing vessel employed.
- (2) Every Indonesian individual or legal entity that performs the fishing business and/or fish handling business on board for export purpose shall comply with the requirements of sanitation and hygiene for every fishing vessel employed.
- (3) The implementation of grade and quality and security guarantee of fishery produce and of sanitation and hygiene requirements of fishing vessels as meant in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 88

- (1) Every fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel flying a foreign country's flag must install and activate the transmitter or the vessel monitoring system (VMS).
- (2) Every fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel flying the Indonesian flag measuring more than 30 (thirty) GT must install and activate the transmitter or the vessel monitoring system (VMS).

- (3) The implementation of installation and activation of transmitter or vessel monitoring system (VMS) as meant in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be in accordance with the Regulation of Minister on the implementation of fishery vessel monitoring system.

Article 89

- (1) Every fishing vessel and/or fish transport vessel which performs the fishing and/or fish transportation must be equipped with SLO which constitutes one of the requirements to obtain SIB from Harbormaster at the port of basis.
- (2) Every ship's captain or fishing master must fill out the log book of fishing and fish transportation and submits it to the Director General through the harbormaster of local fishery port or port of basis stipulated in SIPI.
- (3) The procedures of filling out a log book of fishing and fish transportation as well as the mechanism of submission of the relevant log book to the Director General as meant in paragraph (2) shall be made in accordance with the provisions on log book of fishing and fish transportation stipulated by the Minister.

Article 90

The holder of SIUP, SIPI an SIKPI who submits his activity report in an orderly and correct/accurate manner may be considered for getting the easiness in the development of performing his business development insofar as the condition of fish resources is still possible.

Article 91

Matters relating to the implementation of bilateral cooperation arrangement in the field of catch fishery shall be regulated separately with the Regulation of Minister.

Article 92

The format of the catch fishery business licensing shall be set forth in the attachment of this Regulation of Minister.

CHAPTER XIX

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 93

The obligation to enclose the recommendation from the association or organization in the field of Catch Fishery must be implemented at the latest within 1 (one) year as from the promulgation of this Regulation of Minister.

Article 94

The obligation of an Indonesian individual or legal entity that owns fishing vessel to do processing at domestic UPI of its own or to conducts a partnership with a domestic UPI as meant in Article 51 paragraph (2) must be implemented within no later than 1 (one) year as from the stipulation date of this Regulation of Minister.

Article 95

- (1) SIUP that has been issued prior to the promulgation of this Minister Regulation shall be valid for 30 (thirty) years as from the promulgation hereof.

- (2) SIPI and SIKPI that have been issued prior to the promulgation of this Minister Regulation shall remain valid until its validity term expires.
- (3) SIPI for fishing vessel from the foreign procurement that has been issued prior to the stipulation of this Regulation of Minister shall remain valid until its validity term expires and may be extended if [the SIUP holder does] process its fish catch in domestic UPI or conduct a partnership with a domestic UPI that has been verified by the team formed by the Director General in charge of fishery produce sector.
- (4) SIKPI for fish transport vessel operated by a non-fishery company that was issued prior to the promulgation this Minister Regulation of Minister shall remain valid until its validity term expires and may be extended if if [the SIUP holder does] process its fish catch in domestic UPI or conduct a partnership with a domestic UPI that has been verified by the team formed by the Director General in charge of fishery produce sector.

Article 96

SIPI for leased fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag that was issued prior to the promulgation this Minister Regulation shall remain valid until the validity term of the SIPI expires.

Article 97

The fishery company with investment facility which has obtained APIPM in a certain total number of ship allocation prior to the promulgation of this Minister Regulation shall be required to perform the integrated catch fishery business within no later than 2 (two) years as from the promulgation of this Minister Regulation.

CHAPTER XX**CLOSING****Article 98**

By the promulgation of this Minister Regulation, Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fishery Number PER.17/MEN/2006 on Catch Fishery Business shall be defunct.

Article 99

This Minister Regulation shall be effective on the date of promulgation. In order that it be known by all, this Minister Regulation shall be publicized in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Promulgated in Jakarta

On 31 January 2008

MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERY

SIGNED

FREDDY NUMBERI

Copied as per the original

Head of Legal and Organization Bureau

Supranawa Yusuf

LIST OF ATTACHMENT
REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERY
NUMBER PER.05/MEN/2008
CONCERNING
CATCH FISHERY BUSINESS

ATTACHMENT NUMBER	CONTENT OF ATTACHMENT
1	Format of SIUP issued by the Director General for Indonesian fishing companies
2	Format of SIUP of Direct Investment issued by the Director General or Indonesian fishing companies
3	Format of SIUP issued by Governor
4	Format of SIUP issued by Regent/Mayor
5	Format of SIPI issued by the Director General for Indonesian flagged fishing vessel operated singly
6	Format of SIPI issued by the Director General for Indonesian flagged fishing vessel operated in a fishing fleet unit
7	Format of SIPI issued by Governor
8	Format of SIPI issued by Regent/Mayor
9	Format of SIPI issued by the Director General for lamp ship flying the Indonesian flag in the fishing fleet unit
10	Format of SIKPI issued by the Director General for fishing vessel flying the Indonesian flag operated singly
11	Format of SIKPI issued by the Director General for fish transport vessel

	flying the Indonesian flag operated in the fishing fleet unit
12	Format of SIKPI issued by Governor
13	Format of SIKPI issued by Regent/Mayor
14	Format of SIKPI issued by the Director General for fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag operated in the single manner
15	Format of SIKPI issued by the Director General for fishing vessel flying a foreign country's flag under the agency of a non-fishery company

On 31 January 2008

MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERY

SIGNED

FREDDY NUMBERI

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Head of Legal and Organization Bureau

Supranawa Yusuf

NG TARIGAN S.S., S.H., a Certified Sworn Translator appointed by the Governor of Special Region Jakarta Capital, through the Decision Letter No. 2235/2004 and No. 2042/2005 has translated this document from the Indonesian Language into English in Jakarta, Indonesia on March 27, 2008.