

FAO Regional Workshop on Opportunities and Challenges in Economic and Post-harvest Issues Related to Market Access for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

Bali, Indonesia
1 - 3 October 2024

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INDONESIA

POTENTIAL OF INDONESIA'S MARINE AND FISHERIES SECTOR



Indonesia's ocean conditions affect the global climate and the diversity of marine biodiversity.

- Current from the North Pacific Ocean
- Current from the South Pacific Ocean
- Surface Currents from the Java Sea

High marine biodiversity and marine resources



Mega biodiversity: **8,500** Marine Species



12 million tons per year of potential sustainable fisheries production



>50 million tons per year of potential mariculture production



45% of goods in world trade are shipped through Indonesian seas



115,000 km of submarine cables support national/global digitization



188 million tCO₂eq of potential blue carbon and renewable energy

The largest archipelago in the world, strategically positioned, and home to the fourth largest population worldwide.



17,504 islands and 108,000 km of coastline.



278.8 million population (2023) (60% live in coastal areas)



6.4 million km² of water area



Located along a major sea route

BLUE ECONOMY POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE MARINE AND FISHERIES

Protecting the ocean and its resources

1

Expanding Marine Protected Areas



Ensuring Sustainable Fisheries Activities

2

Quota-based Fishing



3

Sustainable Development of Aquaculture in Marine, Coastal, and Land-based Fisheries



Preserve the marine area

4

Surveillance and Control of Coastal Areas and Small Islands



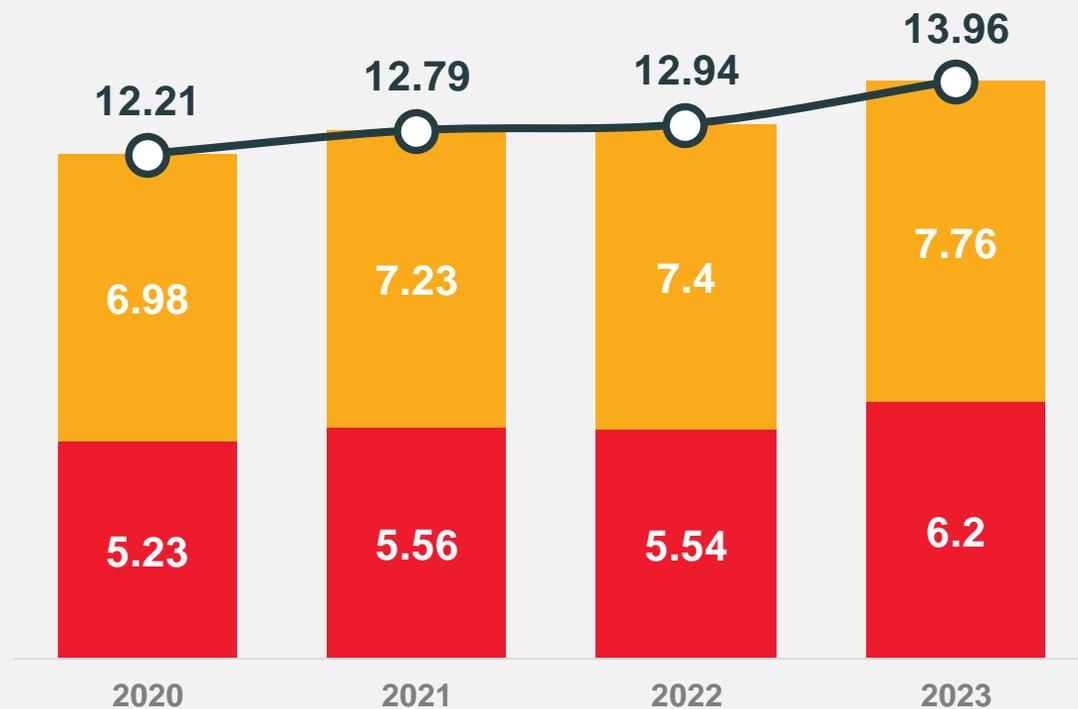
5

Controlling Plastic Waste in the Sea



Expand protection, reduce negative pressures/impacts of human activities, conserve and maintain the quality of marine ecosystems and their ecosystem services

INDONESIAN FISH PRODUCTION (2020-2023)*



↑ 4.6% per year

Average growth rate of fisheries production* in Indonesia from 12.21 million tons in 2020 to 13.96 million tons in 2023



↑ 3.6% per year

Average growth rate of capture fisheries production (2020-2023)



↑ 5.9% per year

Average growth rate of aquaculture production (2020-2023)

● Aquaculture * ● Capture Fisheries — Total Fish Production

Source: MMAF (2023) *exclude seaweed production

5 AQUACULTURE CHAMPION COMMODITIES



Shrimp

Market Size (2024)

USD

64,8 Billion

Market Size (2034)

USD

149 Billion

CAGR **8,7%**

Market Share
Indonesia (2022)

6.7%



Seaweed

Market Size (2023)

USD

7,8 Billion

Market Size (2033)

USD

19,6 Billion

CAGR **9,7%**

Market Share
Indonesia (2022)

16.4%



Tilapia

Market Size (2024)

USD

14,4 Billion

Market Size (2034)

USD

23 Billion

CAGR **4,8%**

Market Share
Indonesia (2022)

9.7%



Crab

Market Size (2023)

USD

879 Million

Market Size (2033)

USD

1,51 Billion

CAGR **4,7%**

Market Share
Indonesia (2022)

1.9%



Lobster

Market Size (2024)

USD

8,7 Billion

Market Size (2029)

USD

13,5 Billion

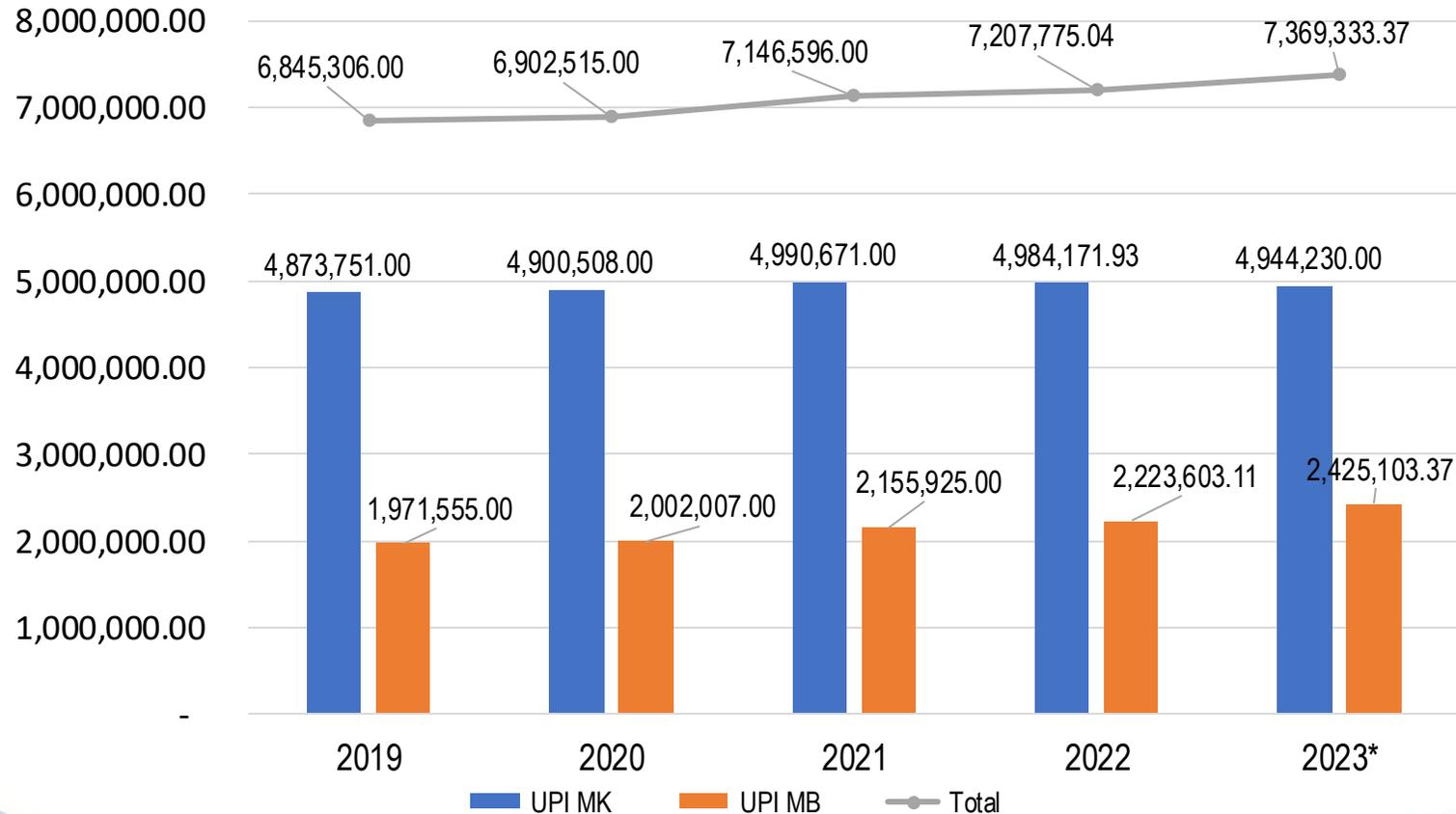
CAGR **9,2%**

Market Share
Indonesia (2022)

0.5%

VOLUME OF PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCT

Volume of Processed Fishery Products (Raw Material Equivalent) (Ton)

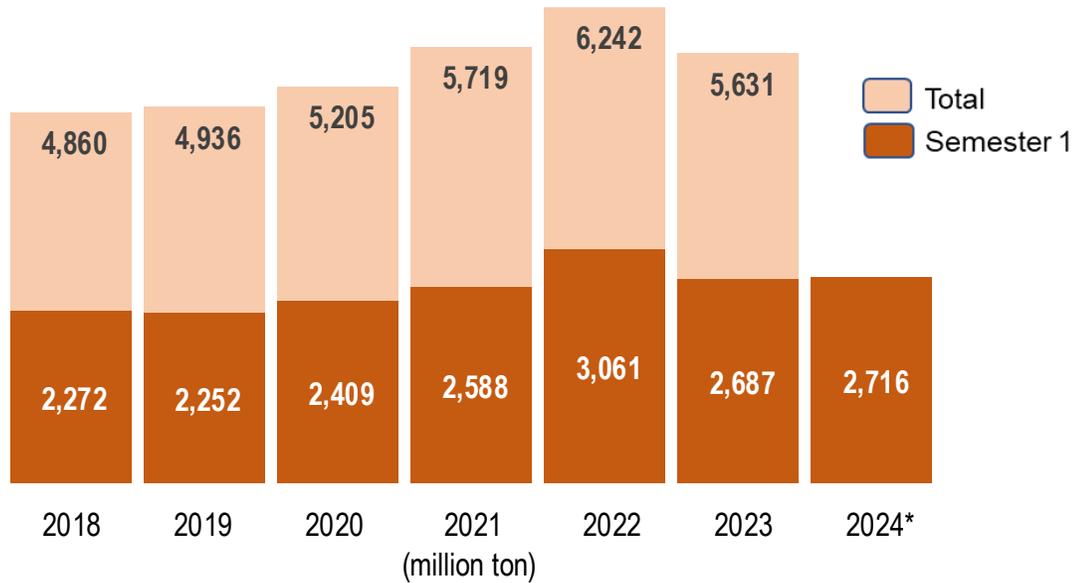


- Freezing is the most popular activity in processing, absorbing 32% of total production.
- Seaweeds are mostly exported in the form of dried material/product.

Note : UPI MK (Micro and Small Scale-Fish Processing Unit)
UPI MB (Medium and Large Scale- Fish Processing Unit)

Source : SatuData KKP, BKIPM, processed by KKP

INDONESIAN FISHERIES EXPORTS



EXPORT VALUE 2023	EXPORT VOLUME 2023	% GROWTH
USD 5,63 Billion	1,22 Million Ton	3,7%
▼ -9,8% (YoY)	▼ -0,2% (YoY)	

TOP EXPORT DESTINATION COUNTRIES, 2023

COUNTRY	VALUE (Billion USD)	%SHARE	%(YoY)	VOLUME (Ribun Ton)
UNITED STATES	1.91	33.9%	-17.7%	217.73
CHINA	1.14	20.2%	1.3%	438.65
JAPAN	0.69	12.3%	-7.0%	113.92
ASEAN	0.67	11.9%	-8.7%	210.09
EUROPEAN UNION	0.34	6.0%	-11.2%	55.88
MIDDLE EAST	0.15	2.6%	7.3%	39.15

EXPORTS BY COMMODITY

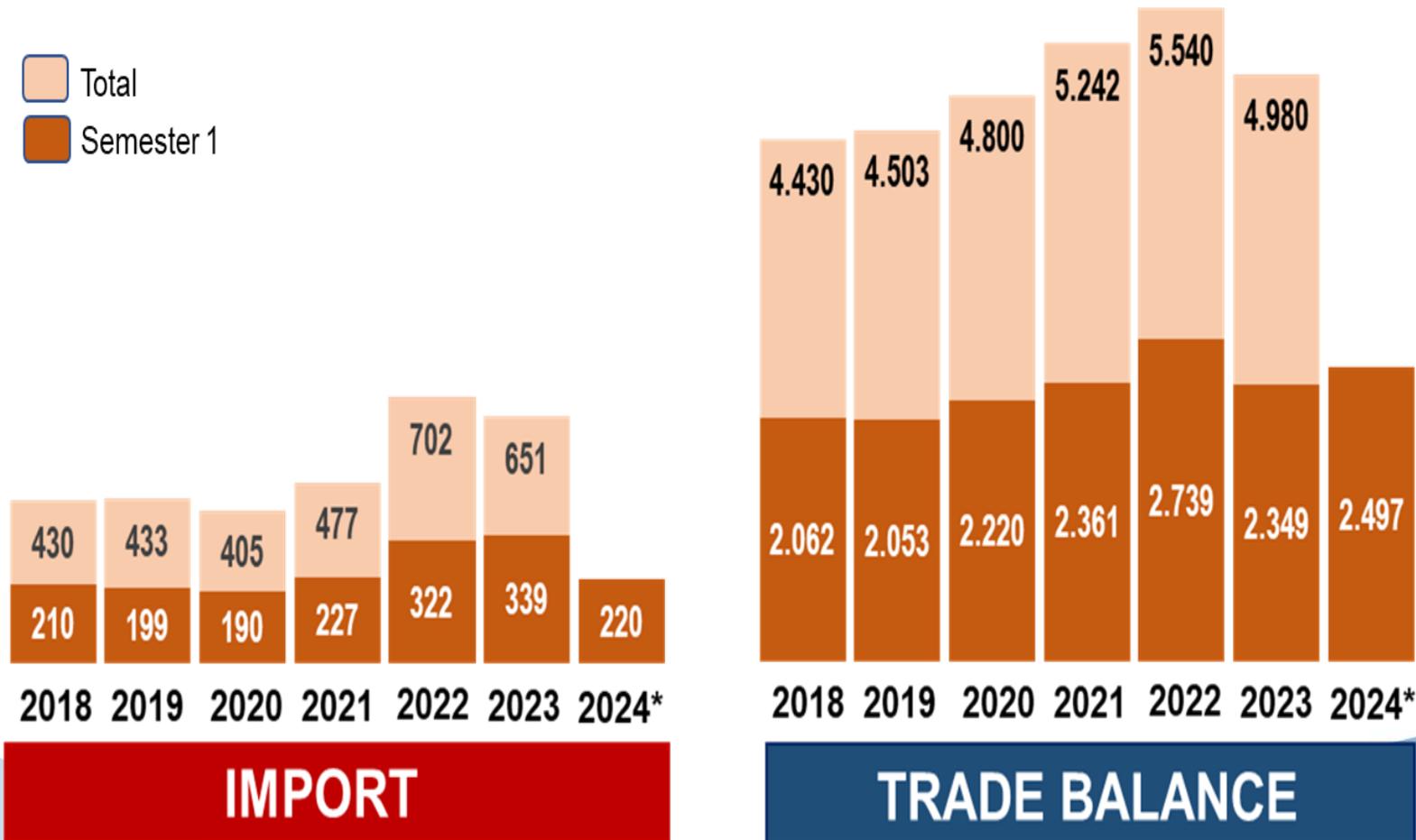
Commodities	Value	Share	Tren (YoY)	Product Forms
Shrimp	1,73	30,7%	-19,8%	Frozen (64.50%), Not in airtight packaging (24.52%), Processed-cured (6.25%), live-fresh-cold (3.45%), in airtight packaging (1.29%)
Tuna-Skipjack-Mackerel	0,93	16,5%	-3,5%	Fillet (39.40%), in airtight packaging (28.67%), frozen (22.80%), processed (5.42%), not in airtight packaging (2.00%), fresh or cold (1.72%)
Squid-Cuttlefish-Octopus	0,76	13,5%	3,5%	Frozen (96.66%), Processed-Preserved (1.81%), Not in Airtight Packaging (0.84%), Alive-Fresh-Cold (0.57%), in Airtight Packaging (0.12%)
Crab	0,45	7,9%	-7,9%	In airtight packaging (60.29%), frozen (21.62%), not in airtight packaging (18.09%)
Seaweed	0,43	7,7%	-27,8%	Dry (65.69%), Carrageenan (30.71%), Gelatin (3.60%)
Pearl	0,11	2,0%	106,6%	Freshwater Aquaculture (99.89%), Others (0.11%)
Tilapia	0,08	1,5%	4,1%	Fillet (98.46%), Frozen (1.54%), Raw (0.00%)

- Indonesia is one of the main suppliers of fishery products in the world with a share of 3.18% of the world's total imports.
- Indonesia's fisheries exports are dominated by shrimp commodities with a proportion of 30.7%, followed by tuna-cobskipjack commodities (16.5%), squid-cuttlefish-octopus (13.5%) and seaweed (7.7%).
- Indonesia's fishery products exported to the world are still dominated in frozen form (42.0%), not in airtight packaging (10.2%), and fillet (9.6%).

Source: Customs, KKP and BI data validated & compiled by BPS 2024, processed by KKP

IMPORT AND TRADE BALANCE INDONESIA'S FISH PRODUCT SEMESTER 1, 2018 – 2024* (IN USD MILLION)

□ Total
■ Semester 1



- Import increases averaging **3,6% per year** from **USD 210 million** in 2018 to **USD 220 million** in 2024, but **decreases 35,2%** from previous year
- Trade balance is averaging **surplus 3,7% per year** from **USD 2,06 billion** in 2018 to **USD 2,50 billion** in 2024, and increases **6,3%** from previous year.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE MARKET ACCESS THROUGH FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

AGREEMENT

- Indonesia – Japan EPA
- Indonesia – Australia CEPA
- Indonesia – Chile CEPA
- Indonesia – EFTA CEPA
- Indonesia – Korea CEPA
- Indonesia – United Arab Emirates CEPA
- Indonesia – Mozambique PTA
- Indonesia – Pakistan PTA
- Indonesia – Iran PTA (proses ratifikasi)
- ASEAN Trade in Goods
- ASEAN – China FTA
- ASEAN – Japan CEPA
- ASEAN – India CEPA
- ASEAN – Hong Kong FTA
- ASEAN – Korea FTA
- ASEAN – Australia New Zealand FTA
- RCEP

AGREEMENT IN NEGOTIATION

- Protocol Amending Indonesia – Japan EPA
- Indonesia – European Union CEPA
- Indonesia – Eurasian Economic Union CEPA
- Indonesia – Canada CEPA
- Indonesia – Tunisia PTA
- Indonesia – Peru CEPA
- Indonesia – Ecuador CEPA
- Indonesia – Gulf Cooperation Council FTA
- Indonesia – Sri Lanka PTA
- Indonesia – Mauritius PTA
- Indonesia – Pakistan PTA
- Indonesia – Bangladesh PTA
- Indonesia – Jordan PTA
- ASEAN – Canada CEPA
- ASEAN – EU FTA
- Upgrading FTA agreements under ASEAN



INDONESIA CAPTURE FISHERIES PROFILE 2023



2.401.540
marine
fishermen

FISHING FLEET/VESSEL STRUCTURE	UNIT	PERCENTAGE	PRODUCTION
<30 GT	886.615	99,26%	6.514.443 tons (92,71%)
30-100 GT	4.664	0,52%	276.443 tons (3,93%)
100-500 GT	1.979	0,22%	235.549 tons (3,35%)
TOTAL	893.258	100%	7.026.426 tons (100%)

Indonesia fisheries is dominated by *Small Scale Fisheries*.

Source: data statistik KKP, statistik.kkp.go.id

GENDER EQUALITY IS ONE OF THE KEYS TO INCREASE GDP

**\$12 TRILLION COULD BE
ADDED TO GLOBAL GDP
BY 2025**

**IF THE GENDER
GAP IS
NARROWED**

McKinsey Global Institute Report



Gender equality in Asia Pacific is estimated to increase collective GDP up to USD 4,5 billion in 2025, or 12% increase from “business as usual”

In Indonesia, gender equality is estimated to increase GDP up to USD 135 million in 2025, or 10% increase from “business as usual”

WOMEN IN INDONESIAN FISHERIES

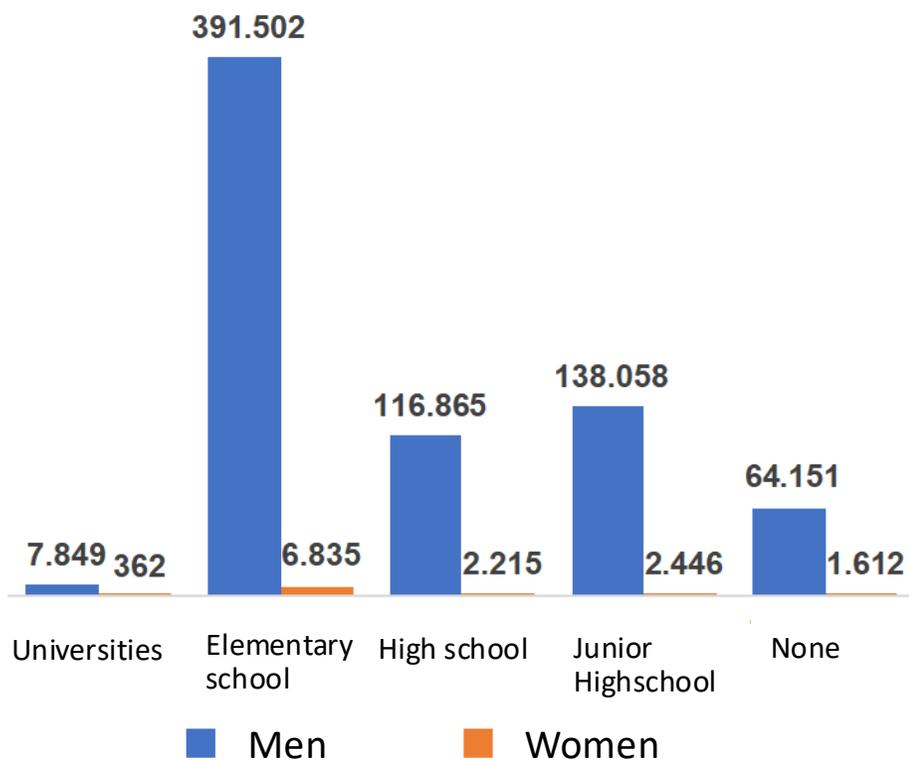
ISSUES:

- Capture fisheries is considered as a tough activity in the ocean. Fishing gears are need extra strength and time availability to fish. Therefore, participation of female labor force in marine capture fisheries is very little.
- Industrialization in fisheries make women as paid employee, not a main fishers. Their income is uncertain.
- Double roles as a fisher and a housewife, may reduce their productivity.
- Social modality limitation, women are unable to participate in certain organization.
- Fisherwomen are rarely involved in decision making process
- Participation of women in aquaculture is quite significant not only in fish farming but also in seaweed,
- Land-based post harvest activities such as grading and processing in micro to small enterprises are commonly involving women.
- In terms of marketing, women is dominant in micro to small scale enterprises.



GENDER IN FISHERIES

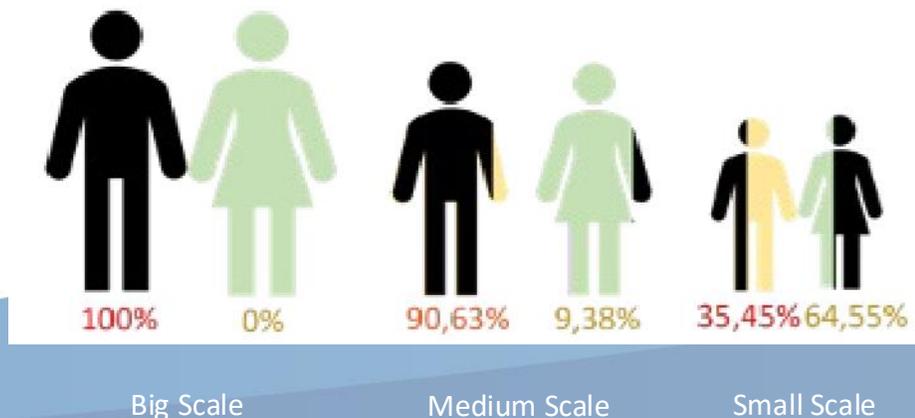
**Fishers based on gender and education level
(registered fishers in KUSUKA)**



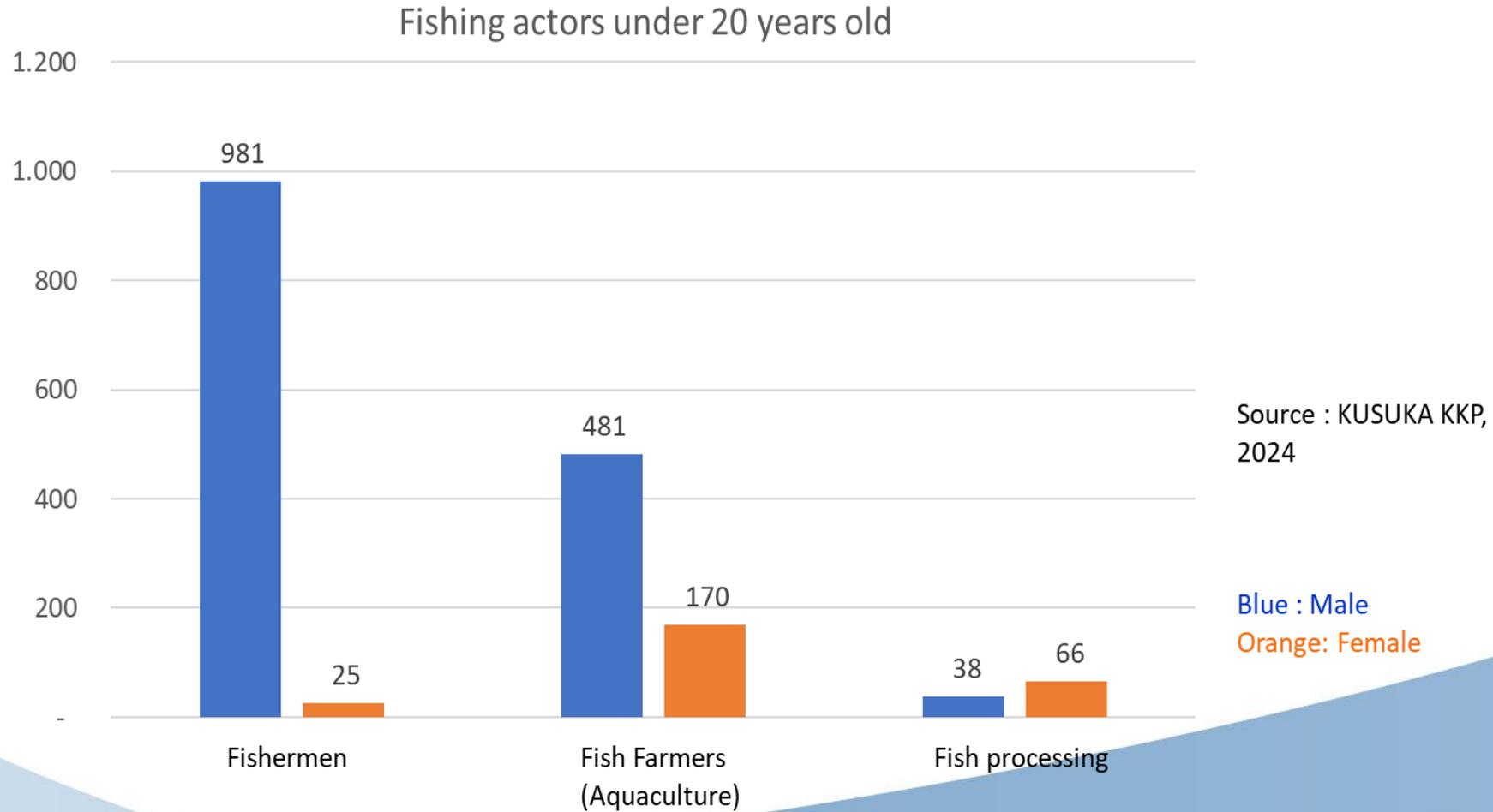
**Fishers based on business scale
(registered fishers in KUSUKA)**



**Trader between ports based on business scale
(registered fishers in KUSUKA)**



YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE PRODUCTION AND POST HARVEST ACTIVITIES



CHALLENGES, BOTTLENECK AND TRADE BARRIERS

CHALLENGES

- Increase efficiency along the supply chain
- Improve cold chain logistics
- Process by-products into higher value

BOTTLENECK

- Micro-small scale production and scattered
- Very high transportation cost in an archipelagic country
- Limited power supply in some remote areas

TRADE BARRIERS

- Increasing number of non tariff measures e.g. more stringent on technical requirements
- False allegation or debatable accusations, such as CVD and dumping cases
- Various private labels
- Negotiation process on CEPA or FTA agreements

LOSS AND WASTE IN THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR

#	ACTORS	RESPONDENT	# PROVINCE	AVERAGE LOSS
1	Fishermen	162	17	7,78%
2	Middlemen	86	16	2,43%
3	Retailer	57	8	6,28%
4	Direct seller in traditional market	130	13	7,28%
5	Fish processor	160	20	0,93%

- Loss in post harvest can be calculated in each stage in order to see the quality of the fish.
- FAO estimates post harvest loss of more than 35% is considered very high, meaning serious problem of the fish quality occurs
- Post harvest loss less than 5% is considered low, meaning no serious problem occurs.



Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Republic of Indonesia

Thank You



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