### IDENTIFICATION

**Scientific Name:**
Lutjanus spp.

**Common Names:**
Snappers nei, Red snappers

**Preferred Names:**
Bambangan, Kakap merah

### STAGE IDENTIFICATION

The main commercial snappers commercially caught are Malabar blood snapper *L. malabaricus* and Crimson snapper *L. erythropterus* (Babadin et al., 2010). They are not separated in catch records so are considered here in a multi-species profile for family Lutjanidae (snappers). There is as yet no consensus as to the stock structure of these species, with studies showing between one and seven stocks of *L. malabaricus* in the region (Blaber et al., 2005; Prisantoso and Arifin, 2014). The profile may undergo re-structuring in the future as new information comes to light. This profile refers to Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea (FAO-WPP-718) assessment unit.

### CATCHERS & REGULATORS

**Management Quality:**
- **Stage:** 4
- **Progress Rating:** B

**FIPs:**
- Indonesia Aru and Arafura demersal fish - longline: Stage 4, Progress Rating B, Type FIP, Evaluation Start Date: 1 May 2012

### RECOMMENDATIONS

**CATCHERS & REGULATORS**

1. Promote traceability to ensure that the origin and status of snapper products are well known and all products are sourced from legal fisheries.
2. Support research to define stock status of Indonesian snapper and improve the availability of accurate data on catches and bycatch.
3. Request that the government improve management and policies encouraging sustainable snapper fisheries and move quickly towards the ecosystem approach to fisheries management for this fishery.

**RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN**

1. Implement a traceability protocol to ensure the origin is well-known and the product was legally harvested by vessels participating in the PT. Ilufa/Intan Seafood Indonesia snapper fishery improvement project. Once the traceability protocol is in place, periodically check the legality and origin of products by checking permits and verifying regions fished during trips, etc. Share the results with the retail/foodservice buyer.
2. You and your supply chain should reach out to fishing companies in Indonesia to join the effort to improve the data reporting through a logbook system that can be used by government to better assess the fish stock.
3. You and your supply chain should reach out to fishery managers in Indonesia and ask that they enforce policies in place to manage the fisheries, and that they develop a clear process to continually evaluate the level of rigor associated with their policy.

### ASSESSMENT

#### Strengths
- The relatively comprehensive information on stock structure, population dynamics, catch records of *L. malabaricus* and *L. erythropterus* collected through the efforts of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and long-term support from the Australian Government through a joint research project between Australia and Indonesia from early 2000 up to now, have provided a basis to develop management plan for the fishing areas of these two species of red snapper.

#### Weaknesses
- Investigation of information on the fisheries management by re-licensing and reducing the number of fishing vessels and enhancing monitoring of harvesting.

Indonesia has developed a road map to develop and implement an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). Since 2010, Indonesia has taken steps to develop indicators for the implementation of an EAFM. By 2014, all fisheries management areas will be managed using an EAFM approach, including red snapper fisheries.

#### Recommendations

- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (KKP-RI)
- Indonesia’s Commission for Stock Assessment 2010 report classifies many of the Aru Sea and Arafura Sea fisheries as fully exploited or over exploited. This report proves that the current fishing levels on the stock is not sustainable. Furthermore recent reports showed that illegal unreported and unregulated fishing is still rampant in the Aru, Arafura and Timor Sea fisheries. Developing a management strategy for red snapper fisheries is likely to be the first step in the context of multi-species and multi-gear demersal fish resources.

#### Scores

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<th>Management Strategy</th>
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**Scored:** < 6

**Not Yet Scored:**

**Stage:** 4, Progress Rating B, Type FIP, Evaluation Start Date: 1 May 2012

**MSC**

For related MSC fisheries.

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**Snappers nei Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea**

*Fishery: Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea* (FAO-WPP-718) Indonesia

**Handlines hand operated**
4. Be active in assuring that the improvement efforts ongoing in Indonesia are getting the encouragement they need to move forward. Always ask your supply chain about the status of the improvement project efforts.