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The new policy to provide broad flexibility to capture lobster seeds is the same as opening up massive exploitation and welcoming the extinction of lobster seeds in Indonesia. The commitment of lobster seed exporters to develop cultivation is very doubtful and is suspected of using partnerships with lobster cultivators as an effort to obtain a lobster seed export license only. This qualitative research leads to a case study of the impact of a new policy regarding the export of lobster seeds on the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. Indonesia, as an archipelagic country, has extraordinary marine resources and has always been the target of fishermen from various countries who are equipped with modern fishing equipment to obtain large-scale catches, while domestic fishermen are still faced with a number of restrictions related to the use of fishing equipment. One of the revised government policies that have caused sharp polemic among stakeholders is the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 12 of 2020 concerning the management of lobsters and crabs in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The government argues that it has compiled a roadmap for lobster cultivation 2020-2024. 3 trillion in 2024. The government's policy to open lobster seed exports and legalize fishing equipment, such as cantrang and the like, is feared to trigger horizontal conflicts between fishermen which are increasingly widespread. So far, conflicts have often occurred with fishermen related to the use of non-environmentally friendly fishing equipment. In the end, conflicts between fishermen are inevitable and there is no resolution among the fishing communities. Price movements of lobsters and lobster seeds are largely determined by developments in demand and supply, both domestically and abroad. However, these new policies often ignore the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. Natural resources are an important source of income in production activities, both in industry and in services. The report of the Roma group in «The Limits to Growth» shows that the world is likely to experience failure because important natural resources are very limited in number, while the level of world consumption continues to increase. This implies that the harvesting of adult lobsters should not be increased and the capture of lobster seeds must be carried out with great care. It is sometimes difficult to draw a clear line between non-renewable and renewable natural resources. However, renewable natural resources are different from non-renewable natural resources. Lobster production must be reduced to an optimal net social benefit point, or at the Q_s production amount, where the tax imposed is exactly the same as the cost of damage to the marine environment incurred by the arad netting vessel produced by the lobster catching company. Meanwhile, the Pigovian Tax is shown by the line t^*t^* where for each unit of environmental damage, the producer has to pay tax to the government in the amount of t^* . If the producer produces more environmental damage than the point W_s , the producer will receive an additional benefit that is smaller than the additional amount of tax he has to pay. This tax on environmental damage provides greater benefits than the direct regulatory system which is accompanied by the imposition of fines, because it does not meet environmental damage standard. If the environmental damage standard is set higher than the W_s volume, the producer will keep producing lobster products that provide a net benefit value lower than the external costs borne by society. If the environmental damage standard is determined to be lower than

the Ws volume, it will be detrimental to the society as a whole. Qualitative data is expressed in the form of sentences and descriptions supported by secondary data obtained from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia. Economically, the policy on lobster seed export seems less profitable, given the very small state revenue. In fact, the export of lobster seeds will only benefit the lobster enlargement business in Vietnam and lobster seed exporters because of the large disparity in the price of lobster seeds at the fishermen level and the export market. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2020 explains that exporters must carry out domestic lobster cultivation activities by involving the community or local cultivators. Samudera Bahari Sukses, PT. Grahafoods Indo Tania Asia Marina. The quota for catching lobster seeds is set at 139,475,000 head per year with an allocation of 70% for cultivation and 30% for export. According to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the formulation of Regulation Number In 2020, the production value of cultivated lobster is targeted to be 303 billion rupiah, and will increase to 1.73 trillion rupiah in 2024. Furthermore, lobster cultivation will be developed with several strategies, including the development of an upstream-downstream supply chain system. Indonesia's lobster exports are mostly focused on China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. In the future, fisheries export requirements will be more stringent in the international market, among others there must be certainty that the lobsters produced do not come from illegal and fraudulent fishing practices traceability of fishery products, implementation of logbooks, and safeguarding of marine resources through conservation of natural resources by reducing the risk of death of marine mammals in fishing activities. The operation of the generator that is used as a backup for PLN electricity is also subject to 5 license requirements, such as generator operating permits, generator set operation feasibility certificates, generator set operator's technical competency certificates, and fuel oil storage permits. Number 12 of 2020 should not be enforced in 2020, because this policy is related to Government Regulation Number 75 of 2015 concerning Types and Tariffs of non-tax state revenues which are no longer relevant now and in the future. Moreover, the results of observations by Komisi Nasional Kajian Sumber Daya Ikan in 2018 show that lobster resources in 11 fisheries management areas are in the red zone and the yellow zone, which means that the capture of adult lobsters cannot be added and the capture of lobster seeds must be carried out with great care. The roadmap for lobster cultivation in Indonesia 2020-2024 looks very optimistic and tends to ignore conditions in the field. For example, this new policy has triggered an increase in the price of lobster seeds at the fishermen level, from an average of IDR 5,000 per head to IDR 12,000 or IDR 13,000 per head, with an increase of 140%. It is estimated that if lobster seeds are taken continuously for export purposes for 3 years, in the fourth year the cultivators will no longer get the seeds when the export of lobster seeds is out of control. In addition, conflicts between fishermen are often unavoidable. In fact, collectors have begun to refuse to buy the lobster yields because they find it difficult to sell them. Exporters prefer exporting lobster seeds to marketing lobster cultivation products. Referring to the results of the SWOT Analysis, a strategy for the management and trading of lobsters can be formulated in an effort to preserve lobster and maintain the welfare of lobster cultivators and fishermen. Strategic steps that can be taken by the central government are to delay the implementation of the new policy, to simplify central and regional licensing, to stop the export of lobster seeds, to reduce the risk of marine mammal mortality, to choose more environmentally friendly lobster fishing gear, and to restructure the partnership pattern so that there is legal certainty for cultivators and fishermen. Market mechanisms tend to ignore costs or burdens borne by third parties as a result of activities carried out by companies. The

information held by the government is often less accurate, especially in the eastern region, than the information held by fishermen, cultivators and fishermen associations, so that the central government is less able to understand the impact of the policies adopted. In fact, policies that were initially thought to have no impact on the environment actually have a very large negative impact on the environment.