Impact of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation on the Sustainability of Lobster in Indonesia

Frillian Wanaputra 130218061 B_ DOI 10.17605/OSF.IO/WR5AN

Indonesia, as an archipelagic region, has unique marine opportunities and has long been a destination for anglers from other countries who are fitted with cutting-edge angling hardware in order to obtain large-scale captures, while domestic anglers face a variety of restrictions. However, the government has attempted to reform 18 controls in the capture fisheries section that are considered to be impeding trade over time, as well as set up 89 specifics for environmentally friendly angling gear to replace cantrang and comparable facilities, through the Service of Marine Undertakings and Fisheries. One of the revised government policies that has sparked heated debate among stakeholders is Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 12 of 2020 concerning the management of lobsters and crabs in the Republic of Indonesia. The legalizing of historically illegal fishing tools, such as shrimp trawls, payang, cantrang, and other trawl-like instruments, is another Ministerial Legislation that has sparked debate. According to the nation, a lobster cultivation roadmap has been established for the years 2020-2024. By 2020, the volume of cultivated lobster production is expected to reach IDR 330 billion, with growth expected to continue.

The policy that allows the export of lobster seeds, according to the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, is in violation of the economic constitution mandated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution paragraphs 3 and 4, with the argument that lobster seeds are an extractive natural resource because they are taken from nature and are usually produced in hatcheries. As a result, the use of lobsters for export must be handled by the state, and the government must be open in order to avoid misunderstandings. The government, on the other hand, continues to focus on enforcing Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12 of 2020, citing the need to assist 13,000 small fishermen who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the previous regulation's implementation. It is feared that the government's policy of allowing lobster seed exports and legalizing fishing equipment such as cantrang and other similar items would lead to horizontal disputes between fishermen, which are becoming more common. Fishermen have often fought in the past about the use of non-environmentally friendly fishing equipment. Crab fishing vessels, for example, are often struck by boats armed with arad nets (cantrang variant), resulting in crab net destruction. At the end of the day, fishing disputes are unavoidable, and there is no way to settle them within the fishing populations.

Similarly, cantrangs and other similar animals are often modified in order to harvest a variety of fish from small to large sizes while causing environmental harm. Many parties say that the government lacks the security of small fishermen, supports investor interests, promotes seafood stock liberalization, and is opaque when it comes to the export of lobster seeds. Lobster and lobster seed prices are primarily influenced by changes in demand and supply, both domestically and internationally. The significant rise in demand on the foreign market would promote the implementation of new policies aimed at improving the health of fishermen and cultivators. However, these current strategies often overlook the lobster's long-term viability in Indonesia. As a result, the Roma Community urges all members to be mindful of and able to look ahead in both time and space.

Natural resources are a major source of revenue in the industrial and service sectors. Marine resources that belong to the public always have a tendency to be overexploited. They often even take shortcuts to get big catches by using cantrang or modern equipment. Given the limited state income, the program on lobster seed export seems to be less profitable economically. The legalization of lobster seed export, on the other hand, has the potential to cause huge lobster seed exploitation, endangering the ecosystem's equilibrium. Because of the significant price difference between the price of lobster seeds at the fishermen's level and the price of lobster seeds on the export market, the export of lobster seeds would only favor the lobster enlargement industry in Vietnam and lobster seed exporters. Actors in the shrimp farming industry worry about the complexity of company licensing legislation.

There are currently 21 licenses that shrimp farmers must obtain. The Regional Regulation, which specifies that cultivation ponds, including houses, and the fee are measured per square meter, is one of the permits that many cultivators worry about. Generator operating permits, generator set operation feasibility certificates, generator set operator's technical competency certificates, and fuel oil storage permits are all required for the operation of the generator used as a backup for PLN electricity. There are also rumors that the corporation only uses the relationship to apply for lobster seed export licenses, and that the cultivators are only used as a means and supplement to get a lobster seed export license. The vast number of firms applying for licenses with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries shows a wide disparity in export rates in an attempt to entice wealthy individuals to gain the full trade quota, endangering the survival of Indonesian lobsters.

References: