TUGAS INDIVIDU PEREKONOMIAN INDONESIA
“SUSTAINBILITY OF LOBSTER IN INDONESIA”

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SUSTAINBILITY OF LOBSTER IN INDONESIA

This quality research leads to a case study of the impact of a new policy regarding the export of lobster seed on the sustainability of lobster in Indonesia. 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 So far, conflicts have often occurred with fishermen related to the use of nonenvironmentally friendly fishing equipment. For example, crab fishing boats are often hit by boats equipped with arad nets (cantrang variant), resulting in the loss of crab nets. In the end, conflicts between fishermen are inevitable and there is no resolution among the fishing communities.

Several renewable natural resources have suffered a lot of damage and pollution. In addition, environmental capacity is also increasingly limited, for example lobster resources in 11 fisheries management areas in Indonesia are in the red zone and the yellow zone. 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. Renewable natural resources can naturally be re-created in line with the speed of exploitation by human, as long as the exploitation does not reach the point of extinction, but this will not happen to non-renewable natural resources

On the other hand, the legalization of lobster seed export has the potential to trigger massive exploitation of lobster seeds which will ultimately threaten the balance of the ecosystem. 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. Meanwhile, the government considers that the export of lobster seeds is carried out for the benefit of fishermen who live from catching lobster seeds and for generating lobster cultivation.

Destination	Fourth Quarter of 2019	
	Living (head)	Non-living (head)
China	1,276,785	36,207
Timor Leste	-	20
Hong Kong	260,209	25
Japan	-	-
South Korea	346	6
Malaysia	6,201	3,056
Singapore	26,456	2,311
Taiwan	752,450	6,865
Thailand	4,725	-
USA	-	-
Vietnam	166	-
Total	2,327,338	48,489

Source: Marine and Fisheries Ministry, 2020

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Indonesia's lobster exports are mostly focused on China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. Some of the factors that cause Indonesia's lobster exports to be unable to compete in the international market are logistical problems, lack of market control, and difficulty in obtaining lobster seeds to be cultivated or raised. 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. In this regard, Indonesia has implemented certification of fish catches, raceability 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 acts.

Year	Release Estimates 2%/Kg	Kg Release Estimates 2%/head	Hole of floating net cage (3x3 m)	Need for seeds (head)	Productio (ton)
2020	137,700	20,655	9,175	9,835,700	1,377
2021	239,600	35,940	5,575	17,114,300	2,396
2022	420,500	63,075	150,180	30,035,700	4,205
2023	496,500	74,475	177,325	35,464,300	4,965
2024	722,000	108,300	257,850	51,571,500	7,220

Referring to the description above, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation 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. the results of observations by Komisi Nasional Kajian Sumber Daya Ikan (the National Commission for the Study of Fish Resources) 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%. The increase has also occurred in the price of pearl lobster seeds from an average of IDR 15,000 or IDR 20,000 to IDR 33,000 or IDR 35,000 per head (Survey, July 20, 2020). 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. The unclear partnership has put lobster cultivators in a pinch in the midst of lobster yields that are not absorbed by the market, and eventually prices decrease sharply. 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.

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