“Regulation Number 12 of 2020 Must Be Abolished”

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Indonesia's status as an archipelago has been established since the Djuanda Declaration in 1957 and strengthened by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Indonesia has about 17,500 islands, along 81,000 km of coastline. About 62% of Indonesia's territory is sea and water, this is confirmed from the KKP data, the land area is 1.91 million km², while the water area reaches 6.32 million km². So it's something to be proud of when Indonesia has the potential for large-scale marine resource wealth and the potential to export fishery products, including lobster seeds. Former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti said that according to President Joko Widodo's direction, the KKP will continue to strive to increase the production and export of Indonesian fishery products. To make it happen, law enforcement against Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing must be encouraged. 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. The exporters have succeeded in carrying out lobster cultivation activities and are always following the availability of stocks in nature (Tayibnapis, Wuryaningsih, & Gora, 2020). Although the economic side says it will benefit many parties, actually Susi Pudjiastuti strongly rejects this new rule of the Edhy Prabowo era. 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 (Tayibnapis, Wuryaningsih, & Gora, 2020). Another impact from the export of lobster seeds apart from destroying the balance of the lobster ecosystem, also has the potential to harm small fishermen. Fishermen must have certainty regarding transparent prices so that policies don't tend to unilaterally benefit exporters.

In this regard, it is hoped that a balance will be achieved between the sustainable potential (MSY) of fishery resources and their utilization so that the sustainability of fisheries

resources can be guaranteed and the realization of public awareness in order to limit the capture of sea anemones so that the preservation of the population in nature can be maintained (Kudsiah, Umar, Deliama, & Rifa'i, 2017). In fact, it is better if Indonesia cultivates its own lobsters rather than opening the tap of exploitation solely for the benefit of the economic drivers. It will also be a big question for Indonesia after exporting the lobster seeds to other countries, can Indonesia maintain the balance of the lobster seed ecosystem? Also (Tayibnapis, Wuryaningsih, & Gora, 2020) said that economically, the policy on lobster seed export seems less profitable, given the very small state revenue. 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. Lobster seed exporters for cultivation development are also highly doubtful and are suspected of using partnerships with lobster cultivators as an effort to obtain export permits only for lobster seeds. After obtaining permission, the exporter's file allegedly violated the partnership agreement. Therefore it is necessary to evaluate, considering that business actors are not ready with the supporting facilities and infrastructure to implement them planting (Kudsiah, Umar, Deliama, & Rifa'i, 2017). So the regulation number 12 of 2020 should be abolished because other countries aren't cruel to decide to export lobster seeds for long-term reasons, both on the grounds that the country's marine wealth in the future.

Bibliography

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