**The Impact of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number
12 of 2020 on the Sustainability of Lobster in Indonesia**

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Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has extraordinary marine resources and targets fishermen from various countries who are equipped with large-scale fishing equipment, and domestic fishermen are still faced with a number of fishing gear uses. However, the government of the Ministry of Fisheries is trying to revise what can hinder the business world by preparing environmentally friendly fishing gear. The government revises the policy of Marine and Fisheries material Regulation Number 12 of 2020 concerning lobster and crab managers in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and also revises fishing gear used from used including shrimp trawl, paying, cantrang and the government has compiled a lobster cultivation roadmap for the year 2020-2024.

According to the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, the policy that allows lobster seeds is not in accordance with the mandate of the economic constitution as regulated in Article 3 and paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution with the argument that lobster seeds are an extractive of natural resources because they are taken from nature, and are usually produced from farmers. The use of lobster for export must be managed by the state and the government must not cause confusion. However, the government continues to insist on Maritime and Fisheries Regulation No. 12/2020 by arguing that it helps 13 who have lost their livelihoods due to the issuance of the previous regulation.

The government's policy of opening lobster seed exports and legalizing Cantrang fishing gear and the like is feared to trigger widespread horizontal conflict between fishermen. So far, conflicts often occur with fishermen regarding the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear. For example, crab fishing boats are often equipped with arad nets (cantrang variant), resulting in inevitable loss of the nets to fishermen and no resolution among fishing communities. And the like is often modified in such a way as to be able to extract a large variety of sizes and damage

the environment. Many parties argue that it is necessary for small fishermen to side with the interests of investors to encourage transparent use liberalization related to the export of lobster seeds.

Price movements for lobsters and lobster seeds are largely determined by developments and supplies, both domestically and abroad. The large increase in demand has prompted the issuance of new policies in the context of fishermen's welfare. Economically, the lobster seed export policy appears to be less profitable. 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. The export of lobster seeds will only benefit the lobster enlargement business in exporters of Vietnam because of the large disparity in the price of lobster seeds at the fishermen and market levels. Meanwhile, the government assesses that the export of lobster seeds is carried out to finance fishermen who live from catching lobster seeds and to produce cultivation.

According to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the formulation of Regulation No.12 of 2020 has gone through a long process by absorbing the aspirations of many parties carried out by a team of experts, including a comparative study to Australia. The legalization of export of lobster seeds will benefit all parties: fishermen and seed cultivators will provide income to the country, lobster smuggling will decrease, and thousands of lobster seed fishermen will be successful. In 2020, the production value of cultured lobsters is targeted at IDR, and will increase to 1.73 trillion IDR in 2024. Furthermore, with several strategies, including the development of the upstream-downstream supply chain system Indonesia's lobster exports are mostly focused on China, Taiwan, Hong Kong. . Some of the factors that cause Indonesian lobster exports to be unable to compete in the market are logistical problems, lack of market control, and difficulty obtaining cultivated or bred fish. In the future, the requirements for fisheries export in this world market include ensuring

that the lobsters produced do not come from fraudulent fishing practices. In this regard, Indonesia has the traceability of fishery products, implementation of logbooks, and safeguarding resources through conservation of natural resources by reducing the risk of mortality for mammals.

Referring to the results of the SWOT analysis, a lobster trade and management strategy can be formulated as an effort to preserve lobsters and maintain the welfare of fishermen. Strategic steps that can be taken by the central government are the implementation of new policies, simplification of central and regional licensing, to reduce the risk of death of marine mammals, choosing lobsters with more fishing gear, and structuring partnership patterns so that there is legal certainty for fishermen culture. In fact, the new policy led to inefficiencies in allocations indicating a failure in government intervention. In other words, the efficiency achieved through market mechanisms has been hampered by the intervention of the central and regional governments. Whereas the market is always considered a force that will make the factors in production activities efficient, the fact is that the market will fail to function if there are externalities in the economy so that it cannot reach it.

With the promulgation of the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number proven to have a negative impact on the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. This regulation more profitable for investors than fishermen / lobster cultivators so that it still complicates the position of the cultivators. The new policy should not be immediately implemented without paying attention to the ability of fishermen and cultivators, given the many licensing problems that are very burdensome for cultivators. In fact, there are indications that even partnerships are only used by companies to meet large export requirements, only used as a tool and complement to obtain export licenses for company seeds that apply for permits to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, showing the difference in selling prices

as an effort to attract wealth hunters to obtain further threatening the survival of lobsters. in Indonesia.