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Pemikiran Ekonomi & Bisnis

Kp. B

Which Occurs as a Result of The Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Concerning The Sustainability of Lobster in Indonesia Number 12 of the Year 2020

Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia. This Thousand Island Country also ranks 15 in the list of the largest countries in the world. Apart from having a large area, Indonesia is also known as a maritime country. This is because most of Indonesia's territory consists of water. Where Indonesia has a very large marine area, geographically surrounded by waters and seas, has many islands, most of the population works as fishermen and has large natural and marine resources.

As a maritime country, Indonesia has advantages in excellence. The vast territorial waters make this country filled with abundant marine natural resources. Starting from fish, shrimp, and many more. Not only that, Indonesia also has great maritime tourism potential. Small islands and territorial waters in Indonesia are able to attract tourists to visit. This brings benefits to the country's economy.

However, over time, the government, through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, has attempted to revise 18 regulations in the capture fisheries sector which are considered hampering the business world and prepared 89 specifications for fishing equipment that are considered environmentally friendly to replace cantrang and the similar equipment (Ahmad Zafrullah Tayibnapis, Lucia E. Wuryaningsih, Radita Gora, 2020).

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries stated that the regulation issued by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries related to lobsters is in the context of fostering a national lobster cultivation ethos. to revive the fishermen's business from Sabang to Merauke, which had died, and he also wants to foster an ethos of lobster cultivation. The Minister of Marine Affairs and

Fisheries said that the export of clear lobster seeds has a number of benefits for fishermen and state revenue in terms of taxes.

Minister of Marine Affairs and issued regulation No. 12 of 2020 Concerning The Management Of Lobster (*Panulirus* spp.), Crab (*Scylla* spp.), And Rajungan (*Portunus* spp.) In The Region Of The Republic Of Indonesia. This arrangement makes fishermen who catch seeds that receive economic value, cultivators receive economic value, entrepreneurs who export also benefit, and the state also gets income.

However, according to the chairman of the Indonesian Fishermen's Front, with this regulation fishermen can catch lobster seeds again and the basic selling price is regulated. The concept in the regulation balances environmental conservation and the economy of lobster seed exploitation itself. not merely exploiting the lobster seed export economy itself. So it must be a balance between saving the environment and re-stocking.

In the new regulation, there are three concepts, namely the concept of export, restocking, and cultivation. This can be done by fishermen and coastal communities and companies. enforce a quota system for the export of lobster seeds to the company. There are at least eight requirements that must be met by an exporting company, among them, the company must obtain a recommendation from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Director General of Cultivation, the company must make a cultivation plan proposal, and have a list of fishermen in collaboration with fishermen organizations or associations.

Export quotas also relate to the restocking system. for example, company A or B gets one million quota for lobster seed export, so that company must release 1-2% of young, black lobster seeds the size of cigarette butts. The company must also cultivate about 2% of young seeds. After 90% survival right, he must be restocking or releasing the lobster seeds into the sea or the wild.

With the issuance of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12 of 2020, it is proven to have a negative impact on the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. This regulation is more profitable for investors than fishermen or lobster cultivators so that the scarcity of lobster seeds complicates the cultivators. Where a large number of companies applying for permits to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries show the high difference in

selling prices as an effort to attract wealth hunters to get the maximum trade quota that will threaten the survival of lobsters in Indonesia (Ahmad Zafrullah Tayibnapis, Lucia E. Wuryaningsih, Radita Gora, 2020).

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