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Impact of Lobster Policy in Indonesia

Indonesia has ample marine resources but domestic fishermen are still faced with several restrictions. Therefore, the government has revised 18 regulations in the field of fisheries and prepared 89 specifications for fishing gear that are more environmentally friendly. Several regulations have created conflicts, such as Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2020 concerning Management of Lobster and Crab in the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and ratification of fishing gear. The revision of this regulation is also deemed incompatible with the mandate of the economic constitution as stipulated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution paragraph 3 and paragraph 4, which is that the use of lobsters for export must be managed by the state and the government must be transparent. However, the government thinks that this regulation is used to help 13,000 small fishermen. It is feared that conflicts between fishermen will occur if the government legalizes fishing gear, such as cantrangs, because many fishing boats have been hit by boats equipped with arad nets. Therefore, many think that the government ignores the protection of small fishermen and is more in favor of the interests of investors.

The price of lobster is influenced by demand and supply. If market demand is high, the government will issue a new policy but this policy ignores the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. The Rome group report says that the world may fail because of limited resources while the level of world consumption continues to rise. Natural resources are divided into two, namely renewable natural resources that can be naturally renewed and non-renewable natural resources that can be increased through new discoveries. Currently, the capacity for fish management is getting smaller and many renewable resources are experiencing damage and exploitation. Lobster production must be reduced to the point of optimal net social benefit and a tax imposed equal to the cost of marine damage. In order not to receive smaller additional benefits, producers must

reduce the amount of environmental damage. Taxes on environmental damage provide a greater benefit than direct regulatory systems.

The lobster seed export policy is actually not very profitable for state revenue. In addition, it has the potential to trigger the exploitation of lobster seeds and ultimately threatens the balance of the ecosystem. Meanwhile, the beneficiary is the lobster enlargement business in Vietnam. In the new government policy, it has been stated that exporters are required to cultivate lobsters. There are 30 companies that have received recommendations to export lobster seeds. Every year there is a quota of catching lobster seeds, namely as much as 139,475,000 heads. In addition, exporters are obliged to give up 2% of their harvest. The government is of the opinion that the lobster seed export policy can benefit all parties, including fishermen. It is planned that lobster cultivation will be developed using a supply chain system development strategy. Lack of market control, logistical problems, and difficulty in obtaining lobster seeds are the causes of Indonesia's lobster exports to be unable to compete with other countries. Meanwhile, the export requirements in the future will be more stringent, such as there must be certainty that the lobsters produced do not come from illegal fishing practices. Therefore, the government has made a fish catch certification plan by tracking fishery products, applying logbooks, and others.

Many government regulations make it difficult for lobster production to compete due to inefficiency, which makes it difficult for exporters, such as shrimp farmers, who must fulfill 21 permits. However, Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2020 cannot be enforced in 2020 because it has a negative impact on the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. Although it is seen that in 2020-2024 lobster cultivation in Indonesia looks optimistic, the policy has triggered an increase in the price of lobster seeds. This price increase is unnatural so that it makes lobster cultivators helpless. If lobster seeds continue to be taken for the next 3 years, then in the fourth year the cultivators will not be able to get lobster seeds. Not only that, lobster cultivators are getting worse because the farmers cannot afford to buy expensive seeds and collectors have begun to refuse to buy lobsters because they are difficult to sell. As a result, exporters prefer to market lobster seeds so that the partnership becomes unclear and the price drops sharply.

Based on the SWOT results, such as strength, namely the number of fishermen and lobster cultivators, the weakness of high operational costs, the opportunity for advances in lobster fishing

gear technology, and large-scale exploitation of lobster seed threads, the government should take several strategic steps, such as delaying new policies, simplifying licensing. , stopping the export of lobster seeds, arranging partnerships, and choosing greener fishing gear, developing an upstream-downstream supply chain system. The market will fail to carry out its function if there are externalities so that it cannot achieve maximum social welfare. The inaccurate information received by the government causes the government not to understand the impact of the policy. So it can be concluded that the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 12 of 2020 has proven to have a negative impact and is more pro-investors. The high difference in selling prices in an effort to attract wealth hunters to get a trade quota is indicated by the number of companies that have applied for permits to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.