REVIEW JURNAL

**SUSTAINABILITY CONDITIONS FOR LOBSTER IN INDONESIA AFTER
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND
FISHERIES REGULATION NUMBER 12 OF 2020**

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Indonesia is an archipelago with a very large sea area. This has become a distinctive feature for Indonesia which has been widely known to foreign countries. One of the things that is interesting about an archipelago with a very large sea area, of course, lies in its vast marine resources. Not infrequently, this reason is excellent among fishermen from various countries who have modern fishing equipment to be able to catch fish on a large scale.

Of course this reason is a problem in itself for domestic fishermen. This is because the technology developed in Indonesia is not as intense as abroad. In line with this, the fishing gear owned by domestic fishermen has not been able to match the modern fishing gear owned by fishermen from various countries.

Considering these reasons, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has attempted to revise 18 regulations in the capture fisheries sector which are considered to be an obstacle to the business world. In addition, the Indonesian government has also prepared 89 fishing gear specifications which are considered capable of replacing cantrang fishing gear and similar equipment, and are environmentally friendly.

One form of regulatory revision in the capture fisheries sector is Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2020 which discusses the management of lobsters and crabs within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The revision of this regulation had caused sharp polemics among office holders, as well as raised concerns regarding the ratification of previously banned fishing gears. It is feared that this could lead to horizontal conflicts between fishermen, which if they could increase and spread widely. This is because conflicts often occur between fishermen due to collisions of fishing gear carried by boats with arad nets (cantrang-like fishing gear) with ordinary fishermen using ordinary tools. This can cause losses for the fishermen, such as the loss of crab nets and similar problems. In line with this problem, the cantrang that has been permitted through government regulations can be modified in such a way that it can catch various types of fish ranging from small to adult sizes and is environmentally damaging.

Seeing this problem, the government is considered to be ignoring small fishermen and siding with the interests of investors. It is not uncommon for those who think that the

government's steps only encourage liberalization of fish resource use and are not transparent. In fact, the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia once explained that the government's move was not in accordance with the mandate of the economic constitution as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution Article 33 paragraph 3 and 4 relating to the argument that lobster seeds are a natural resource, generally produced through a hatchery process.

Basically, the government's argument to continue implementing regulations in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12 of 2020 is to help 13,000 small fishermen who have lost their livelihoods due to previous regulations. However, this is inversely proportional to the viewpoint of economic facts. The lobster seed export policy which is so small for income is deemed less profitable. In addition, the fact that the legalization of lobster seed exports has triggered massive movements of various parties which have resulted in the exploitation of lobster seeds and the threat to the balance of the ecosystem. In fact, the export of lobster seeds turns out to only raise the lobster business in Vietnam and export of lobster seeds. Of course this does not actually benefit fishermen, but worsens the condition of the fishermen because they have to live depending on the results of catching fish every day.

Based on Tayibnapis analysis (2020) in his research entitled "The Impact of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 12 of 2020 on the Sustainability of Lobster in Indonesia", Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2020 may not be enforced in 2020, because the policy is related to Government Regulation Number 75 of 2015 concerning Types and Rates of Non-Tax State Revenue which are considered more relevant if implemented in the future. Related to this, the many existing regulations restrict domestic lobster cultivators from being able to compete on a broader market scale, namely the international market. In accordance with this, Tayibnapis also quoted the results of observations by the National Fish Resources Assessment Commission in 2018 which stated that lobster resources in fisheries management areas have settled in the red zone and the yellow zone, which means that adult lobsters can no longer be caught and preservation must be carried out. lobster seeds.

It seems that the roadmap for lobster cultivation in Indonesia for the 2020-2024 period that has been prepared by the government tends to ignore field conditions. For example, lobster seeds at the fishermen level have increased by about 140% from the average fair price of Rp. 5,000 to Rp. 13,000. This price has exceeded the lowest benchmark price for lobster seeds stipulated by Decree No. 53 / KEP-DJPT / 2020 stated by Dina & Hasanah (2020), which is IDR 5,000 to IDR 10,000 per head. This complicates the condition of lobster cultivators because they can no longer afford lobster seeds. In fact, lobster collectors are no longer interested in buying lobster seeds from farmers to sell them on the national market. Exporters among them also prefer to sell cultured lobster products abroad. It is estimated that by 2024, lobster cultivators will be in a "very poor" position to buy lobster seeds. This causes lobster cultivators to be trapped among the

harvested lobsters that are not accommodated by the market and results in a sharp decline in the price sector.

Kekuatan (S)	Kelemahan (W)
1. Jumlah nelayan dan pembudidaya lobster	1. Biaya operasional tinggi (kurang efisien)
2. Jumlah perusahaan pengekspor lobster	2. Konflik antar nelayan
3. Nelayan diijinkan menangkap lobster di laut menggunakan <i>cantrang</i>	3. Kelangkaan benih lobster yang bening
Peluang (O)	Benang (T)
1. Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Peraturan Nomor 12 Tahun 2020	1. Kemitraan semu
2. Peningkatan permintaan lobster di China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapura, Malaysia, Thailand	2. Sumber daya lobster di 11 perikanan kawasan pengelolaan masih berada di zona merah dan zona kuning
3. Kemajuan teknologi alat tangkap lobster	3. Eksploitasi benih lobster secara besar-besaran

SWOT Analysis Table

Source: Tayibnapis, 2020

Referring to the SWOT analysis table, the government can formulate a lobster trade and management strategy into an effort to preserve lobsters and improve the welfare of fishermen and lobster cultivators. The best step that can be taken by the government is to postpone the implementation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12 of 2020 which is a factor in the inefficiency of production factors. Through this Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the market is very likely to experience failure in carrying out its function as a force in the allocation of production factors. Of course, this will decrease the probability of increasing the maximum social welfare for many parties.

Through the postponement of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.12 of 2020, the government can consider economic management strategies for lobsters, namely developing upstream-downstream supply chains, reviewing and revising all regulations related to lobster cultivation and trade, and preventing and avoiding fishing practices. illegal fish. In addition, the government can strengthen and develop the lobster sector in Indonesia by conserving lobsters in the red and yellow zones.

Through this explanation, it can be concluded that Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2020 has a negative effect on the sustainability of lobsters in Indonesia. The negative effects that arise consist of the emergence of turmoil in power holders, the trapping of lobster cultivators on the disadvantageous side, the more dominant profits of investors, and causing the scarcity of lobster seeds in the future. The government should consider filed condition and all the possibilities that occur before implementing a new policy.

Based on the government's negligence, this failure can be considered as a failure of government intervention. Therefore, delaying the implementation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation is the best way to restore the position and welfare of domestic lobster cultivators and fishermen, while reconsidering the economic management strategy for lobsters.

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