State revenue of the fishery sector after the prohibition policy on illegal unreported and unregulated fishing

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Abstract. This study aims to explain the increase of non-tax state revenue (PNBP- Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak) after the enactment of Regulation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries Affairs Number 56/PERMEN-KP/2014 concerning Temporary Termination (moratorium) licensing of fishing fish business in fisheries management areas of the Republic of Indonesia or concerning illegal fishing in Indonesia. The state revenue in question is either tax or other non-tax receipts. The research method used is legal research, using statutory approach or review policy regulations related to illegal fishing in Indonesia. The results showed that since the enactment of the illegal fishing policy in Indonesia, state revenues have increased significantly from year to year. Increased both tax sector and Non-Tax State Revenue. In 2017, PNBP from the Fisheries sector amounted to Rp 491.18 billion, an increase compared to the previous year which was only IDR 362 billion and in 2015 only IDR 77 billion. State revenue has increased significantly because of the policy of prohibiting illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing policy in Indonesia.

1. Introduction
The fisheries sector policy in Indonesia has experienced drastic changes in the last five years. Changes in various strategic management sectors, ranging from planning, implementation and supervision [1,2]. These changes have resulted in a significant increase in the opinion of the fisheries sector in Indonesia, which in turn increases the country's income in the fisheries sector. The fisheries sector policy includes illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Indonesia. One of the implications of this policy is the increase in fisheries production as illustrated in Figure 1.
Based on Figure 1, Indonesia is the second country in Asia to have significant fishery products. This indicates that this great potential must be managed properly so that it can be utilized optimally by the Government of Indonesia. The Indonesian government has then targeted state revenues from the fisheries sector to increase for the coming year. In general, the overall policy has resulted in a significant increase in state finances [3]. Traditional fishermen get protection [4] and aquatic ecosystems are preserved. As the widest coastline country and fishery potential, the Indonesian government issues several policies in the form of ‘beschikkingen’ (decision), ‘regelingen’ (regulation) or ‘beleidsregel’ (rules of wisdom). Some of these policies are delivered; first, the Government of Indonesia issues Regulation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries Number 56/PERMEN-KP/2014 concerning Temporary Termination (moratorium) of Licensing of Capture Fisheries Business in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia. Secondly, Regulation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries Number 57/Permen-KP/2014 which is a revision of Number 30/Men/2012 concerning capture fisheries business in Indonesia. Third, Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 58/Permen/KP/2014 concerning discipline of civil servants of the state in the CTF environment. Fourth, Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 1 of 2015 concerning Restrictions on the capture of lobster, crabs and crabs. Fifth, the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs No. 2 of 2015 concerning Prohibition of the Use of Trawls and Seine Nets in the Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia.

As a result of the existence of these five policies, the country's income in the fisheries sector has been significant in the last five years. Non-tax state revenue in fisheries resources rose from Rp 214.44 billion in 2014 to Rp 490.23 billion in 2017, up 129 percent or the highest in the last five years [5]. Therefore, based on the description, the articles on "state revenue of the fishery sector after the prohibition policy on illegal unreported and unregulated fishing" will discuss further related to the increase in state revenue as a result of the reform of the fisheries sector policy. Particularly policies related to the prohibition of illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Indonesia.

2. Research Methods
The research method used in this research is a normative legal research [6,7]. Legal research methods follow the mechanism adopted by most types of legal research. Which emphasizes the reference of legislation. The use of data comes from primary data and secondary data as a result of previous research, which is then analyzed using synthesis analysis [8]. This article only focuses on state financial income in the fisheries sector in the State of Indonesia alone. Not on state financial income in other countries.
3. Result and Discussion

In the research results and discussion section will outline two main points in order to unravel and explain the State Revenue of the Fishery Sector After the Policy Prohibition on Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

3.1. The policy of illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Indonesia

Food and agriculture organization (FAO) has placed and formulated Illegal Fishing actions into the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). These provisions pay attention to the sustainability aspects of the ecosystem and fisheries resources contained therein. In addition there are also economic aspects that are of concern in the act of Illegal Fishing [9]. According to Nikijuluw, Illegal Fishing actions have the influence of cost-benefit paralysis (economic paralysis due to criminal acts) which is considered big. This is very difficult to know the economic magnitude accurately [10].

According to Gianni and Simpson, one of the most important data and information is the fact that illegal fishing actions are managed and carried out with a high level of confidential corporate structure and complex business networks that intentionally close the reality that occurs [11]. Same with Illegal Fishing actions that occur in other regions and countries in the world, Indonesia does not have certain data and figures regarding Illegal Fishing that occur in its waters. However, some researchers and institutions in Indonesia have estimated the value of the loss of Illegal Fishing actions that occur based on assumptions and findings in the field. Until 2002 the value of state losses due to Illegal Fishing reached US $ 1,362 billion per year [12].

In general, Illegal Fishing actions that occur in Indonesian waters include: a. Fishing without permission; b. Fishing using fake permits; c. Fishing using illegal fishing gear; and d. Catching fish with species (species) that do not comply with permits. This Illegal Fishing activity has provided significant losses to the Indonesian government. State financial income in the fisheries sector is not significant compared to the income of other sectors, such as the mining sector and the forestry sector. Therefore, carrying out illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Indonesia activities must be given real repressive measures such as those carried out so far. The act of drowning, destroying and burning the illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) vessels in Indonesia is justified by law, because these acts are categorized as categorizing criminal acts in Indonesia.

3.2. Increased State Revenue of the Fisheries Sector

The growth of the export value of marine and fishery products is one of the government’s main concerns in this regard the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP). Based on BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Indonesia-Badan Pusat Statistik)data processed by the Directorate General of Strengthening Maritime and Fishery Product Competitiveness (DG PDSKP), in the period January - November 2016-2017, the value of fishery product exports rose 8.12% from USD3.78 billion in 2016 to USD4.09 billion in 2017 [13]. The CTF will continue to strive to increase the production and export of Indonesian fishery products. To make it happen, law enforcement in the fight against Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing must still be increased. The increase is quite significant as shown in Figure 2 below.
Looking at image 2 data, the trade balance experienced a growth of 7.42% from USD3.403 billion in 2016 to USD 3.655 billion in 2017. Indonesia's fisheries trade balance in the period of 5 years from 2012-2016 increased by 2.31% per year. This figure is higher compared to competing countries such as China (+0.60%), Vietnam (-21.39%), Philippines (-6.75%), and Thailand (-15.14%) in the same period. In the period January-November 2016-2017 various marine and fisheries commodities experienced an increase in export value, among them shrimp rose 0.53%, tuna skipjack tuna (TTC) rose 18.57%, rajungan & crab (RK) rose 29.46%, octopus cuttlefish (CSG) rose 16.54%, and seaweed (RL) rose 23.35%, while other commodities rose 3.61%. During the same period, the export value of marine and fisheries products to the main destination countries also showed an increase. The value of exports to the United States rose 12.82%, Japan rose 8.31%, ASEAN rose 3.42%, China rose 11.28%, the European Union rose 9.38%, and others fell 1.76%. This increase in production value also influences the increase in tax revenue from the fisheries sector. "Net tax revenue from the fisheries sector increased from Rp734 billion in 2014, to Rp1,082 trillion in 2017 or an increase of 47.41%. PNBP (red-non-tax state revenue) fisheries resources rose from Rp.214.44 billion in 2014 to Rp.449.23 billion in 2017, up 129% or the highest in the last 5 years.

Increased fisheries production can also increase domestic fish consumption as a performance indicator and an important part of food security, especially as a source of protein [14]. Domestic consumption increased without a significant increase in import volume. The trend of Indonesian fish import volume from January-November 2012-2017 increased by 1.61%. Meanwhile, fish consumption per year from 2012 increased from 33.89 kg per capita per year to 43.94 kg per capita in 2016 or an increase of 29.65%. When multiplied by the Indonesian population of 259.37 million people, assuming an average fish price of USD1 per kg, the value created from the domestic fish market is USD9.37 billion. The increase is quite significant as shown in Figure 3 below.
Figure 3. Trends in Growth in Indonesia's Export Value Increases Higher Than Some Competing Countries for the 2012-2016 Period

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries noted that the increase in the value of fish production in 2017 contributed greatly to non-tax state revenues (PNBP). PNBP in the fisheries sector in 2017 is also the highest increase in the last five years. "PNBP of fishery resources rose from Rp 214.44 billion in 2014 to Rp 490.23 billion in 2017, up 129 percent or the highest in five years. Finally, increased production of fisheries and marine products is also reflected in the growth of export value in 2017. The value of fishery products exports rose 8.12 percent, from 3.78 billion US dollars in January-November 2016 to 4.09 billion US dollars in January-November 2017.

The number of marine and fisheries commodities also experienced an increase in export value. The commodity in question is shrimp by 0.53 percent, tuna skipjack tuna by 18.57 percent, crab and crab 29.46 percent, octopus squid 16.54 percent, and seaweed up 23.35 percent. While other commodities outside the above category rose 3.61 percent. For the same period, the export value of marine and fisheries products to the main destination countries also showed an increase. The value of exports to the United States rose 12.82 percent, to Japan rose 8.31 percent, to ASEAN countries rose 3.42 percent, to China rose 11.28 percent, to the European Union rose 9.38 percent, while to the country others fell 1.76 percent.

4. Conclusion
Based on the whole description and discussion, it can be concluded that The Fishery Sector After The Prohibition Policy On Illegal Unreported And Unregulated Fishing, it can be concluded that since the enactment of the illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing policy in Indonesia, state revenues have increased significantly in the last four years. Increased both tax sector and Non-Tax State Revenue. In 2017 PNBP from the Fisheries sector amounted to Rp. 491.18 billion, an increase compared to the previous year which was only IDR 362 billion and in 2015 only IDR 77 billion. State revenue has increased significantly because of the policy of prohibiting illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing policy in Indonesia.
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