


Sustainability Of Fishermen's Economy Post-Implementation Of Government Regulation No. 85 Of 2021 On Types And Tariffs On Non-Tax Acceptance Types

Panji hendrarso¹, Rudianto², Ryska Hadianti³, Jumanah⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Pascasarjana STIA Banten, Pandeglang, Banten–Indonesia

ArticleInfo	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Economic Sustainability, Fisherman, Government regulations, Types and Rates, Non-Tax Revenue	This research aims to discuss the impact and implications of Government Regulation Number 85 of 2021 on the economic sustainability of fishermen in Indonesia by regulating the sustainable management of fish resources. The issue focuses on discussing how this regulation affects the economic sustainability of fishermen, including its impact on income, welfare and The survival of fishermen. In order to approach this problem, references are used. Data was collected through descriptive research with a qualitative approach, namely a form of research that aims to provide a general overview of various types of data collected from the field objectively. This study concludes that regarding the size of the PNBP increase rate for fishermen of around 5-10 percent, we can analyze the contents of the regulations, their impact on fishermen and fisheries entrepreneurs, as well as responses and recommendations related to these regulations and so that these regulations can have an impact on economic progress and the welfare of the actors. business in the fisheries sector by looking at fish prices in very different regions. From the results of this study, the author concludes that the burdensome regulations are regarding the size of the PNBP increase rate for fishermen of around 5-10 percent. Apart from that, the existence of this PP is considered a policy that does not involve the public, in this case fishermen and fisheries business actors. For this reason, fishermen and fisheries business actors demand legal certainty and freedom of business that does not burden them.
Thisisanopenaccessarticle under theCC BY-NClicense 	Corresponding Author: Panji hendrarso Pascasarjana STIA Banten, Pandeglang, Banten–Indonesia panjihendrarso@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest island country in the world, with about 17,000 small and large islands. With a total length of approximately 87 kilometers that stretches the world's second longest coastline, Indonesia's sea area is twice the size of its land. With an extensive Egyptian coastline. Indonesia was supposed to be a very rich and prosperous country because of the great potential that exists at sea. (Muawanah et al., 2020). The Indonesian coastal and oceanic region is famous for its richness and diversity of natural resources, both recoverable resources, such as mangrove forest ecosystems, coral reef ecosystem and fishing as well as non-recoverable sources, like oil and natural gas or other minerals, and

environmental services such as marine tourism, transportation services and so on. Geographically, coastal communities or fishermen are communities that live, grow and thrive in coastal areas, i.e. a transitional area between land and sea. (Meutia & Rizal, 2022). Sociologically, they have different social characteristics from other societies, due to the different characteristics of the resources they possess. The economic well-being of coastal peoples is heavily dependent on the resources of both fishing caught in the sea and cultivation, to which access to this day is still open access, so the environmental conditions of the coastal and marine areas determine the sustainability of their socio-economic conditions (Jumanah, 2020), Speaking of the fishing community almost the issue that is always emerging is the marginalized, poor and the targets of exploitation of the rulers both economically and politically. The poverty that has always been a trade mark for fishermen in some ways can be justified by some facts such as poor settlement conditions, low income and education levels, their vulnerability to shocking social, political, and economic changes, and their inertia to the intervention of the financiers, and the rulers coming. Besides, their poverty is also caused by the damage to coastal ecosystems that seriously affects the depletion of fisheries resources.(Syatori, 2014). Fishermen are those who live on the coast, and their livelihoods are for the first time in the natural resources of the sea: fish, shrimp, sea grass, shellfish, coral reefs, and all that is in the sea. (Rosni, 2017). The fishing community has a special character that distinguishes it from other fishing communities identical to poverty, the large number of children in families and the low level of education. (Imron, 2003).

Government No. 85 of 2021 on the Types and Tariffs of State Non-tax Acceptance Applicable to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries considers that in order to implement the provisions of article 4 paragraph (3) of article 7 paragraph (3), article 8 paragraph(3), article 10 paragraph (2) and article 12 paragraph (2) of the Act No. 9 of 2018 on State non-taxes acceptance, it is necessary to regulate the types and tariffs on the types of State non -tax acquired that apply to the ministry of maritime and fisheries. (Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 85 Tahun 2021, 2021). Secretary General KIARA (People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice) said that the rise of government regulations has been criticized and rejected by various parties, especially small and traditional fishermen. "PP No. 85 of 2021 introduced articles and sentences that would hurt and harm small fishers and would have a major impact on the economy of small fishing pre-production GNP tariff (before sailing / sailing) of 5% to fisherman whose size of the vessel starts from 5 gross tons (GT). That means, traditional and / or small-scale fishing who use vessels starting from 5 GT and size above will be burdened and have to pay a pre-fishing GDP levy, of 5% is very hurtful, unbiased and unfair for small fishers because fisherme must already pay this type of GNPs at the beginning of sailing even though the catch output of fishing is not necessarily maximum in each sailing. While PNBP must be paid in the beginning before sailing based on the calculation of the maximum productivity of the vessel, 3. on the annex of this PP also applied the demand of fishing enterprises for permission of placement of new calls and / or extension charged costs of Rs. 2 million per unit per year PP also shows that the current spirit of the government is very far away and is not in favour of small

fishermen. With the adoption of PP No. 85 in 2021, the living burden of small and traditional fishermen is increasingly exacerbated (Wwww.kiara.or.id, 2023).

Government Regulation No.85 in 2021 was passed on 19 August 2021 and entered into force 30 days later. This rule is a derivative of the Law No. 11/2020 on Creation of Works and is a simplification of the previous policy PP 75/2015. Where again there are 4,936 tariffs to 1,671 tariffs. In PP 85/2021 types and tariffs on the type of PNBPN are categorized into 18 types of BNPB consisting of one utilization of SDA fishing and 17 types of PBNP services managed by 7 units Eselon I, namely DJPT, DJPB, DJPRL, DJPDSPKP, DJPSDKP, BRSDM and BKIPM. In accordance with PP 85/21 trust, there is a change in the formula of procurement of PBBP Outcome of Fishing (PHP) originally only pre-production withdrawal increased with post-production withdrawing and withdraws with the contract system. Then there are changes in the setting of Fish Fishing Price (HPI) re-established by the Ministry of Commerce to be set by the CPP. The rules of PBP withdrawal in PP 85/21, there is imposition of tariffs up to Rp 0 (noliah rupiah) or 0% (zero percent) with certain requirements and considerations in the Regulations of the Minister of Defence and Processing. This PP is very good because the previous one had no uncertainty of the quota value. Actually, it's only the deduction value that can be below estimates or above estimates. For example, fishermen pay GNP while not getting the appropriate catch (Wwww.kiara.or.id, 2023) From the discussion above that aims to investigate the impact of the implementation of Government Regulation No. 85 of 2021 on the sustainability of the fishing economy in Indonesia. A deep understanding of changing production patterns, access to resources, and market involvement were the focus of this research.

Concepts and Theories

Terminologically, the term "policy" is used to refer to the behaviour of an actor (an official, a group, or a government agency) or a number of actors in a particular field of activity. According to Eulau and Prewitt in Agustino (2017:16) stated that:

"Public policy is a fixed decision characterized by the consistency and repetition of the behaviour of those who make and those who comply with it."

Within the scope of a country there are a number of rules that regulate the patterns of coexistence of human beings living in that country, the common life is governed by rules that apply to all and bind all, that is the rule that is simply called public policy. According to Frederich quoted by Agustino in his book Public Policy (2017:16) which states that public policy is as follows:

"A series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment by showing difficulties and possible suggestions of wisdom in order to a particular goal".

According to Thomas R. Dye in Agustinino (2022:14) that public policies are:

"The work done by the government (which is intended to solve problems, increase human resources, stop acts of terrorism, etc.) and the work produced something (what difference it makes)".

According to the Indonesian Great Dictionary, implementation means implementation or implementation. The word implementation is usually associated with an activity carried

out in order to a specific goal. Implementation is also often referred to as a process of a network of activities that will be pursued after a plan and discretion established consisting of decision-making. Implementation refers to the practical application of the activities that have been agreed by various stakeholders on the basis of law or joint agreement. It involves the coordination of various organizations, actors, procedures, and techniques to the desired policy results. Implementation is an essential activity of the entire planning process of a regulation or policy. According to Huntington in Mulyadai (2015:24),

"The most important difference between a country and another country lies not in its form or ideology, but in the level of the country's ability to carry out government. The level of that ability can be seen in the ability of a politburo, cabinet or president."

According to Udoji in mulyadi (2015:46),

"the implementation of policy is something important, even much more important than the action of policy. Politics will only be a dream or a good plan, which is kept in archives if it cannot be implemented.

Hamdi (2014:97) thinks that "the implementation or implementation of a policy is linked to the purposes of achieving the objectives of establishing a particular policy".

Definition of the implementation policy according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Agustino (2014:139) is:

"Actions taken either by individuals or officials or governmental or private groups aimed at the achievement of the goals outlined in the decision of wisdom".

The definition of Implementation according to Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier in Agustino (2014:139) is:

"The implementation of basic judgment, usually in the form of a law, but can also be in the shape of important executive orders or decisions or decisions of the judiciary. Typically, the decision identifies the problem to be addressed, specifically specifies the goal or objectives to be achieved, and the various ways to structure or regulate the implementation process. Moreover, policy implemation is a very important stage in the overall policy structure, because through policy procedures as a whole the level of success or failure to a goal can be influenced.

According to Soenarko in Syahida, (2014:12), "public policy is a decision taken by a government official, for the benefit of the people, where the interests of this people is an integral whole of a crystallized mixture of opinions, desires and demands of people According to Anderson in Agustino (2022:145) defines that; "Administration of the law in which various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to put adopted policies into effect in an effort to policy or program goals".

Grindle in Agustino (2017:129) also gives an insight into implementation by saying that generally, the task of implementation is: "Forming a linkage that makes it easier for policy objectives to be realized as the impact of an activity. Therefore, the implementation task covers its formation (apolicy delivery system), in which certain means in the fund planning are run with the hope of reaching the desired goals". Meanwhile, according to Barrett in Agustino (2022:146) defines that: "Implementation of policy is running the content or content of policy into an application secured by the policy itself."

According to Mazmanian & Sabatier in Agustino (2022:146) defines policy implementation as:

"The enforcement of decisions is usually in the form of a law, but it can also be a form of orders or important executive decisions or even a decision of the judiciary. Usually, the decision identifies the problems to be addressed, specifically states the objectives to be achieved, and the ways to regulate the implementation process.

Meanwhile, according to Lester & Stewart Jr. in Agustino (2022:146) defines that:

"in terms of output, or the extent to which prorammatic goals are supported, such as the level of expenditures committed to a program or the number of violations issued for failure to comply with the implementation directive".

Meanwhile, the success of a policy implementation can be measured or seen from the process and the achievement of the output, i.e. whether or not the Grindle objective is achieved. It is not far different from what Jr. stated in Agustino (2022:146) that: "The measurement of the success of a policy implementation can be seen from its process by questioning whether the program implementation is in line with what has been determined, i.e. looking at the action program of individual projects and secondly whether the goal of the program has been achieved".

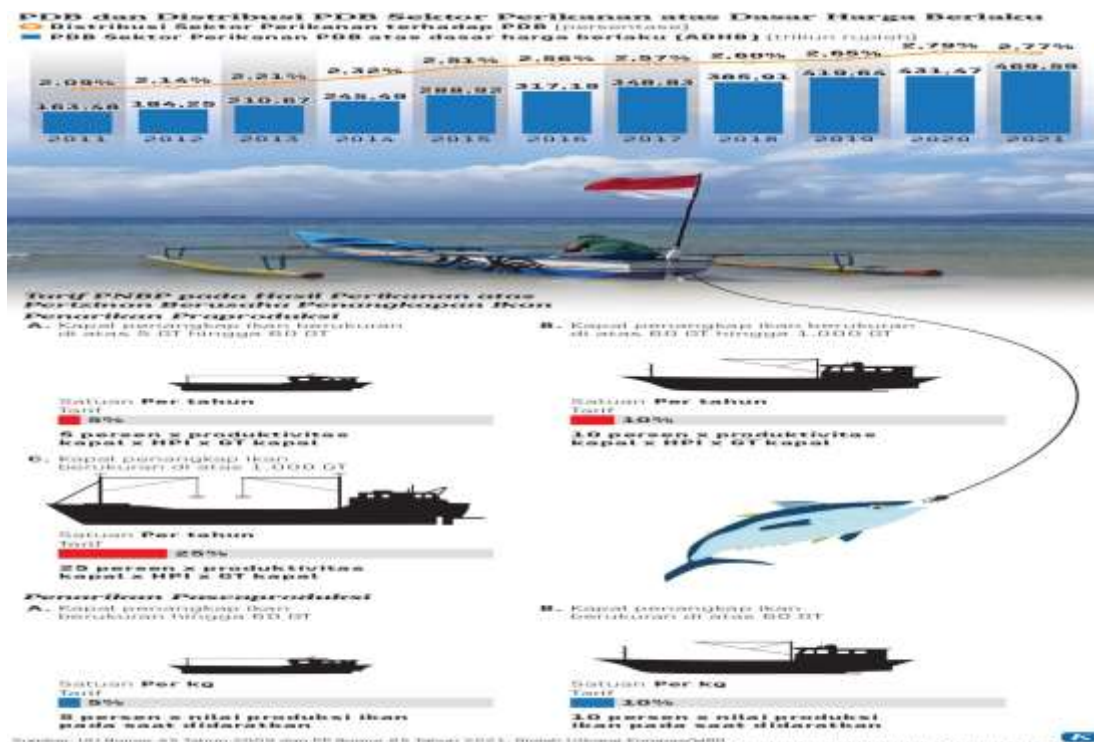
Based on some of the above descriptions, it can be seen that implementation of a public policy is the execution of the content or content of a policy into an application mandated by the policy itself, forming a linkage that makes it easier for policy objectives to be realized as the impact of an activity. Therefore, implementation tasks involve an apolitical delivery system, in which certain means in the fund plan are executed with the hope of reaching the desired goals, in terms of output, or to what extent the prospective objectives are supported, such as the rate of expenditure allocated to a program or the number of violations committed as a result of failure to comply with implementation instructions. Then policy implementation relates to three things, namely: (i) the existence of a purpose or a goal, (ii) the presence of an activity or, and (iii) a result. But this isn't enough. This is because implementation is a dynamic process, in which the policy maker performs an activity or activity so that in the end it will obtain a result that matches the objectives or objectives of the policy itself..

METHOD

This study uses a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach (Matthew B. Miles, Michael Huberman, 2014) which is a form of research that aims to give an overview of a wide range of data collected from the field objectively, while the research is based on observations and interviews, which is research aimed at collecting as many variables as possible related to the role of blood government in the prosperity of fishing society.

RESULTS AND DISCOURSE

Along with changing economic dynamics and government policy, the navigation of fishing industry in Indonesia has undergone significant transformation. In 2021, the Government of Indonesia implemented Government Regulation No. 85 as part of an effort to improve the sustainability of the fishing economy. The regulation is designed to support the well-being of fishermen, improve access to marine resources, and stimulate the growth of the fisheries sector. Impact and Implications of Government Regulation No. 85 know 2021 on types and rates of Non-tax State Admissions (GNP) in the fisheries sector The increase in tariffs in the PP is detrimental to fishermen, because there are tariff differences and unreasonable increases in levies. It's even estimated to be the cause of the fishermen turning their professions into cross-country narcotics agents over the sea. GT (Gross Tonnage) ships smaller and smaller are also charged, i.e. ships with size 5-60 GT at a rate of 5 percent. They don't see the reality in society. The high HPI will increase the GDP of the fisheries sector, especially in connection with the Fish Patokan Prices that are still using the Permendag No.13/2011 on the Fishing Patokan Price (HPI) will but will burden fishermen and fishing entrepreneurs. (Cakaplah.com, n.d.). It can be seen on the illustration as follows::



Source: Media Online, 2024

Fishermen have had many difficulties and expressed their aspirations that they do not agree with the type of pre-production allowance based on the assumption of maximum catch yield, while in reality fishermen are faced with many issues such as weather factors, and others so that they are potentially suffering large losses and the government should re-examine the calculation of this GDP tariff index because of the potential heavy burden on

national fishing enterprises and the detrimental impact on small fishers, at present the resources of fishing should be directed to enhance the well-being of fishers and marine fishing communities. As for the points that are critical to KIARA against PP No. 85 2021 as follows (Www.kiara.or.id, 2023): First this PP will levy a pre-production GNP tariff (before sailing/departure) of 5% to fishermen whose vessel size starts from 5 gross tons (GT). That means, traditional fisherman and/or small-scale fishing who use vessels starting from 5 GT and size above will be burdened and will have to pay the pre-fishing GNPs levy. "Therefore, the state should target this levy to fishing players on a large scale, who use boats above 10 GT. Fishermen who use ships below 10 GT, are exempt from levying.

Both pre-production GNP tariff claims of 5% are very overwhelming, unbiased and unfair for small-scale fishermen because fisherman has already had to pay this type of GNPs in the beginning before sailing. While the catch of fishermen is not necessarily maximum in every sailing. The fact that it happens in the fields, fishermen often come home without maximum results, even home without catch. While the PNBP must be paid in advance before sailing based on the calculation of the ship's maximum productivity.

The third in the annex to the PP also applies a fishing undertaking charge for new calls placement permits and/or renewals charged at a cost of Rs. 2 million per unit per year.(Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 85 Tahun 2021, 2021). In the practice of fishing, small and traditional fishermen traditionally use bands to make fish houses. It's a practice that's been done traditionally and downstream. Thus, the author concludes that the impact and implications of Government Regulation No. 85 of 2021 on the sustainability of the fishing economy in Indonesia may include an analysis of complaints submitted by fishermen and fishing entrepreneurs, as well as efforts that can be made to remedy such negative impacts. It can be seen on the illustration image as follows:



Source: Media Online, 2024

The role of the local government in empowering the community is divided into four roles: the first is the role of government as a regulator, namely, preparing directions for balancing the maintenance of development (publishing regulations in order to improve the effectiveness and order of administrative development). Secondly, the government as a dynamizer is mobilizing multi-party participation when stagnation occurs in the development process. (mendorong dan memelihara dinamika pembangunan daerah). As a dynamizer, the government plays a role by providing intensive and effective guidance and guidance to the community. Guidance and guidance are essential inining dynamics. The government, through a team of officers or certain bodies, provides guidance and training to the community.

Thirdly, the government as a facilitator is creating conditions conducive to the implementation of development. (menjambatani kepentingan berbagai pihak dalam mengoptimalkan pembangunan daerah). A government facilitator is trying to implement empowerment in society to create or facilitate an orderly, comfortable and secure atmosphere, including facilitating the availability of means and means of development such as support and funding or financing. Fourthly, the government as a catalyst is the government positioned as an agent that accelerates the development of regional and state potential which can then become the social capital for building participation. There have been government efforts in empowering the fishing community even though the benefits and results have not been maximized. As for the fishing community empowerment program carried out by the government like that.

In this case, the government, especially the Fisheries Department, justifies the fact that the government is aware of the ineffectiveness of empowerment in the training and construction programmes because there are some obstacles so that the programmes are not implemented.

Based on the expression of the document, the authors' literature study concludes that with the entry into force of Government regulation No. 85 of 2021 on State acceptance of non-tax does not affect the income of fishermen. Fishermen's own income may be influenced by other factors described above. Implementation of government regulation no. 85 of 2021 on the acceptance of state non-tax not affecting fishermen's own income is still not well implemented due to the opposition of the fisherman, especially the shipowner, because with the existence of such regulation eight adversely affects the owner of ships and also the fisher on the high tariff.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study the author concludes that the appalling rule is about the size of the tariff increase of GNP to fishermen about 5-10 percent. In addition, the existence of such a PP is considered to be a policy that does not involve the public, in this case fishermen and fishing entrepreneurs. For this, fishermen and fishing entrepreneurs demand legal certainty and freedom of effort that does not burden them. For instance, since the existence of such an oppressive policy, many ships have ceased to operate, even as much as 60 percent of fishermen have stopped sailing, and at the time of the regulation the PP was

drawn up without involving and engaging fisherman and fishing entrepreneurs, thus indicated to benefit external parties and to benefit large, and the government approved PP 85 Year 2021 suddenly and not in accordance with the spirit of the Law No. 45 Year 2009 on Fisheries

REFERENCES

- Agustino, Leo. 2018. Basics of Public Policy. Bandung: Alfabet.
- Agustinos, leo. 2022. Basics Of Public Policy (Edition 2nd Revision). Bandung: Alfabeta Cakaplah.com.(n.d.).
- Impact of Government Regulation No. 85 of 2021, Indonesian fishermen threatened to become drug agents. (2003). Poverty in Fishermen's Society. Journal of Society and Culture, 5(1), 63–82.
- Government Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia No. 85 Year 2021, Pub. L. No. (2021).
- Jumanah. (2020). Cost and Benefit Policy Analysis of Labour Creation Act. Niagara Scientific Journal, 12(2), 1689–1699.
- Matthew B. Miles, Michael Huberman, J. S. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis. Sage Publications. <http://www.ghbook.ir/index.php?>
- name Meutia, R., & Rizal, S. (2022). Impact of Maritime Tourism Development on Public Income in Two
- Bakongan Islands East, South Aceh District. Scientific Journal of Economic and Business Bases, 1(2), 59–78. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jibes.v1i2.1682>
- Muawanah, U., Kurniasari, N., Soejarwo, P. A., & Yuliaty, C. (2020). Role, Stakeholder Interest and Policy Support in the Development of A Marine Cultural Tourism in Malaumkarta, Sorong Regency.
- Rosni, R. (2017). Analysis of the Welfare Level of Fishermen's Society in Dahari Village. Geography Journal, 9(1), 53. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jg.v9i1.6038>
- Syatori, A. (2014). Political Ecology of Coastal Societies (Sociological Analysis of Social-Economic and Religious Life of Fishermen of Citemu Cirebon Village). Journal Holistic, 15(2), 241.
- Www.kiara.or.id. (2023). KIARA Criticises Government Regulation No. 85 Year 2021, Very Harmful, Damaging and Impartial to Small Fishermen. Wwww.Kiara.or.Id.