SUMMARY

YAYUK SUKARSIH. Impact of Moratorium and Transhipment Policy on Tuna Fishery Business in Bitung, North Sulawesi. Supervised by NIMMI ZULBAINARNI and SITI JAHROH.

Fishery is one of the priority sectors that contributes to national development. One of the commodities that contributes to the fishery business is tuna, which is a high-economical fish species and a foreign exchange-producing commodity. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing issues and stock degradation in the framework of sustainable development had pushed the government to issue moratorium and transshipment policies. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 56/PERMENKP/2014 regulates the moratorium on capture fisheries business licenses in the Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia for fishing vessels whose development is carried out abroad (ex-foreign). While the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 57/PERMEN-KP/2014 regulates the prohibition of landing catch fish from fishing vessels through transshipment. The decline in the volume of fisheries production and exports starting in 2014 was allegedly due to the impact of the policy. One of the affected areas is Bitung City which is the center of tuna fishery business from production, management to marketing/distribution in the eastern region of Indonesia. Therefore, this study aims to (1) analyze the moratorium and transshipment policies (2) identify business actors affected by the moratorium and transshipment policies in Bitung City, (3) analyze the impact of economic and social moratorium and transshipment policies both directly and indirectly, and (4) suggest managerial recommendations for the tuna fishery business.

The study was conducted in Bitung City, North Sulawesi Province from June to August 2018. The data used in the study were obtained by observation and depth interviews using questionnaires. The technique of determining respondents was done by purposive sampling which included government agencies, associations, academics and fishery business actors. Policy documents were analyzed by content analysis, primary data and secondary policy impacts collected were tabulated and discussed descriptively. Economic valuation of the impact of policies was analyzed by the Extended Cost Benefit Analysis (ECBA) method.

The results of this study are as follows. Firstly, in general, the moratorium and transshipment policies have not seen the biological conditions of the catch and there is no comprehensive study regarding the status of fisheries resources. The obstacle faced at the time of policy implementation in Bitung City was the absence of socialization of the policies to the business actors. Secondly, there are business actors affected by the moratorium and transshipment policies that were implemented starting November 2014. Valuation of the impact of policy was carried out on nine business actor, including ship owners, crew members, fishing business employees, fish processing units (FPU), FPU employees, fish auction sites, fish suppliers, traditional fish processors and land transport entrepreneurs.

Thirdly, The values of the economic impact (loss profit) on tuna fishery business were Rp. 1.35 trillion per year. While the values of the social impact (loss of a job) on tuna fishery business were Rp. 1.28 trillion per year which caused
17,972 people losing their jobs. So the total values of the economic and social impact of the moratorium and transshipment policy on tuna fishery business was Rp. 1.35 trillion per year. This value certainly has an impact on the economy in city of Bitung. The moratorium and transshipment policies should consider the conditions in the field to be on the right targets, provide economic and socio-economic benefits in the long term and support the fishery business.

Keywords: cost benefit analysis, economic and social impacts, transhipment, moratorium, tuna, economic valuation