

Policy Implementation of Permen-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishing Gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify the implementation, identify the responses of fishermen and related stakeholders, analyze the problems, and recommend strategic solutions that will be offered to the central government regarding the capture fisheries business of small pelagic purse seine fishermen at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang after the issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021. The informants of this research are small pelagic purse seine fishermen and related stakeholders at the PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Pangkalpinang City. The method used is descriptive qualitative. Data collection by direct observation and interviews. Data were analyzed by qualitative analysis and SWOT analysis. The results showed that the policy implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 on small pelagic purse seine fishing gear has not gone well. The impact of the separation of authority has resulted in instability in the economy and social life of fishermen and related stakeholders. Fishermen become afraid to fish > 12 nautical miles because they will definitely be prosecuted/arrested by fisheries supervisory officers. With all the consequences if the policy is not reviewed by the central government, in the future it is likely that many small pelagic purse seine vessels at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang will experience bankruptcy.

I. Introduction

The Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (PERMEN-KP) RI Number 18 of 2021,¹ a national policy, reflects the Indonesian government's focus on balancing the maximum utilization of fisheries resources in a body of water, enhancing procedures for eliminating illegal fishing, and maintaining environmental sustainability. The Central Government, through the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, has the authority to manage fishing vessels measuring > 30 GT and fishing in areas > 12 nautical miles, while the Provincial Government manages vessels up to 30 GT. In other words, the Center's jurisdiction extends beyond 12 nautical miles, and fishing vessels larger than 30 GT are prohibited from fishing in this area.

The Coastal Fishing Port (PPP) Muara Sungai Baturusa in Pangkalpinang City serves as the focal point for managing the fishing industry on Bangka Island. It is the hub for upstream capture fisheries activities, including fishing vessel bases, fishing operations, and the local, regional, and international processing and marketing of captured fisheries commodities. These activities are carried out continuously and measurably by retailers and fish consumers in Pangkalpinang, regionally, and internationally. The number of fishermen in Pangkalpinang City stands at 1,814, with a total of 819 vessels, a production volume of 1,180 tons, and a capture fisheries production value of Rp. 1,689,481,672. Notably, small pelagic purse seine fishermen are among the highest contributors to the capture fisheries production in Pangkalpinang City.²

Small pelagic purse seine fishing boats based at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, numbering around 52 vessels of 15-30 GT, typically fish beyond 12 nautical miles. This is due to the absence of quality and ideal-sized target fish within 12 nautical miles in Bangka Belitung waters, which are relatively shallow and sloping. The bathymetry data from the RZWP3K document shows that coastal waters around Bangka Island have depths of less than 10 meters in areas like Tanjung Berikat, Tukak, Sadai, Sungailiat, Arungdalam, and Koba, and less than 20 meters from Tanjung Punai to Tempilang coast. These shallow waters are unsuitable for the small pelagic purse seine nets, which require depths of 30-40 meters.³

Another problem is the degradation of coastal and marine resources in Bangka

¹ Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, "Peraturan Menteri Kelautan Dan Perikanan Nomor 18 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penempatan Alat Penangkapan Ikan Dan Alat Bantu Penangkapan Ikan Di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia Dan Laut Lepas Serta Penataan Andon Penangkapan Ikan" (2021).

² Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, "Kelautan Dan Perikanan Dalam Angka Bangka Belitung 2021" (Pangkalpinang, 2021).

³ Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.

Belitung waters due to tin mining activities. The amount of production of small pelagic purse seine fishermen always decreases every year, especially in the city of Pangkalpinang. Tin mining activities occur in almost all coastal and marine areas of Bangka Island waters. Tin mining activities in coastal and marine areas have caused a decline in fisheries production, leading to a reduction in fishermen's income. This is because the mud from tin sand mining waste in the sea damages coral reefs, resulting in a decrease in fish catches. The declining fish catch and shrinking income is what causes small pelagic purse seine fishermen based at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City to fish in areas > 12 nautical miles to get more fish.

With the issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021,⁴ small pelagic purse seine fishermen in Pangkalpinang City are experiencing new problems. They are accustomed to fishing in regions exceeding 12 nautical miles without any limitations. However, this policy forces them to switch licenses to the central government. The consequences include license revocation by the governor, expensive VMS installation, landing fish at ports designated by the central government, payment of PNPB 5% of the catch, and a one-year catch quota restriction. This creates inconvenience and additional costs for small pelagic purse seine fishermen.

Small pelagic purse seine fishermen based at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, face significant burdens due to the challenges in Bangka Belitung waters. These fishermen often do not achieve maximum catches on each trip and still have to pay a 5% PNPB fee, increasing their financial strain. The obligation to install and activate the expensive Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) transmitter adds to their costs. Prior to the issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021, provincial permit fishing vessels could fish beyond 12 nautical miles without the additional burdens of paying PAD upon landing fish or installing VMS transmitters, which were only required for vessels over 30 GT. These changes have increased operational costs and financial pressure on the fishermen.

Small pelagic purse seine has a positive impact on the economy of fishermen in Pangkalpinang City. However, the impact of the separation of authority after the issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 greatly affects the economic and social stability of small pelagic purse seine fishermen. Small pelagic purse seine fishermen, based in PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, fear that fishing in the > 12 nautical mile area could lead to prosecution or arrest by fisheries supervisory officers, potentially disrupting their economic stability and

⁴ Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 18 Tahun 2021 tentang Penempatan Alat Penangkapan Ikan Dan Alat Bantu Penangkapan Ikan Di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia Dan Laut Lepas Serta Penataan Andon Penangkapan Ikan.

social life.

The issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 significantly impacts small pelagic purse seine fishermen at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, and indirectly affects related stakeholders such as ship owners, financiers, fish retailers, and processors. These fishermen face increased operational costs due to VMS fees and PNBP payments, necessitating higher fish prices to generate profits. This price increase cascades to stakeholders, making it difficult for them to resell fish to consumers. Retail fish traders experience a shortage of buyers and frequent unsold fresh fish sales, with observed declines in fish sales up to 30%, drastically reducing turnover. Despite high costs and minimal profit margins, fish retailers must continue sales as it is their primary livelihood. Similarly, fish processing businesses are forced to raise prices for their processed fish.⁵

The implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 has significant socio-economic implications for small pelagic purse seine fishermen based at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, as well as related stakeholders and local governments. This regulation requires fishermen to transfer their permits to the central authority to fish beyond 12 nautical miles, which shifts the payment of fees from local to central authorities, thereby reducing Local Original Revenue (PAD). Previously, local governments collected fees for business licenses (SIUP) and fishing permits (SIPI), contributing to PAD, but this revenue stream is now diminished. The costs associated with SIUP and SIPI, while not substantial, still provided some income to the local government. For instance, SIUP costs Rp.100,000 per permit, and SIPI costs Rp.41,650 per GT per year for small pelagic purse seine fishing gear.⁶ The regulation's impact extends beyond financial burdens; it also restricts fishermen's ability to fish freely, potentially confining them within their own country's waters.

Local governments and stakeholders are advocating for a review and revision of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 to allow provincially permitted vessels to fish beyond 12 nautical miles without needing to transfer permits to the central authority. This would help maintain local revenue streams and address the unique challenges faced by regional fishermen. A collaborative approach between the central and local governments could lead to more efficient and sustainable fisheries management, minimizing socio-economic impacts and improving the

⁵ Sela Agustika, "Pedagang Ikan Akui Pembeli Sepi, Harga Timah Dan Sawit Turun Diduga Jadi Penyebab Daya Beli Menurun," *BangkaPos*, 2022, <https://bangka.tribunnews.com/2022/08/08/pedagang-ikan-akui-pembeli-sepi-harga-timah-dan-sawit-turun-diduga-jadi-penyebab-daya-beli-menurun>.

⁶ Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Perizinan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, "Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Nomor 2 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Peraturan Daerah Prov. Kep. Bangka Belitung Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 Tentang Retribusi Perizinan Tertentu" (Pangkalpinang, 2023).

welfare of small pelagic purse seine fishermen and associated business actors in Pangkalpinang City.

According to Lister⁷, implementation refers to the process of evaluating the success and satisfaction of a programmed policy, which ultimately leads to a specific outcome or realization. According to Horn⁸, an individual or an official in a group, whether government or private, executes an implementation as a step or action with the goal of fulfilling a policy's directions. When implementing a policy, if an unexpected event arises, such as a policy that doesn't align with the problems and conditions in the field or doesn't align with a previously established policy, the policy implementation officer should be granted discretion. This allows them to make necessary adjustments to address these unexpected conditions while maintaining the core principles of the policy.⁹

Effective policy implementation requires competent human resources and reliable organizational strength. The goal of policy implementation is to ensure the accuracy and suitability of the policies formulated to address the problems at hand, as well as the accuracy of the institutions with the authority to address these problems.¹⁰

Ranto & Hendrik¹¹ reveals that while the implementation of the PERMEN-KP has gone well, the majority of purse seine fishermen in Sibolga VAT reject it because the issued specifications do not align with their preferences. If the government complies with the wishes of fishermen as a whole, it may have a positive socio-economic impact, but it could also lead to overfishing, which could negatively impact future generations of children and grandchildren. In this study, fishermen's responses primarily focus on changes in the specifications for the use of purse seines and fishing aids, specifically the allowance of lights, in contrast to the previous PERMEN-KP.

Ranto & Hendrik¹² and this study share a similarity in that they both analyze the implementation of PERMEN-KP RI in relation to purse seine fishing gear. However, the difference lies in the use of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 in this study, compared to PERMEN-KP RI Number 71 of 2016 in the previous study.

⁷ Taufik & Isril (2013)

⁸ (cited in Tahir, 2014)

⁹ Nurmayana Siregar, "Menentukan Model Implementasi Kebijakan Dalam Menganalisis Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Kepemimpinan Administrator (PKA)," *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial* 1, no. 7 (2022): 713–722.

¹⁰ Elih Yuliah, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pendidikan," *Jurnal At-Tadbir: Media Hukum Dan Pendidikan* 30, no. 2 (2020): 129–53, <https://doi.org/10.52030/attadbir.v30i2.58>.

¹¹ Ranto & Hendrik (2021)

¹² Ranto & Hendrik (2021)

Novita¹³ study reveals that the implementation of PERMEN-KP has both positive and negative effects. Positively, it helps regulate fish catches by eligible fishermen and contributes to preserving fisheries resources, particularly in West Sumatra Province (WPP 572), which has the largest boat trawl fishing gear in Indonesia. However, the regulation has also led to a significant decrease in the income and welfare of West Sumatra fishermen. Nationally, it sparked protests and demonstrations by fishermen, including those in West Sumatra, potentially threatening national security. The fishermen's response in West Sumatra focuses on modifying mesh specifications for boat bagan fishing gear and regulating the maximum allowed lamp strength for fishing aids.

The similarity with the research conducted by Novita¹⁴ is that they both analyze the impact of the implementation of PERMEN-KP RI related to fishing lines and gear. However, this study employs PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021, whereas the previous study utilized PERMEN-KP RI Number 71 of 2016. Another difference is the fishing gear studied. Novita¹⁵ focused their research on boat bagan fishing gear, whereas this study concentrates on small pelagic purse seine fishing gear. Furthermore, the location and focus of the research differ.

Fadelan¹⁶ research reveals that while the implementation of the PERMEN-KP has progressed well, the majority of cantrang fishermen in Lamongan oppose it. This is due to the government's lack of a solution for fishermen in Lamongan who have been using cantrang. The government's prohibition on cantrang, despite its negative environmental impact, can aid in controlling and preserving fisheries resources. However, the socioeconomic impact may result in a significant decline in the income and welfare of trawl fishermen in Lamongan, potentially leading to the emergence of new social problems. In this study, the implementation of PERMEN-KP is more focused on the prohibition of cantrang fishing gear, especially in Lamongan.

Fadelan¹⁷ research shares similarities with ours in that both studies examine the effects of implementing PERMEN-KP RI on fishing lines and gear. However, this study employs PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021, whereas the previous study utilized PERMEN-KP RI Number 71 of 2016. Another difference is the fishing gear studied. Fadelan¹⁸ research concentrated on trawl fishing gear, whereas this study targeted small pelagic purse seine fishing gear. The research location and research focus are also different.

¹³ Novita et al. (2019)

¹⁴ Novita et al. (2019)

¹⁵ Novita et al. (2019)

¹⁶ Fadelan (2021)

¹⁷ Fadelan (2021)

¹⁸ Fadelan (2021)

This study aims to examine the implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of the 2021 policy on small pelagic purse seine fishing gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City. In addition, this study identifies the responses of fishermen and stakeholders related to the policy, analyzes the problems that arise, and recommends solutions to the central government to support the capture fisheries business of fishermen in the region.

2. Research Method

This study employs qualitative research methods and includes a case study on PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, located in Pangkalpinang City. Data collection was done by direct observation in the field and in-depth interviews with an interview guide using the using the purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling refers to the process where the researcher selects a sample, either a participant or an informant, who possesses a deep understanding of the problem under investigation. Data collection methods using in-depth interviews, the sample size of participants/informants who can be interviewed is approximately 30 (thirty) people.¹⁹ Data analysis uses qualitative data analysis, which consists of reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions.²⁰ Additionally, we conducted a SWOT analysis, combining internal and external factors through scoring.

3. Results and Discussion

Responses of Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishermen at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Pangkalpinang City as Main Participants After the Issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021

This study revealed that out of 30 small pelagic purse seine fishermen at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa in Pangkalpinang City, only 13 had received direct socialization regarding PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021. A total of 17 fishers never received direct socialization, with 11 of them not knowing about this new regulation at all. Of the 17 fishermen, six heard the information from fellow fishermen. Most fishermen did not attend the socialization because they were at sea.

Only 5 out of 30 fishers have implemented this new policy, with 4 of them having migrated their permits to the central government because they were fishing in the >12 nautical mile area. Fisheries supervisors initiated this migration in response to vessel arrest incidents. The other 25 fishermen have not yet implemented this policy and continue to use permits from the provincial government to fish in areas beyond 12 nautical miles.

¹⁹ Adhi Kusumastuti and Ahmad Mustamil Khoiron, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo, 2019).

²⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 20th ed. (Bandung: Alfabeta, cv, 2018).

Fisheries supervisory officers have disciplined a total of 17 fishers, while 13 other fishers have never faced disciplinary action. All fishers objected to the policy of separating the authority of fisheries management areas between the provincial and central governments because it was considered burdensome and limited their space. They also face the consequences of additional costs for permit migration, VMS installation, and SIPR, which are very burdensome.

Fishing in the > 12 nautical mile area is conducted because the waters up to 12 nautical miles in Bangka Belitung are degraded and not ideal for purse seine fishing. Tin mining activities also reduce catches in coastal waters. Fishermen hope that the government will review this policy so that they can continue to fish in the >12 nautical mile area with a provincial permit, or at least provide subsidies for permit migration costs and requirements.

Fishermen who have migrated permits also expect full readiness from the central government in terms of human resources, infrastructure, and facilities to avoid technical obstacles such as delays in unloading fish at the port. To support their fishing activities, they seek policies that are not burdensome and easily implementable.

Responses of Related Stakeholders at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang As Supporting Participants After the Issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021

Supporting participants interviewed regarding the impact of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 included boat owners, fish retailers, fish processors, and DPMPTSP employees of Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This policy transfers small pelagic purse seine fishermen licenses to the central government, which results in a decrease in regional original revenue (PAD) and has a negative impact on various parties. Vessel owners find this policy burdensome as it adds to their operational costs, including a 5% PNPB payment and VMS installation, which can cause many vessels to stall and go bankrupt, especially when catches do not cover capital due to bad weather. Fish retailers and fish processors disagree because this policy could increase the price of fish, making it difficult for them to resell fish to consumers. They also did not receive adequate socialization, so they do not understand this policy. Provincial DPMPTSP staff acknowledged that this policy has an impact on PAD, felt that there is a need for better socialization among fishermen, and suggested a special policy for provinces with polluted waters.

The participants felt that this policy was not appropriate. Vessel owners considered that their vessels were not industrial-scale, used simple facilities, and faced polluted water conditions. Fish retailers and fish processors felt that this policy would worsen their already declining economic conditions. DPMPTSP employees consider the fishing area given to be too narrow, considering the water conditions are not

ideal. The most significant impact experienced by DPMPTSP employees is the increased financial strain on boat owners and the rise in fish prices for traders and processors. DPMPTSP employees felt the reduction in PAD due to the migration of licenses to the center.

The participants hoped that this policy would balance good human resource preparation with a reduction in operational burden. They want a policy that considers the overall economic impact and not just state revenue. Additionally, the DPMPTSP staff sought clarification on the compensation for local governments that migrate licenses to the center, as well as the equitable use of facilities. They emphasized the importance of policies that consider local conditions and provide adequate support for all relevant parties.

Informant Responses Regarding Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishing Gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang after the issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021

The policy implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 related to small pelagic purse seine fishing gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, has been running since July 2021 but has not been fully effective. Interviews with various informants reveal that they carry out policy socialization through Zoom meetings, WhatsApp groups, and directly during ship document processing, without holding a special meeting to discuss the details of the policy. As a result, many fishermen have not understood or implemented this regulation.

Supporting factors for policy implementation include the involvement of fishermen, stakeholders, the central government through the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, and the local government through the Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial DKP and fisheries supervisors. However, there are several obstacles, such as the lack of comprehensive socialization, the lack of human resources, and inadequate infrastructure. Small pelagic purse seine fishermen, especially at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, often operate in the >12 nautical mile area due to limited fish resources in the <12 nautical mile area due to tin mining activities and unsuitable water conditions for small pelagic fishing.

Other internal constraints include the lack of officers for nighttime vessel services, the absence of a dedicated officer for port administration, and port facilities that still use local government property without a clear revenue-sharing mechanism. Monitoring is also constrained by the lack of officers and the limited patrol budget. Nevertheless, fisheries supervisors still try to enforce this policy in the field. To improve the effectiveness of the policy, more intensive and thorough socialization is needed, as well as improving human resources and infrastructure at the PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang.

The implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of the 2021 policy related to

small pelagic purse seine fishing gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, according to the interviewed informants, has been running quite well so far. This is evidenced by the fact that there are already several small pelagic purse seine vessels that have migrated their permits to the Center. However, the government must continue to work hard to convince fishermen, especially small pelagic purse seine fishermen at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, many of whom still have not implemented the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy. The fact in the field must be recognized that there are many small pelagic purse seine fishermen at the PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, who do not want to apply or implement the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy because a lot of information has been cut off to fishermen, especially regarding the separation of regional authority and the consequences of licensing migration requirements if small pelagic purse seine fishermen migrate permits to the central government, which are considered to be detrimental and burdensome to fishermen.

Problems Arising Related to Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishing Gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City after the issuance of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021.

Based on the results of interviews with various participants, the implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of the 2021 policy, which pertains to small pelagic purse seine fishing gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang, has resulted in numerous problems. This policy, which separates fisheries management authority between the provincial and central governments, causes economic and social instability for fishermen. Fishermen feel this policy is unfair and detrimental, especially as they are used to fishing in the >12 nautical mile area, which is now closely monitored.

Four fishermen who have migrated their licenses to the central government since February 2024 have experienced difficulties due to the burdensome new requirements, such as expensive VMS installation, the obligation to pay 5% PNB, and catch quota restrictions. In addition, the condition of Bangka Belitung waters in the < 12 nautical mile area is no longer ideal for fishing due to environmental degradation caused by tin mining activities.

The lack of policy socialization is also a problem. The socialization conducted through Zoom, WhatsApp groups, and document management is not enough to ensure fishermen's understanding. There are still many fishermen who do not understand the rules and objectives of the policy, so they have not implemented it. Stakeholders such as boat owners, fish traders, and fish processors also feel negative impacts. Boat owners face increased operational costs, while fish traders and processors are worried about the high price of fish and the potential bankruptcy of fishermen.

Internal government constraints in implementing this policy include a lack of human resources, the absence of specialized officers for port administration, and inadequate port facilities. In addition, the location of the UPTD Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, which is far from the Baturusa River Estuary PPP, adds to the difficulty of policy implementation.

Overall, the policy of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 has not fully supported small pelagic purse seine fishermen at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang, causing economic and social instability and requiring review to reduce the burden on fishermen.

Analysis of Policy Implementation Strategy Solution of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishing Gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City.

SWOT analysis is based on thinking that optimizes strengths and opportunities but can simultaneously minimize weaknesses and threats in a problem.²¹ To conduct a SWOT analysis, the IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Strategy) matrix is used, which is a matrix compiled to determine the strategic factors of internal factors that show strengths and weaknesses; the EFAS (External Factor Analysis Strategy) matrix is a matrix compiled to determine external strategic factors that show opportunities and threats; and finally, the SWOT matrix is used to compile the strategic factors of a policy or company so as to determine various alternative strategic solutions that can be implemented in a policy or company to run well.²²

Table 1. SWOT Matrix of Policy Implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 on Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fishing Gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City.

	IFAS	EFAS	Strength (S)	Weakness (W)
			1. Maintain sustainability of fisheries resources (protection of biodiversity through selectivity of fishing gear). 2. Making the potential and production of fishery resources more updated and recorded. 3. Regulate fishermen with fishing lines and areas according to their authority.	1. Lack of Human Resources Officers and Infrastructure for the implementation of the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy. 2. Lack of awareness of fishermen towards compliance with PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021. 3. No public consultation was held when making the rules so that the rules were made unilaterally.

²¹ (Nisak cited in Nurrofiah et al., 2023)

²² Freddy Rangkuti, *Analisis SWOT: Teknik Membedah Kasus Bisnis* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2014).

	4. Implementing the Measured Fishing (PIT) system.		4. Consequences of licensing migration requirements that burden fishermen.
	<u>Opportunities (O)</u>	<u>Strategy S-O</u>	<u>Strategy W-O</u>
	1. Central government attention (Increased socialization of the PERMEN-KP RI policy Number 18 of 2021). 2. There is community attention (community leaders/POKMASWAS who can educate about the PERMEN-KP RI). 3. There is an application of technology (SPKP/VMS application) to support the implementation of the PERMEN-KP RI policy. 4. Support from local government and related agencies.	1. Optimizing the policy implementation of PERMEN KP Number 18 of 2021 towards fishermen to support government policies; 2. Optimizing the authority of the central government and local governments in regulating the sustainability of fisheries businesses.	1. Improve human resources, infrastructure, and facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021. 2. Conduct more intensive socialization and awareness specifically to fishermen about the importance of implementing PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021. 3. There is a subsidy from the central government as a policy maker to small pelagic purse seine fishermen.
	<u>Threats (T)</u>	<u>Strategy S-T</u>	<u>Strategy W-T</u>
	1. Small pelagic purse seine fisheries business at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa Kota Pangkalpinang is experiencing bankruptcy. 2. The condition of Bangka Sea Waters is not ideal (Ramps and Damaged due to Tin Mining) so that fishermen have to go further to sea. 3. Changes in the economic and social stability of fishermen (decreased income of fishermen). 4. Provincial Original Revenue (PAD) will be reduced.	1. Prioritize sustainable local fisheries by taking into account the conditions of specific water areas; 2. Improve supervision by prioritizing guidance to fishermen related to policy implementation; 3. Make special rules related to the procedure for withdrawing 5% PNBPN so as not to burden fishermen.	1. The need for a reassessment of the license migration policy by prioritizing the interests of fishermen; 2. Improved coordination and synergy between the central government and regional agencies and related stakeholders in policy implementation.

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the most appropriate strategies in

implementing the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy on small pelagic purse seine fishing gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City include optimizing the implementation of the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy towards fishermen to support government policies; optimizing the authority of the central government and local governments in regulating the sustainability of fisheries businesses; improving human resources, infrastructure, and supporting facilities and infrastructure in implementing the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy; conducting more intensive socialization and awareness and specifically to small pelagic purse seine fishermen about the importance of implementing PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021; subsidies from the central government as the policy maker regarding the consequences of the license migration requirements for small pelagic purse seine fishermen; prioritizing sustainable local fisheries by taking into account the conditions of certain water areas; increasing supervision by prioritizing guidance to fishermen regarding the implementation of the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy; making special rules related to the procedure for withdrawing 5% PNPB so as not to burden small pelagic purse seine fishers; the need for a review of the licensing migration policy to the central government by prioritizing the interests of fishermen; and increasing the coordination and synergy of the central government with regional agencies and related stakeholders so that the implementation of the PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 policy can run well.

4. Conclusion

The policy implementation of PERMEN-KP RI Number 18 of 2021 related to small pelagic purse seine fishing gear at PPP Muara Sungai Baturusa, Pangkalpinang City, has not gone well, with only 4 fishermen (13%) having migrated their licenses to the central government. The fishermen and related stakeholders feel disadvantaged and unfair due to the separation of administrative authority between the provincial and central governments, which causes economic and social instability. Increased operational costs and unstable fish prices add to the burden on fishermen, resulting in the potential for many boats to stall and go bankrupt. Local governments also experienced a decrease in local revenue due to the loss of license fees.

The primary issue following the implementation of this policy is economic and social instability, coupled with fishermen's apprehension about fishing in areas beyond 12 nautical miles. The migration of licensing to the center brings heavy additional burdens, such as the obligation to install VMS and a 5% PNPB payment. The lack of socialization and fishermen's understanding of this policy exacerbates the situation, while the internal government faces a lack of adequate human resources, infrastructure, and supporting facilities. Solutions offered include optimizing policy implementation by improving human resources and infrastructure, as well as intensifying socialization among fishermen. The central government is advised to provide subsidies related to licensing

migration requirements and prioritize sustainable local fisheries. The central government should prioritize coaching in supervision, and regulate the 5% PNPB collection procedure to avoid burdening fishermen. Reassessment of the license migration policy with priority given to the interests of fishermen, as well as increased coordination between the central government, regional governments, and related stakeholders, are also needed so that the implementation of this policy can run smoothly.

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