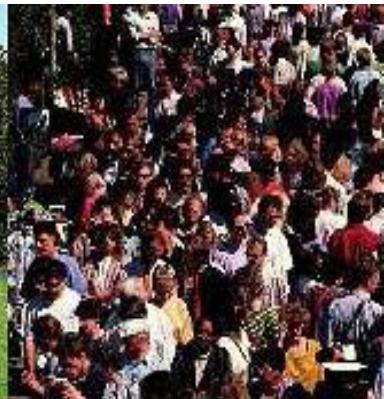


Pendekatan Ekonomi untuk Kebijakan Perikanan

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Tujuan Instruksional Khusus

Setelah mengikuti materi ini diharapkan mahasiswa dapat menjelaskan tentang:

1. Masalah yang terjadi dlm pengelolaan perikanan
2. Tiga karakteristik hak kepemilikan (*property rights*)
3. Sistem kuota tangkap dan sistem teritorial
4. Kebijakan pemerintah atas sistem kuota tangkap

Natural resource problems in economics

■ Diagnosis

- Poorly defined property rights
- Information

■ Medicine

- Tradable quota
- Taxes
- Subsidies
- Payments for ecological services

Property Rights System

(Sistem hak kepemilikan)

Environmental Problems arise → inefficiently resource allocation



Property Right System

(How to value assets) → ~~underestimation~~

by market and government policies



To manage producer & consumer behavior to use the resource

(Hak kepemilikan, keistimewaan (privilege), keterbatasan)

Characteristics of Property Rights

- Exclusive
 - All costs and benefits accrue to the owner
 - Non-owners can be excluded from use
- Transferable
 - The owner can sell, let, or give away the property
- Enforced
 - It is not possible to take property without the owner's consent
 - In other words: theft is punished
- Information
 - Essential for good allocation goods and services

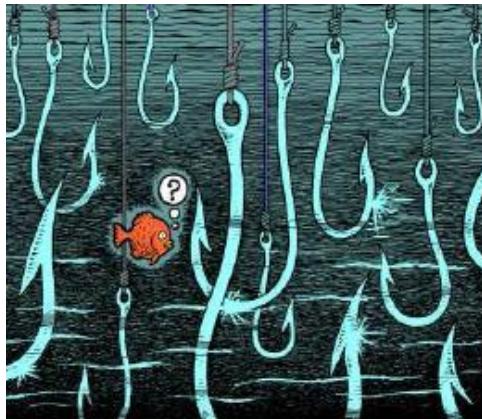
Contoh:

Petani yang mempunyai tanah memiliki hak untuk melakukan pemupukan & pengairan karena hal tersebut berakibat atas meningkatnya produksi yang berimplikasi pada meningkatnya pendapatan.

Fisheries Resource Management

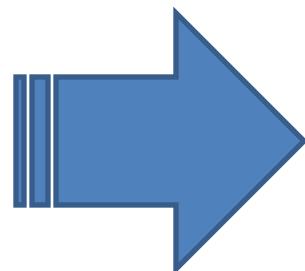
Problems

- Overfishing



Is it because of exclusivity?
Transferability? Enforceability?
Information?

~~EXCLUSIVITY~~



Fisher Smith

		Fisher Jones	
		1 vessel	2 vessels
1 vessel	1 vessel	(15; 15)	(0; 20)
	2 vessel	(20; 0)	(5; 5)

Property Right Designs

1. **Hak kepemilikan Negara** (dimiliki dan dikelola Negara) → sistem komunis, taman kota, hutan kota.
2. **Hak milik umum (Private property)**
(dimiliki dan dikelola bersama oleh sekelompok orang) → pengaturan kepemilikan bisa formal dgn hukum yg legal, atau bisa non formal dengan hukum adat atau tradisi
3. **Open access** (tidak ada yg memiliki dan mengelola sumberdaya)
First come, first served
No exclusivity → sumberdaya dapat digunakan oleh siapapun) dan divisibilitas.

Scheme Problem-Medicine

Overfishing

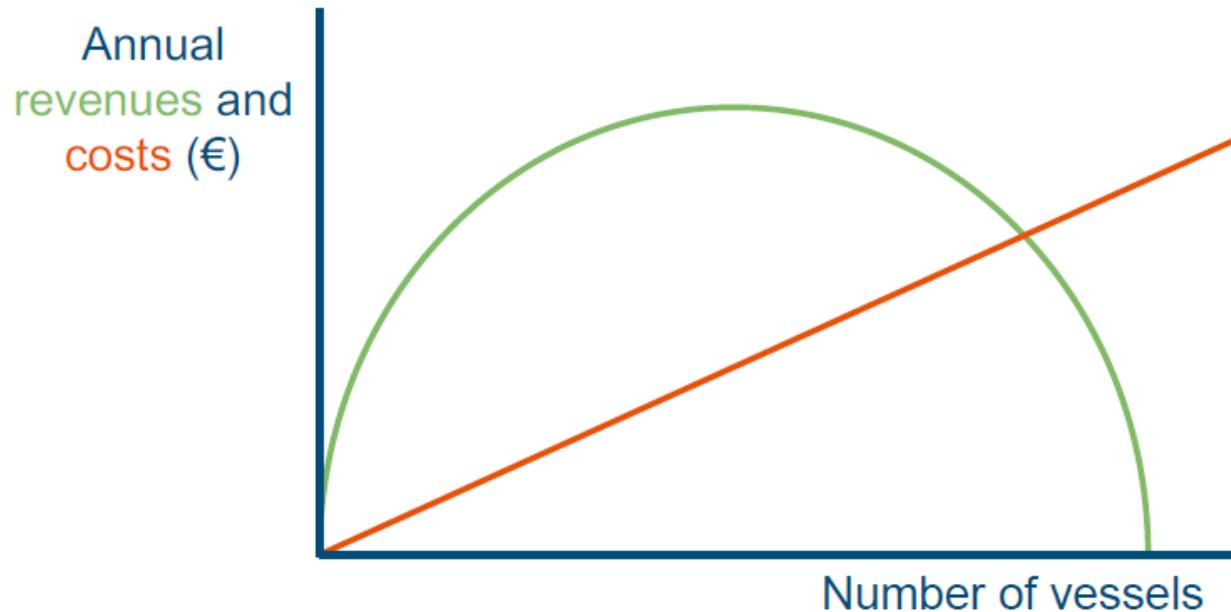
- No exclusivity
- No enforcement

Economic
medicine

- Property Right Design
- Quotas

“How does the private property always work??”

- Not all benefits and costs are private!
- There can be still an incentive to deplete stocks! ☹



Economic Medicines

- ✓ **Create property rights**
 - Landing rights
 - Individual Transferable Quotas
 - Are catch quota possible?
- ✓ **Tradable effort**
 - Fishing rights
- ✓ **Give locals collective property rights over natural resources**
 - Territorial Use Rights for Fisheries

Characteristics of ITQs



Security

- Highly protected → meningkatkan biaya pengamanan



Exclusivity

- Kurangnya eksklusivitas dlm hal monitoring dan surveillance



Permanence

- Indefinite rights → mengurangi fleksibilitas dlm pengelolaan SD



Transferability

- Transferable → offered as gifts, sold (auction, tender)
- Auctioning quotas guarantee high transparency

Consequences of ITQs

- *Encourage highly individualistic & non-cooperative behavior to provide good information (TAC determination) → JTB*
→ tidak ada untungnya untuk melaporkan hasil tangkapan (no incentive)
- *Diminish the race to fish*
→ kuota berdasarkan status dan kelestarian SD
- *Lead to high grading*
→ sepanjang dumping costs mampu terpenuhi
- *Raise by catch problems*
→ kesulitan untuk menyesuaikan dengan pemegang kuota
→ berkaitan dengan kemampuan alat tangkap utk menangkap ikan

Characteristics of TURFs



Security

- Self-governance based on peer pressure



Exclusivity

- Difficult to define exclusivity due to fugitive resources
- The group lacks ability to ensure and protect exclusivity
→willingness to share the resources



Permanence

- Relatively long duration → to compensate the capital investment



Transferability

- No individual transfer of right → to prevent outsiders take the resources

Consequences of TURFs

Raise high transaction cost → in which migratory stock exists

→ Costs: meet management objectives, collect information, enforcement.

Tendency to have outsiders to gain resource access

→ Damaged in right privatization due to improvement the welfare of the small scale community

Kuota Tangkap di Indonesia

Sistem kepemilikan sumberdaya dibatasi oleh:

1. Area → TURFs (otoda)
2. Input → membatasi input (jumlah hari melaut, ABK, alat tangkap,dll) utk mencapai tujuan manajemen (secara biologi)
3. Output → pemilik hak memiliki kewenangan untuk mengeksplorasi sumberdaya setiap tahunnya (ITQs) yang dibagi dalam bagian-bagian kecil kuota tangkap (TAC/JTB)

Fisheries Resource Management Problems

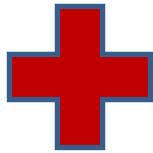
Destruction of coral reefs



Is it because of exclusivity?
Transferability?
Enforceability?
Information?



Internalize externalities



- Payments for ecological services
- Ecotourism

