

**PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF FISHERMEN,
FISH RAISERS AND SALT FARMERS
(Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7/2016
dated April 14, 2016)**

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering :

- a. that the state ideology Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic Indonesia of 1945 give a mandate to the state to take responsibility for protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland, promoting public welfare, intellectualizing the nation, and creating social justice for the entire Indonesian people;
- b. that to realize the aim of improving the welfare of the people, including fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, the state shall protect and empower fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers in a well-planned, guided and sustainable way;
- c. that fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers are highly dependent on fish resources, environmental condition, facilities and infrastructures, business certainty, access to capital, science, technology and information and that they need to be protected and empowered;
- d. that the law and regulation concerning the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers are still not comprehensive;
- e. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a, b, c and d, it is necessary to enact law concerning the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers;

In view of :

Article 20, Article 21, Article 28H paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3), as well as Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;

By the Joint Approval of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DECIDES :

To stipulate :

LAW CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF FISHERMEN, FISH RAISERS AND SALT FARMERS.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Referred to in this Law as:

1. Protection of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers is any effort made to help fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers face difficulties in running fishery businesses or salt businesses.
2. Empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers is any effort made to improve the capability of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers to run fishery businesses or salt businesses in a better way.
3. Fisherman is anybody that earns livelihood by catching fish.
4. Small fisherman is a fisherman that catches fish to meet daily needs, either not using a fishing vessel or using a fishing vessel of not more than 10 (ten) gross tons (GT).
5. Traditional fisherman is a fisherman that catches fish in waters that serves as traditional fishery right used hereditary according to the local culture and wisdom.
6. Employee fisherman is a fisherman that provides service to run a fishing business.
7. Employer fisherman is a fisherman that has a fishing vessel used for a fishing business and actively catches fish.
8. Fishing is an act of catching fish in the waters that is not in a state of being farmed by using instrument and method that emphasize the principles of sustainability and conservation, including activity using a vessel to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process and/or preserve fish.
9. Fish raiser is anybody who earns livelihood by raising fresh water fish, brackish water fish, and sea water fish.
10. Small fish raiser is a fish raiser that raises fish to meet daily needs.
11. Fish farm worker is a fish raiser that provides services in fish farming.
12. Fish farm owner is a fish raiser that holds the right or permit over the land and actively carries out fish

farming.

13. Fish farming is an act of keeping, growing and/or raising fish and harvesting its yield in a controlled environment, including an act of using a vessel to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process and/or preserve fish.
14. Salt farmer is anybody that carries out a salt business.
15. Small salt farmer is a salt farmer that runs a salt business on his/her own land covering an area of not more than 5 (five) hectares, and salt boiler
16. Salt farming worker is a salt worker that provides services in a salt business.
17. Salt farming owner is a salt farmer that has the right over land used to produce salt and actively runs a salt business.
18. Fish is all kinds of organism whose life cycle is partly or wholly in a water environment.
19. Salt is a chemical compound whose main component is in the form of natrium chloride and may contain other elements such as magnesium, calcium, iron, and calium with or without the addition of iodine.
20. Fishery is all activities related to the management and use of fish resource and its environment, ranging from pre-production, production, post-production and processing to marketing carried out in a fishery business system.
21. Salting is all activities related to pre-production, production, post-production, processing and marketing of salt.
22. Fishery business is an activity carried out through a fishery business system covering pre-production, production, post-production, processing and marketing.
23. Salting business is an activity carried out through a salting business system covering pre-production, production, post-production, processing and marketing.
24. Fishery commodity is the output of fishery business that can be traded, stored and/or exchanged.
25. Salting commodity is the output of salting business that can be traded, stored and/or exchanged.
26. Anybody is an individual or corporation in the form of either legal entity or not legal entity.
27. Business agent is an individual or corporation carrying out fishery production facilities and/or infrastructures, salt production facilities and/or infrastructures, processing and marketing of fishery product and salt product, which is domiciled in the legal territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
28. Institution is an institution that is developed from, by and for fishermen, fish raisers, or salt farmers or based on the local culture and wisdom.
29. Fishery insurance is a contract between fishermen or fish raisers and an insurance company to bind them-

selves in the insurance of fishing or fish raising risks.

30. Salt insurance is a contract between salt farmers and an insurance company to bind themselves in the insurance of salt business risks.
31. Insurance is the act taken by an insurance company to provide insurance in the fulfillment of fishermen's, fish raisers' and salt farmers' financial obligations to a financing company and bank.
32. Central government is the president of the Republic of Indonesia that holds the government power of the state of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by the vice president and ministers as referred to in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.
33. Regional government is a regional head that acts as an element to run a regional government and leads the realization of government affairs that become the authority of an autonomous region.
34. Minister is the minister that carries out government affairs in the maritime affairs and fisheries sector.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES, AIMS AND SCOPE

Article 2

The protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers shall be based on the principles of :

- a. sovereignty;
- b. self reliance;
- c. utility;
- d. togetherness;
- e. integrity;
- f. transparency;
- g. justice-efficiency;
- h. sustainability;
- i. welfare;
- j. local wisdom; and
- k. environmental conservation.

Article 3

The protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers shall be aimed to :

- a. provide infrastructures and facilities needed to develop businesses;
- b. give sustainable business certainty;
- c. improve the capability and capacity of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers; strengthen institution in managing fish resources and marine resources as well as in running self-reliant, productive, progressive, modern and sustainable businesses; and develop the principles of environmental conservation;
- d. develop financing system and institution to serve business interests;
- e. protect fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers against the risks of natural disaster, climate change and contamination; and
- f. provide security and safety guarantee and legal aid.

Article 4

The scope of the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers shall cover:

- a. planning;
- b. protection;
- c. empowerment;
- d. funding and financing;
- e. supervision; and
- f. public participation.

Article 5

- (1) This Law shall apply to fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers that are Indonesian citizens and are domiciled in Indonesia.
- (2) In addition to fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, this Law shall also apply to the families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing.

Article 6

The fishermen as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) cover:

- a. small fishermen;
- b. traditional fishermen;
- c. employee fishermen; and
- d. employer fishermen having a fishing vessel, either in unit or cumulative amount, of more than 10 (ten) GT

up to 60 (sixty) GT used for fishing businesses.

Article 7

- (1) The fish raisers as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) cover:
- a. small fish raisers;
 - b. fish farm workers; and
 - c. fish farm owners.
- (2) The small fish raisers as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are decided through the following criteria:
- a. using simple technology; and
 - b. raising fish, with the area of fish farm covering:
 1. fresh water fish farming for the activities of:
 - a) fish hatchery, of a maximum of 0.75 (zero point seventy five) hectare; and
 - b) fish rearing, a maximum of 2 (two) hectares.
 2. brackish water fish farming for :
 - a) fish hatchery, a maximum of 0.5 (zero point five) hectare; and
 - b) fish rearing, a maximum of 5 (five) hectares.
 3. sea water fish farming for :
 - a) fish hatchery, a maximum of 0.5 (zero point five) hectare; and
 - b) fish rearing, a maximum of 2 (two) hectares.
- (3) The fish farming owners as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c are decided through the following criteria:
- a. using simple technology or semi-intensive technology; and
 - b. having a right or permit over land for :
 1. brackish water fish farming for :
 - a) fish hatchery, of a more than 0.75 (zero point seventy five) hectare up to 5 (five) hectares; and
 - b) fish rearing, of a more than 2 (two) hectares up to 5 (five) hectares.
 2. brackish water fish farming for :
 - a) fish hatchery, of more than 0.5 (zero point five) hectares up to 5 (five) hectares; and
 - b) fish rearing, of more than 5 (five) hectares up to 15 (fifteen) hectares.
 3. sea water fish farming for :
 - a) fish hatchery, of more than 0.5 (zero point five) hectare up to 5 (five) hectares; and

- b) fish rearing, of more than 2 (two) hectares up to 5 (five) hectares.

Article 8

The salt farmers as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) covers:

- a. small salt farmers;
- b. salt farm cultivators; and
- c. salt farm owner having land covering an area of more than 5 (five) hectares up to 15 (fifteen) hectares.

CHAPTER III

PLANNING

Article 9

- (1) Any plan for the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers shall be made in a systematic, integrated, guided, comprehensive, transparent and accountable way.
- (2) The plan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made based on:
 - a. the supporting capacity of natural resources and the environment;
 - b. potential fish resources in the fishery management territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - c. potential land and water;
 - d. spatial layout plan;
 - e. coastal area and isle zoning plan, national marine layout plan, and marine area zoning plan;
 - f. scientific and technological development;
 - g. facility and infrastructure needs;
 - h. technical and economic feasibility and compatibility with local institution and culture;
 - i. economic growth rate; and
 - j. the number of fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers.
- (3) To set the number of fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers as referred to in paragraph (2) letter j, regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to include the jobs of fishermen, fish raisers, and/or salt farmers in demographic administration.
- (4) The plan as referred to in paragraph (1) is an integral part of:
 - a. national development plan;
 - b. regional development plan;
 - c. state budget; and

- d. regional budget.

Article 10

The plan for the protection and empowerment as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) shall at least contain policy and strategy.

Article 11

- (1) The policy as referred to in Article 10 shall be set by the central government and regional governments according to their respective authority.
- (2) The central government and regional governments are banned from making a policy which contradicts the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers.

Article 12

- (1) The strategy as referred to in Article 10 is stipulated by the central government and regional governments according to their respective authority based on protection and empowerment policy.
- (2) Protection strategy is done through :
 - a. the provision of fishery business and salt business infrastructures;
 - b. access to fishery business and salt business facilities;
 - c. guarantee of business certainty;
 - d. insurance for the risks of fishing, fish farming and salt farming;
 - e. the abolition of high cost economic practices;
 - f. control of fishery commodity and salt commodity imports;
 - g. security and safety guarantee; and
 - h. legal facility and aid.
- (3) Empowerment strategy is done through:
 - a. education and training;
 - b. counseling and assistance;
 - c. business partnership;
 - d. easy access to science, technology and information; and
 - e. strong institution.

Article 13

- (1) A plan for the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers, including the

families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing is made by the central government and regional governments according to their authority.

- (2) The plan for the protection and empowerment as referred to in paragraph (1) is made at national, provincial, and regency/municipal levels.
- (3) The plan for the protection and empowerment is approved by the central government, provincial governments, and regency/municipal governments to produce a plan for the protection of fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers in the short, medium and long run.

Article 14

The plan for protection and empowerment as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (3) consists of :

- a. plan for protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers at a national level;
- b. plan for protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers at a provincial level; and
- c. plan for protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers at a regency/municipal level.

Article 15

- (1) The plan for protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers at a national level serves as a guide to making plans for protection and empowerment at a provincial level.
- (2) The plan for protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers at a provincial level serves as a guide to making plans for protection and empowerment at a regency/municipal level.
- (3) The plan for protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers at national, provincial, and regency/municipal levels serve as a guide to planning and realizing the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

CHAPTER IV

PROTECTION

Part One

General

Article 16

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall be responsible for the protection of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

- (2) The central government and regional governments shall coordinate in the protection of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.
- (3) The coordination as referred to in paragraph (2) is done to realize the protection strategy as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2).

Article 17

Protection is done by implementing the strategy as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2).

Part Two

Fishery Business and Salt Business Infrastructures

Article 18

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall provide fishery business and salt business infrastructures.
- (2) The fishery business infrastructures as referred to in paragraph (1) cover :
 - a. fishing infrastructures;
 - b. fish farming infrastructures; and
 - c. processing and marketing infrastructures.
- (3) The fishing infrastructures as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall at least cover:
 - a. fuel oil and other energy resource stations for fishermen;
 - b. fish port integrated with fish auction point;
 - c. port road and access road to the port;
 - d. river flow and estuary;
 - e. electricity network, telecommunication network and clean water; and
 - f. cold and freeze storage.
- (4) The fish farming infrastructures as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall at least cover:
 - a. land and water;
 - b. fuel oil and other energy source stations for fish raisers;
 - c. waterworks;
 - d. production path;
 - e. electricity network and telecommunication network;
 - f. waste treatment installations; and

g. storage, cold and/or freeze storage and.

(5) The processing and marketing infrastructures as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c shall cover at least:

- a. fish processing place;
- b. fishery product sale place;
- c. distribution road; and
- d. waste treatment installation.

(6) The salt business infrastructures as referred to in paragraph (1) shall cover at least:

- a. land;
- b. water ditches;
- c. production road;
- d. salt storing place; and
- e. water reservoir.

Article 19

(1) In addition to the central government and regional governments, business agents can provide and/or manage fishery business and salt business infrastructures as referred to in Article 18 needed by fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

(2) The central government and regional governments can cooperate with business agents in providing and/or managing fishery business and salt business infrastructures.

Article 20

Fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, including the families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing, shall have the obligation to maintain the existing fishery business and salt business infrastructures as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (1) and Article 19 paragraph (1).

Part Three

Fishery Business and Salt Business Facilities

Article 21

(1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall help fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers obtain fishery business and salt business facilities by at least :

- a. ensuring the availability of fishery business and salt business facilities; and

- b. controlling the prices of fishery business and salt business facilities.
- (2) The fishery business facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) cover:
- a. fishing facilities;
 - b. fish farming facilities; and
 - c. processing and marketing facilities.
- (3) The fishing facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a cover at least :
- a. fishing vessel which is fit to sail, fit to catch fish and fit to store fish;
 - b. fishing equipment and supporting fishing equipment;
 - c. fuel oil and other energy sources; and
 - d. clean water and ice.
- (4) The fish farming facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b cover at least:
- a. parent stock, fry, and seed;
 - b. feed;
 - c. medicine;
 - d. geoisolator;
 - e. clean water;
 - f. fish health laboratory;
 - g. fertilizers;
 - h. harvest instrument;
 - i. live fish carrying vessel;
 - j. fuel oil and other energy sources;
 - k. water pump;
 - l. spool; and
 - m. floating fish cage.
- (5) The processing and marketing facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c cover at least:
- a. live fish accommodating equipment;
 - b. fish handling instrument;
 - c. fishery product processing instrument;
 - d. cold chain instrument;
 - e. fishery product marketing instrument;
 - f. air-conditioned transport means;

- g. ice and/or salt; and
- h. product packaging and / or packaging equipment.

(6) The salt business facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall cover at least :

- a. fuel oil and other energy sources;
- b. water pump;
- c. windmill;
- d. geoisolator;
- e. salinity meter;
- f. salt purifying or washing machine;
- g. simple transport means;
- h. iodine instrument;
- i. packing instrument;
- j. grader;
- k. termometer; and
- l. boume-hydro-meter.

(7) Fishery business and salt business facilities shall preferably originate from domestic products.

Article 22

In addition to the central government and regional governments, business agents can provide the fishery business and salt business facilities as referred to in Article 21 needed by fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

Article 23

The central government and regional governments according to their authority can cooperate with business agents in providing fishery business and salt business facilities as referred to in Article 21.

Article 24

(1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority can provide subsidy of :

- a. fuel oil or other energy sources, clean water and ice for fishermen;
- b. fuel oil or other energy sources, parent stock, fry, seed, feed and fish medicines for small fish raisers;

ans

c. fuel oil and other energy sources for small salt farmers.

- (2) The subsidy as referred to in paragraph (1) shall have right use, right target, right time, right quality and right quantity.
- (3) Further provisions on the procedure of providing subsidies are to be provided for in a Presidential Regulation.

Part Four

Guarantee of Business Certainty

Article 25

- (1) To ensure business certainty, the central government and regional governments according to their authority shall have the obligation to:
 - a. create condition which leads to favorable fish or salt prices for fishermen and fish raisers or salt farmers;
 - b. control the environmental quality of waters, coastal waters and sea;
 - c. control the environmental quality of processing; and
 - d. ensure a written agreement regarding fishing, fish farming and salt businesses.
- (2) The condition as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be created by:
 - a. developing a fishery and salt commodity marketing system;
 - b. ensuring the marketing of fish through an auction market;
 - c. ensuring the marketing of fish and salt through warehouse receipt;
 - d. realizing the supporting facilities of fish market;
 - e. providing an information system for fish and salt prices at national and international levels; and
 - f. developing a cold chain system.
- (3) To ensure the business certainty as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2) letter c is done as follows:
 - a. the central government shall endorse a national marine layout plan for fishing and fish farming;
 - b. the regional governments shall endorse zoning plan, and detailed zoning plan for coastal areas and isles for fishing and fish farming; and/or
 - c. the central government and regional governments according to their authority shall endorse spatial layout plan for fish farming, processing and marketing, and salt businesses.
- (4) The central government and regional governments shall endorse the plan as referred to in paragraph (3), according to provisions in the law and legislation.
- (5) The plan as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be implemented by providing livelihood space, access for small

fishermen, traditional fishermen, small fish raisers and small salt farmers.

Article 26

- (1) To ensure business certainty for fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, the central government shall assign a body or institution in charge of handling fishery commodity and salt commodity.
- (2) The body or institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall :
 - a. ensure the availability of fish and salt;
 - b. support fish and salt logistics system; and
 - c. create fish price and salt price which benefit fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.
- (3) The assignment of the body or institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall follow the law and regulation.

Article 27

- (1) The central government and regional governments shall develop fishery commodity and salt commodity marketing system as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (2) letter a.
- (2) The fishery commodity and salt commodity marketing system shall be developed through :
 - a. storage;
 - b. transportation;
 - c. distribution; and
 - d. promotion.

Article 28

- (1) Vessel owners and lessees or farming land owners or lessees that carry out fishing business or fish farming by involving small fishermen, traditional fishermen, employee fishermen or farming land cultivators shall make a work agreement or production sharing agreement in writing.
- (2) Salt farm owners or salt farm lessees that produce salt by involving salt farming cultivators shall make a work agreement or production sharing agreement in writing.
- (3) Regional governments have the obligation to give assistance to small fishermen, traditional fishermen, employee fishermen, farming land cultivators and salt farming cultivators in making a work agreement or production sharing agreement as referred to paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).
- (4) The agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be made based upon justice principles, benefit both sides and consider local wisdom.

Article 29

- (1) The work agreement for fishing and fish farming or salt production shall at least contain n rights and obligations, a period of agreement and selection of solution to dispute.
- (2) Fish production sharing agreement for fishing and fish farming or salt business shall at least contain a period of agreement, selection of solution to dispute and business partnership.
- (3) The work agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) and the production sharing agreement as referred to in paragraph (2) id realized according to the law and regulation.

Part Five

Insurance of Risks of Fishing, Fish Farming and Salt Businesses

Article 30

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall protect fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers against the risks of fishing, fish farming and salt businesses.
- (2) The risks of fishing, fish farming and salt businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) cover:
 - a. disappearance or damage of fishing, fish farming and salt business facilities;
 - b. occupational accidents or loss of lives of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers; and
 - c. types of other risks as per ministerial regulation.
- (3) The causes of risks as referred to in paragraph (2) cover:
 - a. natural disaster;
 - b. fish disease outbreak;
 - c. impact of climate change; and/or
 - d. pollution.
- (4) The protection of risks as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a for fishing and fish farming facilities and other types of risks as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c is given in the form of fisheries insurance.
- (5) The protection of risks as referred to in paragraph (2) letters a and c for salt business is given in the form of salt insurance.
- (6) The protection of risks as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is given in the form of :
 - a. fisheries insurance or salt insurance for occupational accidents; or
 - b. life insurance for the loss of lives as per the law and regulation.

Article 31

The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall provide fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers with access to insurance to increase the capacity of fisheries and salt business through an insurance institution.

Article 32

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority can assign state-owned companies or regional government-owned companies engaged in insurance to implement fisheries insurance and salt insurance.
- (2) The implementation of the fisheries insurance and salt insurance as referred to in paragraph (1) shall follow the law and regulation.

Article 33

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority facilitate every fisherman, fish raiser and salt farmer to become a participant of fisheries insurance or participant of salt insurance.
- (2) The facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) cover:
 - a. easy registration to become participant;
 - b. easy access to insurance company;
 - c. familiarizing fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, as well as insurance companies with insurance programs; and/or
 - d. assistance for life insurance, fisheries insurance or salt insurance premium payments for small fishermen, traditional fishermen, small fish raisers, and small salt farmers according to the state financial capability.

Article 34

Anybody that runs fisheries business or salt business shall protect the risks of fishing, fish farming and salt business to employee fishermen, fish farming cultivators, and salt farming cultivators through :

- a. fisheries insurance or salt insurance for occupational accidents; and
- b. life insurance for the loss of lives.

Article 35

Further provisions on the mechanism of protecting the risks as referred to in Article 30 and the facilities as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (2) are to be provided for in a ministerial regulation.

Part Six**Abolition of Practices of High Cost Economy****Article 36**

- (1) The abolition of practices of high cost economy is done by :
- a. scrapping fees on licensing related to fishing, fish farming, processing and marketing, and salt business for small fishermen, small fish raisers or slam salt farmers, including the families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing; and
 - b. scrapping levies on fisheries business or salt business, in the form of either tax or contribution for small fishermen, small fish raisers or slam salt farmers, including the families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing.
- (2) To abolish the practices of high cost economy, the central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to build an effective and efficient integrated licensing system.

Part Seven**Control of Fisheries Commodity and****Salt Commodity Imports****Article 37**

- (1) The central government shall control fisheries commodity and salt commodity imports.
- (2) The control of fisheries commodity and salt commodity imports as referred to in paragraph (1) is done by designating entry points, types and volume, entry time, and fulfillment of administrative requirements and quality standard.
- (3) In case of fisheries commodity and salt commodity imports, the relevant minister shall receive a recommendation from the minister.

Article 38

Anybody is banned from importing fisheries commodity and salt commodity which does not accord with the entry point, types, entry time, and/or compulsory quality standard set by the minister.

Part Eight

Security and Safety Guarantee

Article 39

- (1) The central government is responsible for providing security and safety guarantee to fishermen while fishing in the fisheries management territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The central government and regional governments are responsible for providing security guarantee for fish farming and salt business.

Article 40

- (1) The central government and regional governments are responsible for the safety guarantee of fishermen while fishing.
- (2) The responsibility as referred to in paragraph (1) is realized by:
 - a. ensuring the safety equipment of fishermen before fishing; and
 - b. giving search and help to fishermen that meet accident in a fast, proper, secure, integrated and coordinated way.

Part Nine

Facilities and Legal Aid

Article 41

The central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to facilitate and give legal aid to small fishermen, small fish raisers or slam salt farmers, including the families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing that face problems in running their businesses according to the law and regulation.

Article 42

- (1) The central government shall give legal aid and protection to fishermen facing problems related to fishing in the territory of other countries.
- (2) The legal aid and protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be given according to the law and regulation as well as the international law.

CHAPTER V

EMPOWERMENT

Part One

General

Article 43

The empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers shall be done through the strategy as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (3).

Article 44

The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall be responsible for empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

Article 45

The empowerment as referred to in Article 43 shall consider the involvement and role of women in the households of fishermen, the households of fish raisers and the households of salt farmers.

Part Two

Education and Training

Article 46

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to provide education and training for empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers including their families.
- (2) The education and training as referred to in paragraph (1) shall at least cover:
 - a. training and apprenticeship in the fisheries or salt field;
 - b. scholarships and/or tuition aid to obtain education in the fisheries or salt field; or
 - c. development of entrepreneurship training in the fisheries or salt field.
- (3) The scholarships and/or tuition aid as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall be given to small fishermen, traditional fishermen, employee fishermen, small fish raisers, fish farming cultivators, small salt farmers and salt farming cultivators, including their families according to the law and regulation.

Article 47

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to

increase the expertise and skill of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, including their families through education and training.

- (2) In addition to the central government and regional governments, accredited bodies and/or institutions can provide education and training as referred to in paragraph (1) according to the law and regulation.

Article 48

Business agents can play a role in empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers by organizing:

- a. formal and non-formal education; and
- b. apprenticeship.

Part Three

Counseling and Assistance

Article 49

- (1) The central government according to its authority shall provide counseling and assistance to fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, including their families.
- (2) The counseling as referred to in paragraph (1) can be given by setting up counseling institutions and providing counselors.
- (3) The number of counselors as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be at least 3 (three) for 1 (one) maritime and fisheries potential area.
- (4) The counselors as referred to in paragraph (3) shall have competence in the field of fisheries business and/or salt business.
- (5) The assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) can be provided by counselors.
- (6) Counseling and assistance shall be given according to the law and regulation.

Part Four

Business Partnership

Article 50

The central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to facilitate fisheries business or salt business partnership.

Article 51

- (1) The partnership as referred to in Article 50 can be done in the phases of:

- a. pre-production;
- b. production;
- c. post-production;
- d. processing;
- e. marketing; and
- f. development.

(2) The partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be contained in a written agreement.

Part Five

Easy Access to Science, Technology and Information

Article 52

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to provide easy access to science, technology and information.
- (2) The easy access as referred to in paragraph (1) covers :
- a. dissemination of science and technology;
 - b. cooperation in transfer of technology; and
 - c. facilities for fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers to access science, technology and information.

Article 53

- (1) The information as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (2) letter c shall at least cover :
- a. fish resource potential and fish migration;
 - b. land and water potential;
 - c. production facilities;
 - d. availability of raw materials;
 - e. fish prices;
 - f. salt prices;
 - g. market opportunities and challenges;
 - h. climate, weather and sea wave height forecasts;
 - i. fish disease outbreak;
 - j. education, training, counseling and assistance; and

- k. subsidy and capital assistance.
- (2) Ministries and/or non-ministerial government institutions having the authority over the information as referred to in paragraph (1) letters e, f, g, and h have the obligation to convey the information to the fisheries and salt data and information center.
- (3) The fisheries and salt data and information center shall provide the information as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) The information conveyed as referred to in paragraph (2) must be accurate and fast based on updated data.
- (5) The fisheries and salt data and information center as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) has the obligation to provide accurate, updated and easily and quickly accessible information for fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, including families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing as well as business agents and/or the public.

Part Six

Institution of Fishermen, Fish Raisers and Salt Farmers

Article 54

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority shall provide guidance to develop the institution that has already been established.
- (2) If the institution as referred to in paragraph (1) has not been established, the central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to encourage and facilitate the establishment of such an institution.
- (3) The development and establishment of institution shall be done by considering culture, norms, values, potentials and local wisdom.

Article 55

to be continued

(S)

PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF FISHERMEN, FISH RAISERS AND SALT FARMERS

(Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7/2016

dated April 14, 2016)

[Continued from Business News No. 8896 page 26-38]

Article 55

(1) The institution as referred to in Article 54 may come in the form of :

- a. social institution based on local culture;
- b. fishermen group;
- c. common business group;
- d. fish raisers group;
- e. fishery product processing and marketing group;
- f. salt commodity processing and marketing group; or
- g. smallholder salt business group.

(2) The institution as referred to in paragraph (1) can set up a federation, association, cooperative or corporate body owned by fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers, including families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing.

Article 56

The institution as referred to in Article 55 shall serve as a means of learning, cooperation and exchange of information to resolve problems in running fisheries businesses and salt businesses.

Article 57

The institution as referred to in Article 55 shall be assigned to :

- a. increase the capability of members or groups in developing fisheries businesses and salt businesses in a sustainable way;
- b. struggle for the interests of members or groups in developing business partnership;
- c. accommodate and channel the aspirations of members or groups; and
- d. help resolve the problems faced by members or groups in running fisheries businesses and salt businesses.

Article 58

- (1) The federation, association, cooperative or corporate body owned by fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (2) shall function as a means to increase economic scale, competitive edge, and investment and develop the entrepreneurship of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.
- (2) The federation, association, cooperative or corporate body owned by fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be assigned at least to :
- a. develop business partnership;
 - b. increase the value added of fisheries commodity and salt commodity; and
 - c. provide financing and capital assistance according st capability.

CHAPTER VI

FUNDING AND FINANCING

Part One

General

Article 59

Funding for the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers shall originate from :

- a. the state budget;
- b. the regional budget; and/or
- c. other legal funds according to the law and regulation.

Article 60

- (1) Financing is done to develop fisheries businesses or salt businesses through :
- a. banking institution;
 - b. financing institution; and/or
 - c. insurance institution.
- (2) The financing as referred to in paragraph (1) can be insured by the central government and regional governments.

Article 61

- (1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority have the obligation to

facilitate funding assistance and financing assistance for small fishermen, traditional fishermen, employee fishermen, small fish raisers, fish farming cultivators, small salt farmers and salt farming cultivators, including their families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing.

- (2) The facilities in the form of funding assistance and financing assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) are given through :
- a. capital loan for fisheries business or salt business facilities and infrastructures;
 - b. subsidy for credit interest and/or insurance service yield; and/or c. use of corporate social responsibility fund as well as partnership and environment development program fund from corporate bodies.

Part Two

Banking Institution

Article 62

- (1) In protecting and empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, the central government and regional governments according to their authority shall assign state-owned companies or regional government-owned companies engaged in the banking industry, either conventional or sharia compliant, to meet financing needs from fisheries businesses and salt businesses.
- (2) To meet the financing needs from fisheries businesses and salt businesses as referred to in paragraph (1), state-owned companies or regional government-owned companies engaged in the banking industry can set up working units to manage micro small and medium business credits, including those for fisheries businesses and salt businesses.
- (3) The fulfillment of financing needs by working units as referred to in paragraph (2) is done through a simple and easy procedure with soft requirements and principles of prudence.
- (4) The assignment of state-owned companies or regional government-owned companies as referred to in paragraph (1), the establishment of working units as referred to in paragraph (2), and the fulfillment of financing needs as referred to in paragraph (3), shall be done according to the law and regulation.

Article 63

Financing needs from fisheries business and salt businesses can be served by private banks according to the law and regulation.

Article 64

To channel credits and/or financing for fisheries businesses and salt businesses, banks play an active

role in assisting fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers in :

- a. fulfilling requirements to obtain credits and/or financing; and
- b. accessing banking facilities easily.

Part Three

Financing Institution

Article 65

In protecting and empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, the central government and regional governments according to their authority can assign the financing institution of the central government or financing institutions of regional governments to serve fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers in obtaining fishery business and salt business financing, either conventional or sharia compliant, according to the law and regulation.

Article 66

Financing institutions have the obligation to carry out fishery business and salt business financing activities through a simple and fast procedure by observing the principles of prudence.

Article 67

To channel credits and/or financing to fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, financing institutions play an active role in assisting fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers in :

- a. fulfilling requirements to obtain credits and/or financing; and
- b. obtaining credit and/or financing facilities.

Article 68

Private financing institutions can meet fisheries business financing needs from fishermen and fish raisers and salt business financing needs from salt farmers according to the law and regulation.

Part Four

Insurance Institutions

Article 69

(1) The central government and regional governments according to their authority can assign state-owned

companies and/or regional government-owned companies engaged in the insurance industry to insure credits and financing for fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers including families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing.

- (2) The assignment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be done according to the law and regulation.

CHAPTER VII

SUPERVISION

Article 70

- (1) To ensure that the goal of protecting and empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers can be achieved, the performance of planning and implementation shall be supervised.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) covers monitoring, reporting and evaluation.
- (3) The supervision as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be done by the central government and regional governments according to their authority.
- (4) In conducting the supervision as referred to in paragraph (3), the central government and regional governments can involve the public in monitoring and reporting by empowering the existing potentials.
- (5) Further provisions on the procedure of supervision is to be provided for in a government regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 71

The public can participate in the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

Article 72

- (1) The public participation as referred to in Article 71 can be done individually and/or in group.
- (2) The public participation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be done to :
- a. the process of planning;
 - b. the protection of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers;
 - c. the empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers;
 - d. funding and financing; and
 - e. supervision.

- (3) Further provisions on the public participation in the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers are to be provided for in a ministerial regulation.

CHAPTER IX CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 73

Anybody that does not provide the protection of risks as referred to in Article 34 shall be sentenced to a maximum of 3 (three) years' imprisonment and/or fined a maximum pf Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Article 74

Anybody that imports fisheries commodity and salt commodity which do not accord entry point, type, entry time and compulsory quality standard set by the minister as referred to in Article 38 shall be sentenced to a maximum of 4 (four) years' imprisonment and/or fined a maximum pf Rp6,000,000,000.00 (six billion rupiah).

CHAPTER X CONCLUSION

Article 75

The assignment by the central government as referred to in Article 26 shall have been implemented no later than 2 (two) years after this Law has been promulgated.

Article 76

When this Law begins to take effect, all regulations and laws concerning the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers, and salt farmers shall remain valid, provided they do not contradict this Law.

Article 77

Regulations needed to implement this Law shall be stipulated no later than 2 (two) years after this Law has been promulgated.

Article 78

This Law shall come into force as from the date of promulgation. For public cognizance, this Law shall

be promulgated by placing it in the Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia.

Endorsed in Jakarta

On April 14, 2016

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On April 14, 2016

THE LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS MINISTER OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATUTE BOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

OF 2016 NO. 68

ELUCIDATION

OF

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NO. 7/2016

CONCERNING

THE PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF FISHERMEN, FISH RAISERS AND SALT FARMERS

I. G E N E R A L

The state responsibility is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland, promote public welfare, intellectualize the nation, and create social justice for the entire Indonesian nation in accordance with the mandate of the state ideology Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. One of the basic philosophies of national development is to create social justice for the entire Indonesian

nation. Therefore, every Indonesian citizen is entitled and is obliged, according to their capability, to participate in developing businesses to improve welfare, particularly in the fisheries and salt fields.

In line with the mandate of the state ideology Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, one of the objectives of developing the fisheries and maritime sector is directed among others towards achieving the best possible welfare of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers. So far, the fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers have given concrete contributions to the development of the fisheries and maritime sector as well as to the development of the coastal and rural community's economy.

The management of fisheries is highly dependent on fish resources from which fishermen and fish raisers have benefited. Among the problems facing fishermen are threat to the availability of fuel oil, fish theft, overfishing, climate change, bad weather and sea wave height. The crucial problems facing fish raisers rest particularly with disease-free guarantee, pollution-free guarantee, parent, seed/seedling stocks, and affordable feed. The problems facing salt farmers include the state of being highly vulnerable to climate and price changes, conflicts over the use of coastal areas, seasonal change, environmental quality, and certainty about land status. Factually, the vast majority of Indonesian fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers live in poverty, with limited infrastructures, facilities, and access to funding and financing.

In this regard, the income of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers has a direct impact on their families who highly rely their life on fisheries businesses and salt businesses. In general, the wives/husbands and children of fishermen and fish raisers carry out processing businesses in a simple/traditional way by using the results of fishing or fish farming to obtain value added and then selling them in the traditional market at relatively low prices to support the economy of their families.

In view of the problems facing fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers, it is necessary to protect and empower fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers including the families of fishermen and fish raisers engaged in processing and marketing.

Today the law related to the maritime and fisheries sector is far from enough to protect and empower fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers and therefore, the existing rules fail to ensure legal certainty and justice for fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers. To ensure that the effort of protecting and empowering fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers will achieve a maximum target, the law to that effect is needed.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Letter a

Referred to as "principle of sovereignty" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be conducted by upholding the sovereignty of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers who have the right to develop themselves.

Letter b

Referred to as "principle of self-reliance" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be conducted independently by prioritizing the capacity of domestic resources.

Letter c

Referred to as "principle of utility" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be aimed at giving the greatest possible benefit to the welfare and life quality of the people.

Letter d

Referred to as "principle of togetherness" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be jointly conducted by the central government, regional governments, business agents and the public.

Letter e

Referred to as "principle of integrity" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must harmonize various interests among sectors, regions and stakeholders.

Letter f

Referred to as "principle of transparency" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be conducted by considering the aspirations of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers as well as other stakeholders, supported by information services that can be accessed by the public.

Letter g

Referred to as "principle of justice-efficiency" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen,

fish raisers and salt farmers must give equal and proportional chances and opportunities to all citizens according to their capability,

Letter h

Referred to as "principle of sustainability" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be conducted consistently and continuously by ensuring the increased welfare of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

Letter i

Referred to as "principle of welfare" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must be conducted to achieve the welfare of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers.

Letter j

Referred to as "principle of local wisdom" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must take into account the social, economic and cultural characteristics and the prevailing noble values of the local people.

Letter k

Referred to as "principle of environmental conservation" is that the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers must use facilities, infrastructures, method and technology which do not disrupt environmental functions biologically, mechanically and chemically.

Article 3 and Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Referred to as "processing" is a series of activities and/or treatment, ranging from fish raw material to end product.

Referred to as "marketing" is a series of activities to market fish and its processed product, ranging from planning, pricing, promotion to distribution in a simple way to consumers.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Referred to as "simple technology" is fish farming technology by using natural feed and low spread density, among others.

Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Referred to as "semi-intensive technology" is fish farming technology by using artificial feed, medium spread density and waterwheel, among others.

Letter b

Sufficiently.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Sufficiently clear.

Letter b

Referred to as "fish" is all types of organism of which life cycle is entirely or partly in the water environment. The types of fish include:

- a. finned fish (pisces);
- b. shrimp, small crab, crab and the like (crustacea);
- c. shells, oyster, squid, octopus, snail, and the like (mollusca);
- d. jellyfish and the like (coelenterata);
- e. sea cucumber, sea porcupine, and the like (echinodermata);
- f. frog and the like (amphibia);
- g. crocodile, turtle, lizard, water snake, and the like (reptilia);
- h. whale, dolphin, porpoise, dugong, and the like (mammalia);
- i. seaweed and other plants living in water (algae); and
- j. other water biotas related to all the types referred to above including their parts.

Letter c

Referred to as "potential land" is land/area that can be used for fish farming and salt business optimally.

Letter d up to Letter j

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

The recording of demographic administration is done by putting the job of fisherman, fish raiser and salt farmer in the column of resident's identification card.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear

Article 10 up to Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18**Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)**Letter a up to Letter c**

Sufficiently clear.

Letter d

The provision of river flow and estuary is aimed at enabling fishing vessels to carry out fish business easily.

Letter e and Letter f

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4)**Letter a up to Letter c**

Sufficiently clear.

Letter d

Referred to as "production road" is a road connecting fish farming land to a public road.

Letter e

Sufficiently clear.

Letter f

Referred to as "waste treatment installation" is infrastructure built to handle waste in a simple way so that the environment can be maintained properly.

Letter g

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Letter a and Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Referred to as "distribution road" is a road connecting a processing center to a marketing center through a public road.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (6)

Letter a and Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Referred to as "production road" is a road connecting salt farmers' land to a public road.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Letter e

Referred to as "water reservoir" is a pool which is found in the sea to accommodate sea water to produce salt more quickly.

Article 19 and Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21**Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)**Letter a and Letter b**

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Referred to as "other energy source" is a new and renewable energy source, including wind energy, sun ray and ocean.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4)**Letter a**

Sufficiently clear.

Letter b

Referred to as "feed" is nutrition intake which originates from a single food material or a mixture of food materials, either processed or unprocessed, given to fish to survive, grow, recover condition and breed.

Letter c

Referred to as "fish medicine" is medicine that can be used to cure and prevent fish diseases, free fish from disease sympton, or modify chemical process in the body, including biological, pharmaceutical, premix, probiotic medicines and natural medicines.

Letter d

Referred to as "geoisolator" is water proof plastic coating.

Letter e up to Letter m

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Letter a

Live fish accommodating instrument include vessel, barrel, aquarium, washbasin, pail and aerator.

Letter b

Fish handling instruments include table, knife, cutting board, basket, apron, glove, mask, and boots.

Letter c

Fish processing instruments include fume hood, boiling pan, steamer, stove and muffling vessel.

Letter d

Cold chain instruments include cool box and freezer.

Letter e

Fishery product marketing instruments include display table and show case.

Letter f and Letter g

Sufficiently clear.

Letter h

Product pack and/or packing instruments include vacuum sealer, cardboard, aluminium foil, and plastics.

Paragraph (6)

Letter a up to Letter f

Sufficiently clear.

Letter g

Simple transport means include pushcart, three-wheeled motorcycle, or the like.

Letter h

Referred to as "iodization instrument" is an instrument used to add iodine compound in salt.

Letter i up to Letter l

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22 and Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

The presidential regulation covers the ceiling of subsidy to fishermen, small fish raisers and small salt farmers and the definition of fishermen entitled to subsidy.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

One of the efforts to create a condition which produces favorable prices for fishermen and fish raisers is setting the government's purchasing price of fish, and for salt farmers is setting the government's purchasing price for salt.

Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Referred to as "controlling the quality of the processing environment" is an effort made to maintain the environment in good condition by building a drainage system and waste handling place, among others.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a up to Letter e

Sufficiently clear.

Letter f

Referred to as "cold chain system" is the application of cooling technique to a maximum of 40C (four Celcius degrees) according to the types of fishery products, done continuously starting from catch/harvest, handling, processing to distribution to consumers without altering the basic structure and shape.

Paragraph (3) and Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Livelihood space covers fishing or fish farming area or zone, fishing boat docking site and residence for small fishermen, traditional fishermen, small fish raisers and small salt farmers.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The storing of fishery commodity is intended to store:

- 1) fish and fishery product, such as cold storage, storing warehouse, and freezer;
- 2) live fish, such as fish pond and tank; and/or
- 3) materials and production instruments, such as storage.

The storing of salt commodity is intended to store salt before being marketed.

Letter b

The transport of fishery commodity is intended, among others, to carry :

- 1) fish and fishery product, such as fish transporting vessel, plane, fish transporting vehicle, either air-conditioned or non-air-conditioned;
- 2) live fish, such as fish transporting vessel, plane, live fish transporting vehicle; and/or
- 3) materials and production instruments.

The transportation of salt commodity is intended among others to transport salt from salt farming land to warehouse, such as pushcart three-wheeled motorcycle, or the like.

Letter c

The distribution is intended, among others, to distribute :

- 1) fish and fishery product or salt, such as fish marketing depot, fish market, and fishery product marketing outlet; and
- 2) materials and production instruments, such as shop and kiosk.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28**Paragraph (1)**

Referred to as "vessel lessee" is anybody that controls the fishing vessel belonging to other person based on an agreement.

Referred to as "fish farming land lessee" is anybody that controls fish farming land belonging to other person based on an agreement.

Paragraph (2)

Referred to as "salt farming land lessee" is anybody that controls salt farming land belonging to other person based on an agreement.

Paragraph (3) and Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30**Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)**Letter a**

Natural disasters include tsunami and volcanic eruption.

Letter b up to Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4) up to Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear

Article 31 and Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33**Paragraph (1)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)**Letter a up to Letter c**

Sufficiently clear.

Letter d

Life insurance, fishery insurance or salt insurance premium assistance is obtained from the state budget through the budget portion of the relevant ministry and/or the regional budget, paid until the central government and regional governments have stated that small fishermen, small fish raisers and small salt farmers are able to pay their premium themselves.

Article 34

The obligation to provide the protection of fishing, fish farming and salt business risks to employee fishermen, fish farming cultivators and salt farming cultivators is intended for large-scale fishery businesses or salt businesses according to the law and regulation in the fields of micro small business and medium business.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36**Paragraph (1)****Letter a**

Fishing-related licensing for small fishermen include a certificate of tonnage, a certificate of vessel arrival and departure reporting evidence, and a certificate of sail approval which are exempt from any fees.

Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Referred to as "compulsory quality standard" is the Indonesian national standard (SNI) applied compulsorily to fishery commodity and salt commodity.

Article 39 up to Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46**Paragraph (1)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)**Letter a**

Training include sail navigation training.

Letter b

Scholarships are given to students with good achievement, while education assistance is given to students whose parents cannot afford to send their children to school.

Letter c

One of the kinds of entrepreneurship training is the development of entrepreneurship skill to create new businesses which have economic value and high competitiveness through entrepreneur incubator.

Entrepreneur incubator is an intermediary institution set up by the central government, regional governments, business agents, and/or fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers communities including households engaged in processing and marketing businesses so that they can develop fishery commodity and salt commodity.

Paragraph (3)

Scholarships and education tuition assistance for the families of small fishermen, traditional fishermen,

employee fishermen, small fish raisers, fish farming cultivators, small salt farmers and salt farming cultivators are given to children and wives/husbands.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Letter a

Sufficiently clear.

Letter b

Apprenticeship can be conducted through a comparative study.

Article 49

Paragraph (1) up to Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Assistance includes drawing up business viability for small fishermen, small fish raisers and small salt farmers.

Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Paragraph (1)

Letter a and Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Referred to as "post-production" includes :

1. the handling of fish aboard a vessel before being processed or marketed for fishing;
2. the handling of live fish and fresh fish or the packing of seed and parent stock after harvest before being processed or marketed for fish farming; and
3. the handling of salt after harvest before being processed or marketed for salt business.

Letter d up to Letter f

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52 up to Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Social rules based on local culture include social rules which have a social behavior system formed based on the local customs and norms such as Panglima Laot in Aceh and Sasi in Maluku.

Letter b up to Letter g

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear

Article 57**Letter a**

The development of sustainable fishery business and salt business is done by drawing up business viability.

Letter b up to Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58 up to Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62**Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Referred to as "simple, easy and soft procedure" is the procedure of channeling credits without collateral, with affordable interest rate and/or favorable yield according to the characteristics of fishery business or salt business.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63 up to Article 71

Sufficiently clear.

Article 72**Paragraph (1)**

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)