

**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