

Mengenal Ekonomi Ikan (*Fish Economics*)

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Departemen Perikanan UGM

**Kuliah Umum Selam Perikanan UGM,
10 September 2018**



Daftar Isi

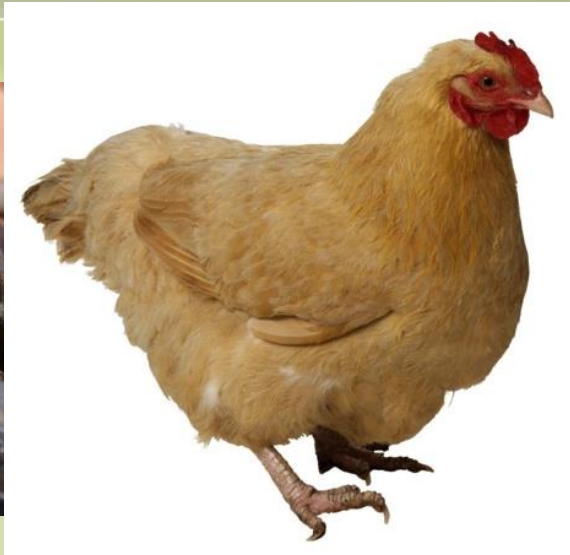


- I. Pendahuluan**
- II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan**
- III. Potensi Ekonomi Kelautan**
- IV. Penutup**





I. Pendahuluan



http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/40921151/ns/world_new-asia_pacific/t/fish-story-big-tuna-sells-record/#.T50t87Nc_gU



Ikan?

754-pound tuna sold for 20.2 million yen. The record-setting price translates to about \$526 per pound.



I. Pendahuluan

Ikan?

Ikan adalah segala jenis organisme yang seluruh atau sebagian dari siklus hidupnya berada di dalam lingkungan perairan (UU 45/2009)

Pisces

Crustacea

Molusca

Coelenterata

Echinodermata

Amphibia

Reptilia

Mamalia

Algae

I. Pendahuluan



Perikanan adalah semua kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan **pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan** sumber daya **ikan** dan lingkungannya mulai dari praproduksi, produksi, pengolahan sampai dengan pemasaran, yang dilaksanakan dalam suatu **sistem bisnis perikanan**

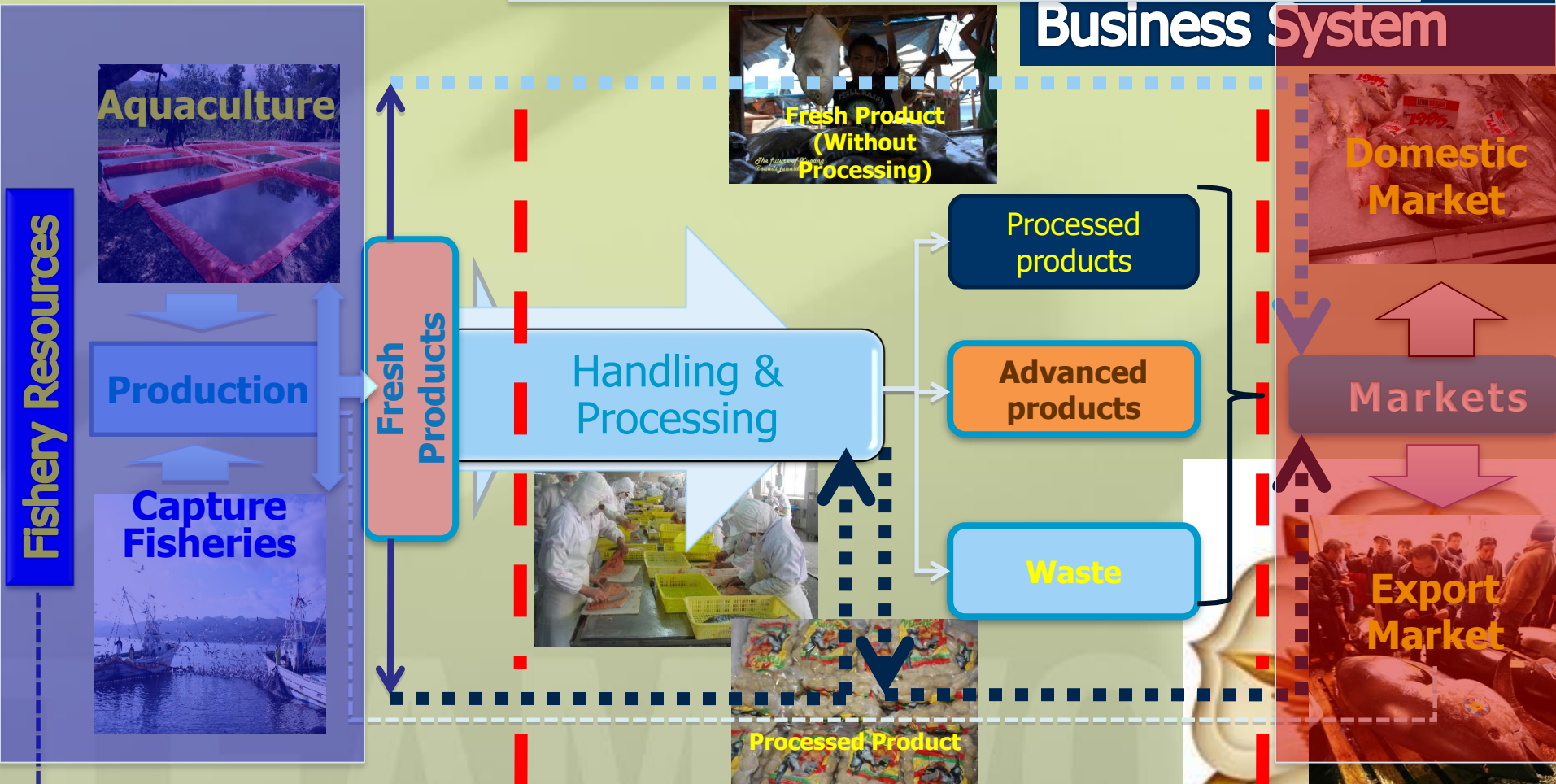
(UU 45 Tahun 2009 tentang Perikanan)



I. Pendahuluan



Fish and Seafood as Business System





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



- **ILMU EKONOMI:** Suatu studi tentang perilaku masyarakat dalam menggunakan sumberdaya yang langka dalam rangka memproduksi berbagai komoditi, untuk kemudian menyalurkannya kepada berbagai individu dan kelompok yang ada dalam masyarakat

(Samuelson dan Nordhaus 1995)





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



EKONOMI PERIKANAN: Suatu studi tentang perilaku masyarakat perikanan (tangkap, budidaya, dan pengolahan ikan) dalam menggunakan **sumberdaya yang langka** dalam rangka memproduksi berbagai komoditi perikanan, untuk didistribusikan kepada berbagai individu dan kelompok yang ada dalam masyarakat





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



Catch Fish
→ SALE

Catch Fish →
PLEASURE

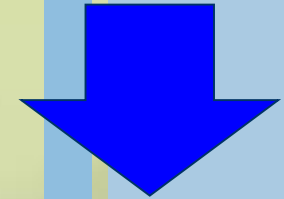




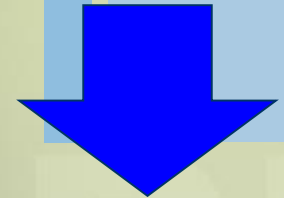
II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



CATCH



HANDLING/
PROCESSING



RETAINED
CATCH

**Ekonomi
Ikan**



Catch Fish
→ SALE





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



Recent estimation of fish stock → The stock INCREASE

No.	Fisheries Management Area	Stock Assessment 2011*	Stock Assessment 2016**
1.	Malacca Strait (WPP 571)	276,000	484,414
2.	Indian Ocean (WPP 572)	565,200	1,228,601
3.	Indian Ocean (WPP 573)	491,700	929,330
4.	South China Sea (WPP 711)	1,059,000	1,143,341
5.	Java Sea (WPP 712)	836,600	981,680
6.	Makassar Strait - Flores Sea (WPP 713)	929,700	1,026,599
7.	Banda Sea (WPP 714)	278,000	431,069
8.	Tomini Bay – Seram Sea (WPP 715)	595,600	631,703
9.	Celebes Sea (WPP 716)	333,600	478,765
10.	Pacific Ocean (WPP 717)	299,100	603,688
11.	Arafura Sea – Timor Sea (WPP 718)	855,500	1,992,730
Total fish stock		6,520,000	9,931,920





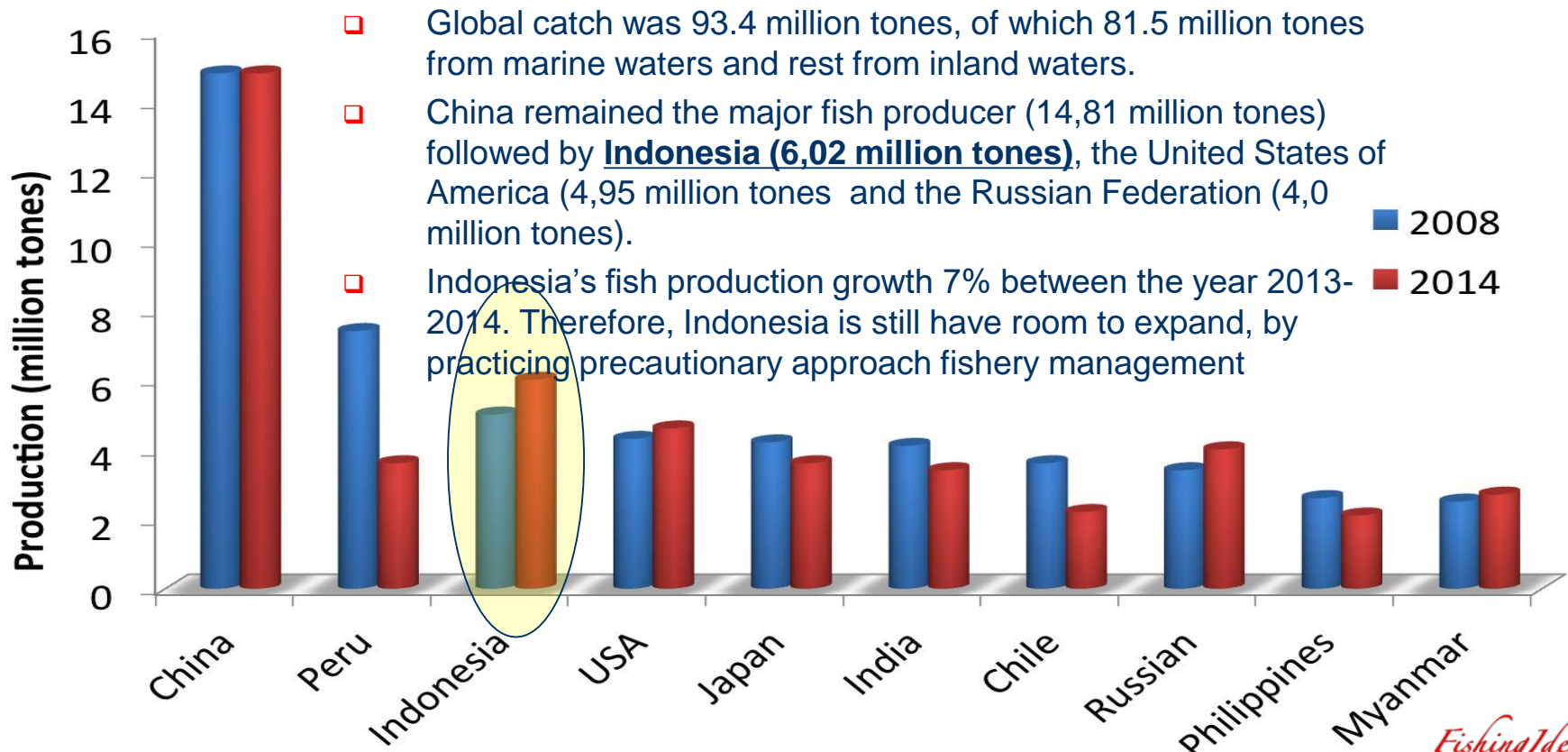
II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



Marine capture fisheries

MARINE CAPTURE PRODUCTION: MAJOR PRODUCERS

VARIATION



- ❑ Global catch was 93.4 million tones, of which 81.5 million tones from marine waters and rest from inland waters.
- ❑ China remained the major fish producer (14,81 million tones) followed by **Indonesia (6,02 million tones)**, the United States of America (4,95 million tones) and the Russian Federation (4,0 million tones).
- ❑ Indonesia's fish production growth 7% between the year 2013-2014. Therefore, Indonesia is still have room to expand, by practicing precautionary approach fishery management

World total

(PERCENTAGE)

Share 18 major countries (p

¹ Tcatch excluding catches of Peruvian anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) by Peru and Chile.

² FAO estimate.

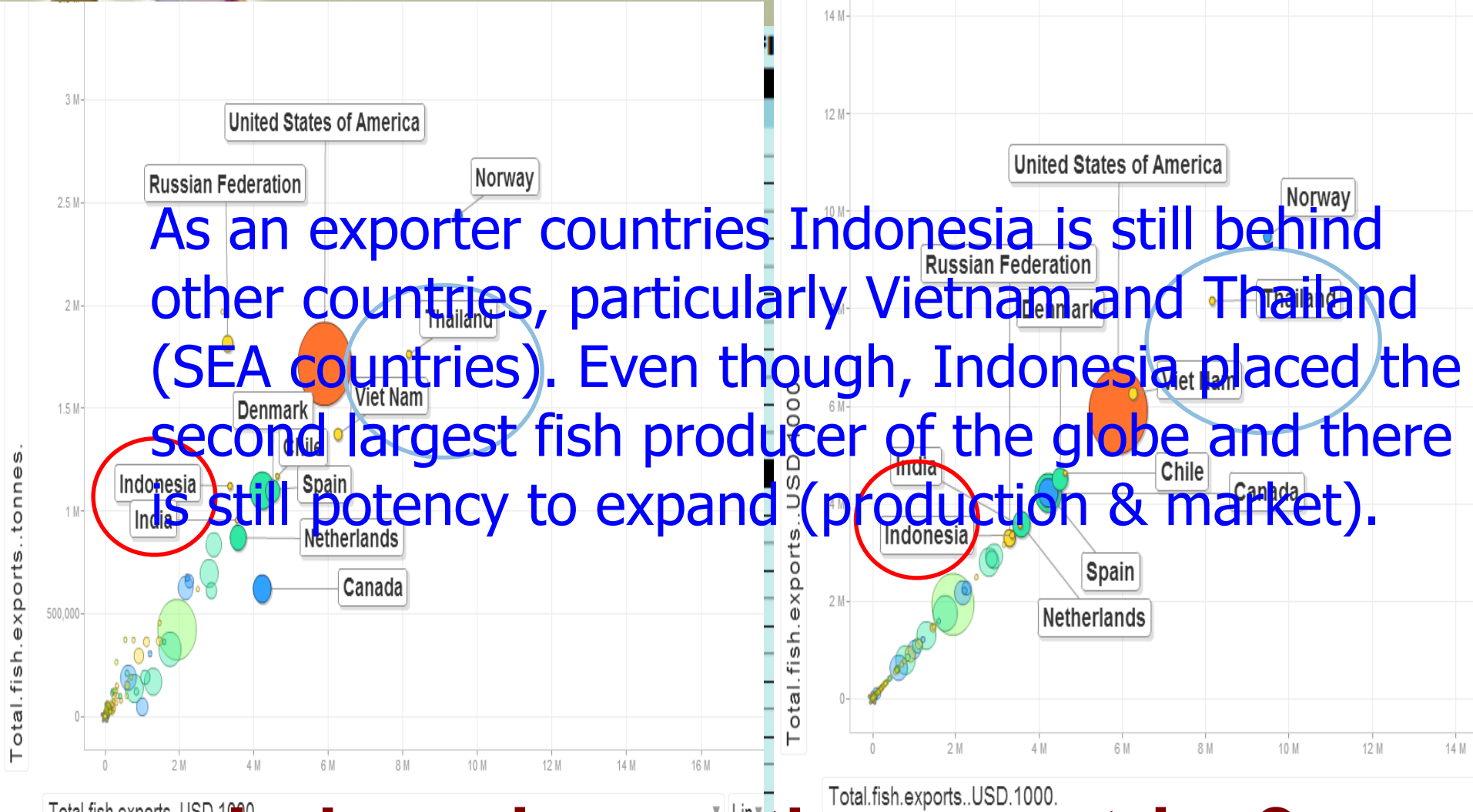


Main players in marine capture fishery

Sources: FAO SOFIA 2010, 2014, 2016



II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



As an exporter countries Indonesia is still behind other countries, particularly Vietnam and Thailand (SEA countries). Even though, Indonesia placed the second largest fish producer of the globe and there is still potency to expand (production & market).

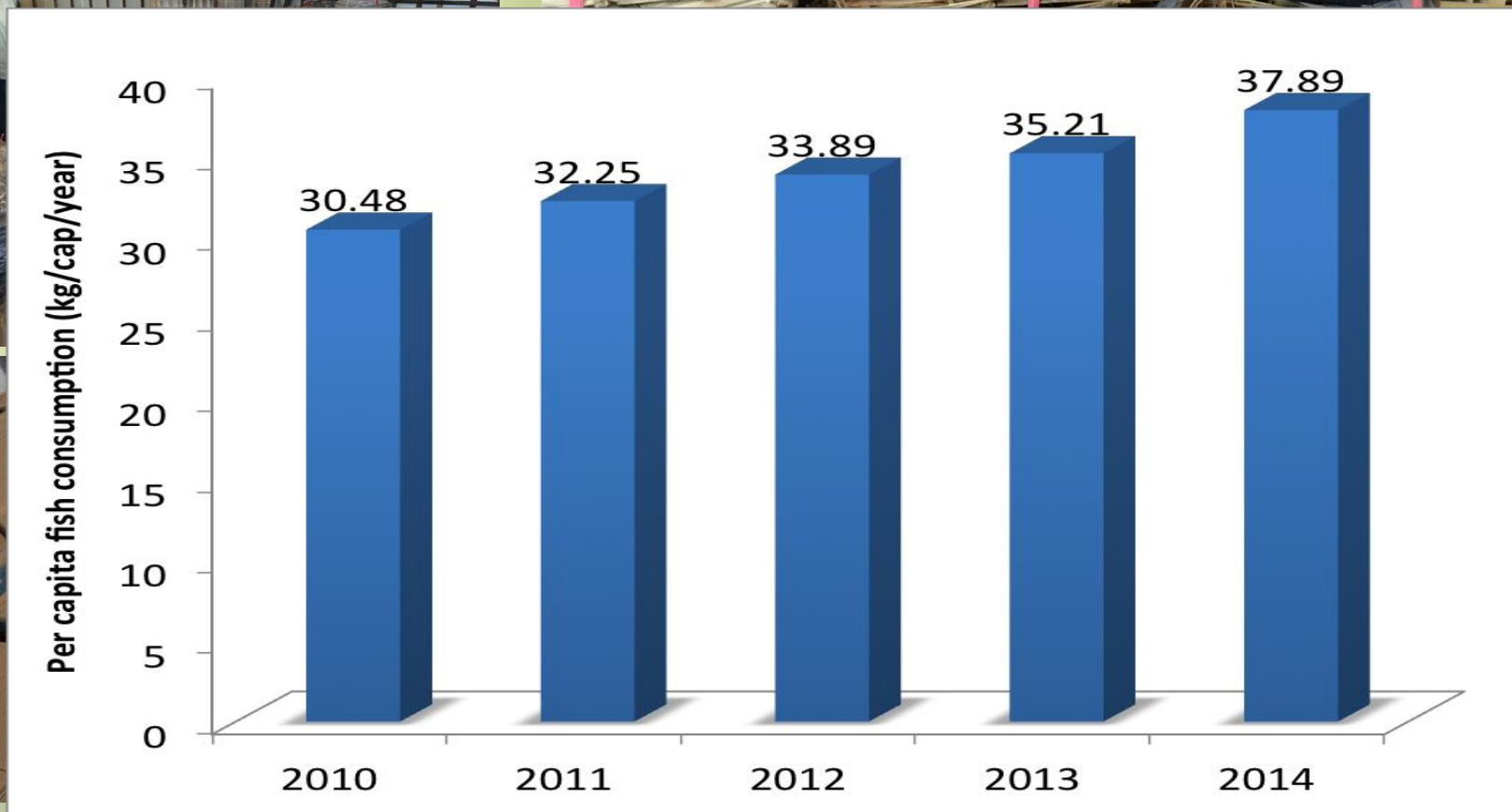
Indonesia vs. other countries?

Note: AFR refers to the average annual percentage growth rate for 2004-2014





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



**Indonesia per capita fish consumption
increase year by year**





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



CATCH



SEE/HANDLING

**Ekonomi
Ikan**



WATCH/
RETAINED/
RELEASE
CATCH



**Catch Fish →
PLEASURE**



II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



Daya Tarik Ekonomi Ikan?

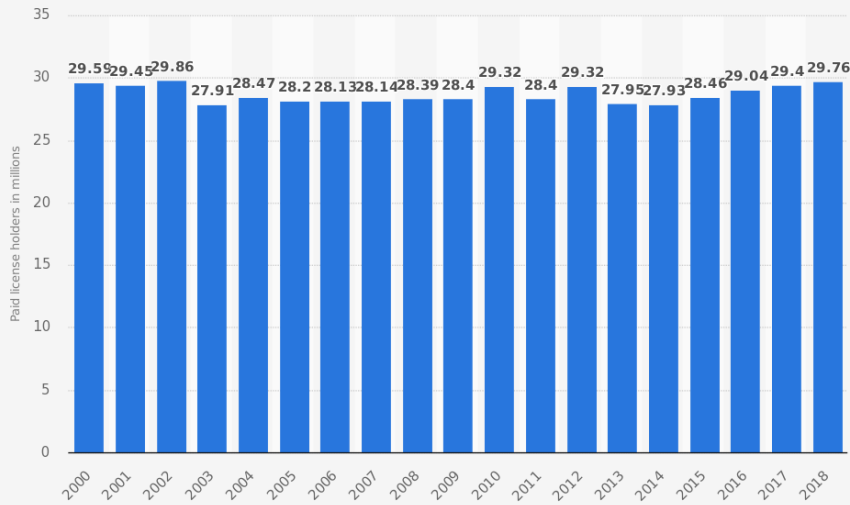




II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan



Number of paid fishing license holders in the United States from 2000 to 2018 (in millions)*

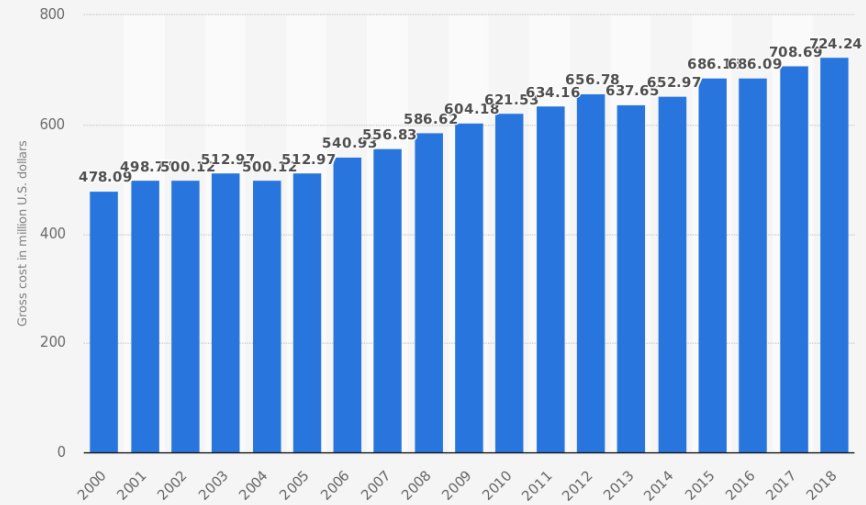


Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service © Statista 2018

Additional Information: United States; US Fish and Wildlife Service; 2000 to 2018



Gross cost of fishing licenses in the United States from 2000 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)



Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service © Statista 2018

Additional Information: United States; US Fish and Wildlife Service; 2000 to 2018



CONTOH: DI USA memancing = most popular outdoor recreational activities. Tahun 2017, lebih dari 49 juta orang amerika ikut ambil bagian dala kegioatam pancing di perairan umum dan laut serta fly fishing.

<https://www.statista.com/topics/1163/recreational-fishing/>

Pada tahun 1999 dan 2000, lebih dari 43% orang amerika berpartisipasi dalam berbagai bentuk wisata bahari (Leeworthy et al. 2001 in Pendleton and Rooke, http://www.dfg.ca.gov/mlpa/pdfs/draft_dive.pdf)



II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan

- According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*, more than 46 million licensed anglers generate over \$48 billion in retail sales with a \$115 billion impact on the nation's economy creating employment for more than 828,000 people. <https://asafishing.org/facts-figures/>





II. Ekonomi Perikanan Vs Ekonomi Ikan

- Umumnya setiap unit usaha perikanan bertujuan menangkap ikan untuk dijual dan memperoleh profit serta meningkatkan profit dari menangkap ikan. Tujuan utama sering = menangkap ikan = jual = profit.
- TAPI, aktivitas menangkap ikan juga telah berkembang menarget nilai kepuasan menangkap ikan = non-monetary satisfaction.
- Perhatikan acara-acara dipertelivisian: mincing mania, mata pancing, dll.
- Kepuasan menjadi nelayan/pelaku usaha ikan melalui layanan menangkap ikan untuk petualangan, bentuk outdoor sport, dan kesehatan fisik dan jiwa.





III. Potensi Ekonomi Kelautan

Table 9
Classification of marine economy sectors and industries.

Marine sector	Marine industry	Marine activities
1. Living resources	1.1. Fishing	Marine fishing
	1.2. Aquaculture	Marine aquaculture
	1.3. Seafood Processing	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.
	1.4. Seafood Markets	Wholesale and Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.
	1.5. Animal production	Land-based catching of sea mammals
	1.6. Other food products	From fish and marine mammals: Processing of meat, manufacture of oils and fats, prepared dishes and others.
2. Non-living resources	2.1. Oil and gas exploration and production	Offshore extraction of crude petroleum, gas and support activities.
	2.2. Mining of metal ores	Mining of metal ores from seabed and support activities.
	2.3. Extraction of gravel and sand	Extraction and dredging from sea of industrial sand and gravel.
	2.4. Extraction of salt	Salt production by evaporation of sea water.
	2.5. Renewable energy	Production of electricity from renewable marine sources.
	2.6. Water collection	Desalting of sea water to produce water.
	2.7. Waste and decontamination	Collection of waste from ships and remediation activities in oceans and coastal areas.
3. Ship and boat building	3.1. Ship building	Building of commercial vessels, warships, fishing boats, hovercraft, drilling platforms and floating structures.
	3.2. Boat building	Building of pleasure and sporting boats.
	3.3. Repair and maintenance	Repair and maintenance of ships and boats.
	3.4. Manufactures to shipbuilding	Sails, ropes, nets, containers, paints, varnishes, rubber and plastic products, glass fibres, iron and steel, tubes, pipes, metal products, tanks, communication equipment, instruments for navigation, lighting equipment, engines, etc.
	3.5. Other manufactures and services	Sailboards, cork life preserves, repair and maintenance of machinery and equipments, sale of ships and boats, etc.





III. Potensi Ekonomi Kelautan

4. Construction	4.1. Marine construction 4.2. Marine related construction	Construction of harbours, ports, waterways, locks, etc. Other marine constructions and support activities for marine constructions.
5. Transportation	5.1. Marine passenger transportation	Transport of passengers over seas and coastal waters.
	5.2. Marine freight transportation	Transport of freight over seas and coastal waters.
	5.3. Service activities to transportation	Terminal facilities, pilotage and berthing, lighterage, salvage and lighthouse activities, etc.
	5.4. Other support activities to transportation	Warehousing in port areas, stevedoring, forwarders, marine transport insurance, patrol services in ports, cleaning of sea tankers, etc.
6. Tourism and recreation	6.1. Accommodation	Hotels, resort hotels, motels, camping grounds, etc.
	6.2. Other tourism and recreational services	Food and beverage service, renting of pleasure boats, travel agencies, tour operators, marine sport clubs, water rides, etc.
7. Public administration	7.1. Administration of the State	Customs at ports, marine-related programs, regulations of marine sectors, etc.
	7.2. Provision of services	Marine foreign affairs, Navy, port police, coastguards, assistance in civic disasters, etc.
	7.3. Social security	Compulsory social security programmes for marine activities.
8. Education and R and D	8.1. Education	Marine related technical education, higher education, sport instruction, etc.
	8.2. Research and development	Marine-related research and experimental development on natural, engineering, humanities and social sciences.
9. Others	9.1. Office support activities	Office support activities for marine enterprises, organization of marine events, etc.
	9.2. Membership organisations	Marine-related chambers of commerce, professional associations, trade unions, ecological movements, etc.
	9.3. Others n.e.c.	Other activities not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.).





III. Potensi Eko Kelautan

Laut *Fishing Ideas*
Tempat
Menaruh
Harapan

The sea is our future



On the sea



In the sea

Bottom of the sea



1. Capture fisheries
2. Aquaculture
3. Processing and post harvest industry
4. Biotechnology industry
5. Minerals and energy
6. Marine tourism
7. Marine transportation and services
8. Marine industry and services
9. Small island management
10. Coastal forestry
11. Non-conventional resources



IV. Penutup

Ruang Diskusi?



