

RIWAYAT KORESPONDENSI UNTUK PENERBITAN ARTIKEL KUNCI:

JUDUL:
**INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY IN MAINTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION OF MARINE BIOTA THROUGH THE EXPORT PROHIBITION
OF LOBSTER SHRIMP SEED**

Penulis 1 : Azis Setyagama
Penulis 2 : Wawan Susilo
Penulis 3 : Moch Suud
Penulis 4 : M. Sulthon
Penulis 5 : Yudi Widagdo Harimurti

TENTANG JURNAL



Jurnal ini adalah jurnal internasional **Q2** dan Terindeks **SCOPUS** dan **WEB OF SCIENCE**.

Diterbitkan oleh Supporting Academic Initiatives Foundation

Jurnal ini diterbitkan mulai tahun 2013 sampai sekarang dengan Subjek Area : Social Sceance : Law

Website: <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100455574&tip=sid&clean=0>

Country

Russian Federation

Universities and research institutions in Russian Federation

Media Ranking in Russian Federation

Subject Area and Category

- Social Sciences
 - Law

Publisher

Supporting Academic Initiatives Foundation

H-Index

6

SJR 2021

0.24

Publication type

Journals

ISSN

23098678, 23123605

Scope

The Russian Law Journal is one of the first academic legal journals in English to be published in Russia. Our goal is to provide scholars worldwide with comparative papers on recent legal developments not only in Russia, but also in Eurasia, other jurisdictions and on the international level. The idea to establish this journal belongs to the following scholars of Moscow State Lomonosov University Law Faculty: Gleb Bogush, Nataliya Bocharova, Dmitry and Anastasia Mareshin and Sergei Tretyakov. We want to bring the Russian academic legal tradition closer to the international environment and make Russian legal scholarship more accessible to other scholars and well-known worldwide. Our editorial policy is governed by independent quality control. It is guaranteed by the Editorial Council and Editorial Board. We are proud to have such eminent scholars in our Editorial Council which is composed of professors from world-leading law schools: Yale, Harvard, Sorbonne, Cambridge, NYU, etc. Our Editorial Board is composed of scholars from leading Russian law schools (Moscow State Lomonosov University, Saint-Petersburg State University, Moscow State Kutafin Law

University, Higher School of Economics, etc.).

SJR

The SJR is a size-independent prestige indicator that ranks journals by their 'average prestige per article'. It is based on the idea that 'all citations are not created equal'. SJR is a measure of scientific influence of journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from. It measures the scientific influence of the average article in a journal, it expresses how central to the global scientific discussion an average article of the journal is.

Year SJR

2014 0.102

2015 0.124

2016 0.173

2017 0.241

2018 0.164

2019 0.202

2020 0.206

2021 0.239

Total Documents

Evolution of the number of published documents. All types of documents are considered, including citable and non citable documents.

Year Documents

2013 12

2014 43

2015 32

2016 28

2017 30

2018 27

2019 26

2020 23

2021 25

Citations per document

This indicator counts the number of citations received by documents from a journal and divides them by the total number of documents published in that journal. The chart shows the evolution of the average number of times documents published in a journal in the past two, three and four years have been cited in the current year. The two years line is equivalent to journal impact factor TM (Thomson Reuters) metric.

Cites per document	Year	Value
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2013	0.000
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2014	0.083
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2015	0.109
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2016	0.149
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2017	0.270
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2018	0.226
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2019	0.239
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2020	0.279
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2021	0.311
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2013	0.000
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2014	0.083
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2015	0.109
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2016	0.149
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2017	0.291
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2018	0.178
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2019	0.212
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2020	0.349
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2021	0.368
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2013	0.000
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2014	0.083
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2015	0.109
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2016	0.160
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2017	0.400
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2018	0.155
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2019	0.228
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2020	0.340
Cites / Doc. (2 years)	2021	0.367
Total Cites	Self-Cites	

Evolution of the total number of citations and journal's self-citations received by a journal's published documents during the three previous years.

Journal Self-citation is defined as the number of citation from a journal citing article to articles published by the same journal.

Cites	Year Value
Self Cites	2013 0
Self Cites	2014 0
Self Cites	2015 2
Self Cites	2016 4
Self Cites	2017 8
Self Cites	2018 4
Self Cites	2019 7
Self Cites	2020 2
Self Cites	2021 6
Total Cites	2013 0
Total Cites	2014 1
Total Cites	2015 6
Total Cites	2016 13
Total Cites	2017 30
Total Cites	2018 16
Total Cites	2019 18
Total Cites	2020 29
Total Cites	2021 28
External Cites per Doc	Cites per Doc

Evolution of the number of total citation per document and external citation per document (i.e. journal self-citations removed) received by a journal's published documents during the three previous years. External citations are calculated by subtracting the number of self-citations from the total number of citations received by the journal's documents.

Cites	Year Value
External Cites per document	2013 0
External Cites per document	2014 0.111
External Cites per document	2015 0.098
External Cites per document	2016 0.130
External Cites per document	2017 0.265
External Cites per document	2018 0.164
External Cites per document	2019 0.164

Cites	Year	Value
External Cites per document	2020	0.403
External Cites per document	2021	0.333
Cites per document	2013	0.000
Cites per document	2014	0.083
Cites per document	2015	0.109
Cites per document	2016	0.149
Cites per document	2017	0.291
Cites per document	2018	0.178
Cites per document	2019	0.212
Cites per document	2020	0.349
Cites per document	2021	0.368
% International Collaboration		

International Collaboration accounts for the articles that have been produced by researchers from several countries. The chart shows the ratio of a journal's documents signed by researchers from more than one country; that is including more than one country address.

Year International Collaboration

2013 0.00

2014 4.65

2015 21.88

2016 7.14

2017 10.00

2018 11.11

2019 15.38

2020 21.74

2021 16.00

Citable documents Non-citable documents

Not every article in a journal is considered primary research and therefore "citable", this chart shows the ratio of a journal's articles including substantial research (research articles, conference papers and reviews) in three year windows vs. those documents other than research articles, reviews and conference papers.

Documents	Year Value
Non-citable documents	2013 0
Non-citable documents	2014 3
Non-citable documents	2015 14
Non-citable documents	2016 18
Non-citable documents	2017 20
Non-citable documents	2018 17
Non-citable documents	2019 18
Non-citable documents	2020 16
Non-citable documents	2021 10
Citable documents	2013 0
Citable documents	2014 9
Citable documents	2015 41
Citable documents	2016 69
Citable documents	2017 83
Citable documents	2018 73
Citable documents	2019 67
Citable documents	2020 67
Citable documents	2021 66
Cited documents	Uncited documents

Ratio of a journal's items, grouped in three years windows, that have been cited at least once vs. those not cited during the following year.

Documents	Year Value
Uncited documents	2013 0
Uncited documents	2014 11
Uncited documents	2015 49
Uncited documents	2016 77
Uncited documents	2017 82
Uncited documents	2018 77
Uncited documents	2019 71
Uncited documents	2020 63
Uncited documents	2021 54

Documents	Year Value
Cited documents	2013 0
Cited documents	2014 1
Cited documents	2015 6
Cited documents	2016 10
Cited documents	2017 21
Cited documents	2018 13
Cited documents	2019 14
Cited documents	2020 20
Cited documents	2021 22



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Editor terdiri dari 10 negara sebagaimana terlihat pada susunan di bawah ini:

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Gambaran Terbit per volume:

Volume	Dokumen
2023	7
2022	26
2021	25
2020	23
2019	28
2018	27
2017	30
2016	28
2015	32
2014	43
2013	12

RINGKASAN KORESPONDENSI: (Bukti email dicantumkan di setelah tabel ini)


No.	Tanggal	Keterangan
1	9 Maret 2023	<p>Saya (Azis Setyagama) menerima Call Paper dari Jurnal Rusia yang bernama Russian Law Journal untuk mengirimkan artikel untuk di terbitkan di jurnal tersebut.</p> <p>Dear Researchers.</p> <p>We are pleased to invite you to submit your valuable manuscript to this journal of Russian Law Journal Q2.</p> <p>Russian Law Journal (RLJ) is an independent, professional journal that covers recent legal developments not only in the Russian Federation, but also on international and comparative level. RLJ magazine is one of the first English-language legal academic editions regularly published in Russia.</p> <p>The RLJ encourages comparative research by those who are interested in Russian law, but also seeks to encourage interest in all matters relating to international public and private law, civil and criminal law, constitutional law, civil rights, the theory and history of law, and the relationships</p>


		<p>between law and culture and other disciplines. A special emphasis is placed on interdisciplinary legal research</p> <p>The papers will be published within Months and the Publication fee is 1200 Euro.</p> <p>Sincere Regards,</p> <p>Editorial Team Russian Law Journal</p> <p>Journal Website: https://www.russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal Scopus link: https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100455574?origin=sbrowse#tabs=2 Scimagojr link: https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100455574&tip=sid&clean=0</p>
2	9 Maret 2023	<p>Call Paper dari Russian Law Journal tersebut saya respon dengan segera akan menulis artikel hasil pemikiran penulis, untuk di submit Jurnal Rusia tersebut.</p> <p>Healthy and Prosperous Greetings to the Editorial Team of Russain Law Journal</p> <p>Thank you Tim for your attention to me by giving me the opportunity to write articles in the Russain Law Journal via Call Paper on my email. and I have now written an article to be published in this Journal.</p> <p>Sorry, Journal Team, can my article be published in what month? , now I am still loyal according to the provisions of this journal / journal template.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention, healthy and prosperous greetings always for the Editorial Team.</p> <p>Author Dr. Azis Setyagama</p>
3	9 Maret 2023	<p>Setelah saya menulis artikel dan saya tanyakan kepada Pihak Jurnal Rusia tentang kapan publishnya di jawab oleh pihak editor Journal sbb; Dear Author,</p> <p>Thank you for your email. The papers will be published in the month of April 2023. You can submit your article for the review process.</p>

		<p>Sincere Regards,</p> <p>Editorial Team Russian Law Journal</p> <p>Journal Website: https://www.russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal Scopus link: https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100455574?origin=sbrowse#tabs=2 Scimagojr link: https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100455574&tip=sid&clean=0</p>
4	22 Maret 2023	<p>Setelah ada jawaban dari pihak Editor, artikel akan segera di review setelah submit maka segera artikel saya kirimkan ke Russian Law Journal</p> <p>Healthy and Prosperous Greetings to the Editorial Team of Russian Law Journal.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention from the Russian Law Journal Team to me and my friends, the article writers, by giving the opportunity to write articles in the Russian Law Journal via Call Paper on my email. and I have now written an article to be published in this article.</p> <p>What I'm asking is, will my article be listed on Scopus Com along with other authors in this journal, because the author of the article wants to be listed on Author Scopus. Com , and I saw Russian Law Journal indexed by Scopus with Quartie 2 with Coverage years From 2013 to Present the articles are automatically included in the Scopus.com document.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention, healthy and prosperous greetings always for the Editor and Editor Team.</p> <p>Author Dr. Azis Setyagama and friends</p> <p>Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail</p>
5	22 Maret 2023	<p>Setelah artikel saya submit ke Russian Law Journal, ada jaminan dari pihak editor bahwa artikel saya akan di indeks pada Scopus.com</p> <p>Dear Author,</p> <p>Thank you for your email. We have received your article and yes till time the journal is in the scopus list and hopefully the papers will be indexed. We will provide you with an acceptance letter after review of the paper.</p> <p>Sincere Regards,</p>

		<p>Editorial Team Russian Law Journal</p> <p>Journal Website: https://www.russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal Scopus link: https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100455574?origin=sbrowse#tabs=2 Scimagojr link: https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100455574&tip=sid&clean=0</p>
6	27 Maret 2023	<p>Saya Azis Setyagama, sebagai penulis 1 minta pada pihak Editor Journal agar artikel saya nanti di publish pada regular issue, dan saya juga minta catatan dan penilain dri revieur agar artikel saya dapat dipertanggungjawabkan mengenai bobot ilmiahnya.</p> <p>Healthy and Prosperous Greetings to the Chief Editor and Editorial Team of Russain Law Journal.</p> <p>Thank you for accepting the author's article by the Editor Chief And Tim Russain Law Journal for publication in April 2024 in a regular Issue, not a Special Issue, because articles published with Special Issues are not recognized by the Indonesian government and cannot be used in applying for ranks in the government .</p> <p>I hereby send proof of journal payment transferred by Bank Jatim Indonesia for the cost of publishing the author's article in the Russian Law Journal.</p> <p>Dear Chief Editor, may I ask for the reviewer's notes and assessment of my article, because the reviewer's notes and assessment of the article are important for submitting positions in the government in Indonesia, so that my article is considered good because there are notes from the Reviewer Journal.</p> <p>And thanks for the attention and kindness of the Chief Editor and the Editorial Team of the Russian Law Journal,</p> <p>Greetings of good health and prosperity to the Editor Chief and the Editorial Team of the Russian Law Journal.</p> <p>Author : Dr. Azis Setyagama and friends</p> <p>Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail</p>
7	27 Maret 2023	<p>Pihak Editor Russian Law Journal meminta kepada pihak penulis (Azis Setyagama) untuk segera mengirimkan kembali artikel/paper yang sudah final untu di publish</p> <p>Russain Law Journal 27 Mar 2023, 23.26 (9 hari yang lalu)</p>

		<p>kepada saya</p> <p>Terjemahkan pesan Nonaktifkan untuk: Inggris Dear Author,</p> <p>Thank you for your email. We have received your payment proof please submit your final paper.</p> <p>Sincere Regards,</p> <p>Editorial Team Russian Law Journal</p> <p>Journal Website: https://www.russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal Scopus link: https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100455574?origin=sbrowse#tabs=2 Scimagojr link: https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100455574&tip=sid&clean=0</p>
8	29 Maret 2023	<p>Pihak Editor Russian Law Journal kembali meminta kepada Penulis (Azis Setyagama) untuk segera mengirimkan kembali artikel/paper yang sudah final ke Editor Russian Law Journal untuk di publish.</p> <p>R</p> <p>Russain Law Journal 29 Mar 2023, 13.16 (7 hari yang lalu)</p> <p>kepada saya</p> <p>Terjemahkan pesan Nonaktifkan untuk: Inggris Dear Author,</p> <p>We hope this email finds you well. We have received the amount of your publication and would you please submit your final paper.</p> <p>Sincere Regards,</p> <p>Editorial Team</p>

		<p>Russian Law Journal</p> <p>Journal Website: https://www.russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal</p> <p>Scopus link: https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100455574?origin=sbrowse#tabs=2</p> <p>Scimagojr link: https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100455574&tip=sid&clean=0</p>
9	29 Maret 2023	<p>Penulis artikel/paper setelah konsultasi dengan teman penulis yang lain dan telah membayar APC jurnal, penulis melakukan submit artikel yang sudah final untuk di publish pada Russian Law Journal , dengan beberapa permintaan kepada pihak editor jurnal, bahwa artikel yang telah publish tersebut harus terdaftar dan terindeks di Scopus.com sehingga para penulis akan mendapatkan ID Scopus.</p>  <p>Azis Setyagama <setyagama.azis@gmail.com> 29 Mar 2023, 21..</p> <p>kepada Russain</p> <p>Healthy and Prosperous Greetings to the Chief Editor and Editorial Journal.</p> <p>Sorry Chief Editor, it's a bit late to submit the Final Paper, because I'm still consulting with other author friends regarding the correct names for the authors. There is a correction from the name of one of the authors, where the name Muchamad Su'ud was written as Moch Suud</p> <p>And the author and the author's friends really want this article to be registered on the Scopus.Com document so that friends can get a Scopus ID because the article is contained in a Scopus indexed journal, such as the journal I love Russian Law Journal , with Coverage Present with Q2 can be ensured Scopus indexes the articles automatically.</p> <p>And I thank you for the attention of the Chief Editor and the Editorial Team, for publishing our article in the Russian Law Journal, and health and well-being to my beloved brothers.</p> <p>Sender: Author and friends.</p> <p>Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail</p>

10	06 April 2023	<p>Penulis artikel sekali lagi mengirimkan Email ke Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor dengan permohonan agar artikel/ paper penulis di publish di Regular Issue, bukan special issue karena persyaratan kenaikan kepangkatan jabatan fungsional dosen Guru besar syaratnya jurnal internasional bereputasi yang di publish secara regular Issue, dari pihak Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor Jurnal Russian Law Journal tidak ada jawaban atau respon dari pihak pengelola jurnal.</p>  <p>Azis Setyagama <setyagama.azis@gmail.com> 6 Apr 2023, 11.16 kepada Russain</p> <p>Greetings of Prosperity and Health Always for the Editor and Editor Team</p> <p>I am Azis Setyagama, as the author of an article in the Journal of Russian Law Joernal, I really hope that my article will be published in the Regular Issue, not a special issue, because articles published in special issues cannot be used in employment in Indonesia.</p> <p>For this reason, I really hope that my article will be published in the regular issue, and if it cannot be published in the regular issue, I am forced to publish it in Article in Press.</p> <p>I really ask for your help, my article will be published in the regular issue, because I will use it to manage rank in Indonesian government agencies, and I really ask that my request be fulfilled to be published in the regular issue. And thanks to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team, hope you are healthy and prosperous.</p> <p>Sending Azis Setyagama</p>
11	08 April 2023	<p>Penulis artikel sekali lagi mengirimkan Email ke Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor dengan permohonan yang sama agar artikel/paper penulis di publish di Regular Issue, seperti kepunyaan teman penulis Sri Winarsi untuk di publish secara regular issue, dan saya jelaskan bahwa artikel penulis akan dijadikan syarat pengajuan kepangkatan dosen di negara Indonesia, yang mensyaratkan jurnal internasional bereputasi dengan di publish secara regular issue, pihak pengelola jurnal juga tidak merespon atau tidak memberi jawaban atas permohonan penulis.</p>



Azis Setyagama <setyagama.azis@gmail.com> 8 Apr 2023, 08.23

kepada Russain

Greetings of Prosperity and Health Always for the Editor and Editor Team

I am Azis Setyagama, sorry for the chief editor and the Editorial Team I sent another email just wanted to really request that my article entitled: Indonesian Government Policy In Maintaining Environmental Conservation Of Marine Biota Through The Export Prohibition Of Lobster Shrimp Seed be published in regular issues such as an article belonging to my friend, Sri Winarsi, which was published in Vol. 11 No. 2 (2023), I beg and ask for my article to be published in the Regular Issue like that of my friend Sri Winarsi. Because I will use my article later and use it to apply for civil service positions in the Indonesian government, with the condition that I have an International Journal that is published in regular issues.

I request and earnestly request that my article be published in the regular issue, for the attention and the granting of my request to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team

I thank you. Healthy and prosperous always for the Chief Editor and the Team.

Regards,

Sender: Azis Setyagama & Friends

12 **17 April 2023**

Penulis dikagetkan dengan publishnya artikel/Paper penulis, dugaan saya pada pengelola Jurnal Rusian Law Journal yang tidak merespon Email saya tersebut terbukti, bahwa artikel saya di publish di Special Issue, dan saya langsung melakukan komplain terhadap terbitnya artikel saya di Special Issue terbut, minta dirubah atau menjadi di publish di regular issue dan rupanya pihak pengelola jurnal Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor tidak memperdulikan terhadap komplain saya, padahal jauh hari sebelum submit ke jurnal ini saya sudah minta di publish di regular Issue.



Azis Setyagama <setyagama.azis@gmail.com> 17 Apr 2023, 22.3

kepada Russain


Greetings of Prosperity and Health Always for the Editor and Editor


I'm Azis Setyagama, apologies to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team I sent an e-mail with a very serious request for my article entitled: Indonesian Government Policy In Maintaining Environmental Conservation Of Marine Biota Through The Export Prohibition Of Lobster Shrimp Seed to be published in the regular issue, please include it in Volume 11 No. 3 (2023), don't include it in Special Issue Volume II 7s (2023), I am very disappointed that my article was published in a special issue, because I cannot use it to apply for staffing positions in Indonesia, and that is very detrimental to me as a writer of articles that turned out to be of no use to me. And I have requested and ordered from the start to submit to be published in the regular issue. I humbly request that my article be changed from a special issue to a regular issue, because this is very detrimental to me and I cannot use the article for managing staffing ranks in Indonesia. I thank you for changing from special issue to regular issue into Volume 11 No. 3 (2023) or the upcoming volume Volume 11 No. 4 (2023) I ask and earnestly request that my article be published in the regular issue, for the attention and the granting of my request to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team I thank you. Healthy and prosperous always for the Chief Editor and the Team.


13 17 April 2023

Penulis sudah melakukan protes ke pihak pengelola jurnal dalam hal ini Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor tapi masih belum di respon, maka Penulis alihkan ke Publisher Jurnal, dengan harapan agar artikel saya yang telah di publish secara Special Issue ini bisa dirubah untuk dialeahkan ke Regular Issue dengan alasan bahwa Artikel yang di publish secara Specialis Issue tidak bisa diajukan kepangkatan dosen di Indonesia dan mohon permintaan penulis ini bisa dikabulkan, Penulis kontak publisher journal lewat WA yang memang sudah ada di web halaman jurnal tersebut.

**Publisher Office,
Russian Law Journal,
БІЗНЕС-ЦЕНТР WORLD TRADE CENTRE**

		<p>Russia +968 96502464 (Whatsapp)</p> <p>Principal Contact</p> <p>Dr. Anna Dmitri Publisher and Owner RLJ</p> <p>[16.22, 17/4/2023] Azis setyagama: Greeting and always healthy Introducing my name Azis Setyagama, from Indonesia, who writes articles in the Russian Law Journal, from the star submitting after receiving the Call Paper, I have ordered that my article be loaded in the Regular Issue, because I Will use it for staffing ranks in Indonesia, with the condition must have an International Journal that is published in a regular issue, it turns out that now it is published in a special issue with Volume 11 7s (2023) so that my article cannot be used to arrange staffing ranks in Indonesia, so it is very detrimental to me and not useful. So I request that my article be changed to publish in the Regular Issue so that can use it is useful for me . Thank you for your attention and fulfillment of my request to the publisher . Sender: Azis Setyagama</p>
14	18 April 2023	<p>Setelah Penulis menulis WA ke Publisher Jurnal, tentang permasalahan artikel Penulis ke pihak Publisher yang pada prinsipnya Penulis minta Artikel saya yang telah di publis di Special Issue di rubah untuk di publish di regular issue, karena Penulis sudah minta dan pesan kepada pihak pengelola jurnal Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor agar artikel/paper Penulis di publish di Regular Issue dan permintaan penulis mulai awal submit paper, karena akan Penulis ajukan untuk kenaikan pangkat jabatan fungsional dosen di Indonesia. Kemudian Pihak pengelola Jurnal Russian Law Journal merespon permintaan penulis akan di publish di Regular Issue dan masih dalam proses publikasi, setelah penulis mengirimkan permintaan melalui WA ke Publisher Jurnal.</p> <p> R</p> <p>Russain Law Journal</p> <p>18 Apr 2023, 11.53 (2 hari yang lalu)</p> <p>kepada saya</p> <p>Dear Author,</p>

		<p>Thank you for your email. Yes the paper is in the publication process and soon we will update you.</p> <p>Regards,</p>
15	18 April 2023	<p>Setelah Penulis menerima balasan Surat Email dari Pengelola Jurnal Russian Law Journal yang berisi artikel penulis masih dalam proses publikasi, dan tentunya di publish di Regular Issue, dan saya sampaikan terima kasih atas respon dari Pihak Pengelola jurnal Russian Law Journal untuk menerbitkan artikel penulis ke dalam Regular Issue, yang segera akan saya ajukan untuk pengajuan pangkat Jabatan fungsional dosen di Indonesia.</p>  <p>Azis Setyagama <setyagama.azis@gmail.com> 18 Apr 2023, 21.3</p> <p>kepada Russain</p> <p>Greetings healthy and prosperous always I thank you very much for the information from the Cheap Editors and the Editor Team, I am very happy to hear that my article will be updated soon, of course, published in the Regular issue, and of course I will propose a promotion in Indonesian government personnel, because the condition is that I must have an international journal that is published on a regular issue. And a big thank you to the Cheap Editor and the editorial team for responding to my complaint, so that later my article will be published in the regular issue. We hope you are always healthy and prosperous, for all friends at the Russian Law Journal, always be victorious. Regards, Sender: Azis Setyagama & Friends</p>
16	18 April 2023	<p>Setelah mendapat jawaban dari Pengelola Jurnal Russian Law Journal, bahwa artikel Penulis masih dalam proses publikasi yang akan dirubah publishnya dari Special Issue ke Reguler Issue, maka penulis juga mengirimkan WA ke Publisher Jurnal mengucapkan ucapan terima kasih atas diterimanya komplain saya ke pihak pengelola jurnal, dan sekarang masih dalam proses publikasi.</p>

		<p>[17.11, 18/4/2023] Azis setyagama: Greetings health and prosperous always</p> <p>I thank you very much for reading my WA, as well as your attention from the publisher for my complaint, and the Cheap Editor and the Editorial Team of the Russian Law Journal have responden to make change to my article, from a special Issue to a Regular Issue.</p> <p>And I am very happy with this changes and I thank the Publisher, I hope that the Russian Law Journal will always be advanced and Victorious.</p> <p>And thank you for your attention to us.</p> <p>Regards,</p> <p>Sender : Azis Setyagama & Friends</p>
17	24 April 2023	<p>Saya mengirimkan lagi Surat Email, ke Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor Jurnal Russian Law Journal, agar perubahan artikel saya dari special issu ke regular issue segera di publish, karena saya sangat membutuhkan artikel saya yang di publish secara regular issue untuk pengajuan kepangkatan kepegawean dosen di Indonesia pada tanggal 1 Mei 2023, dan saya mohon dengan sangat kepada Cheap Editor & Tim Editor agar artikel saya di publish secara regular issue di akhir bulan April ini.</p>  <p>Azis Setyagama <setyagama.azis@gmail.com> 10.30 (1 jam yang kepada Russain</p> <p>Greetings healthy and prosperous always</p> <p>Thank you for the process of updating and changing my article, from being Special Issue to a Regular Issue, I very much ask for it to be published immn Issue, because I really need my article to be published as a regular issue for service positions in Indonesia on May 1, 2023, so I very much ask that my a regular issue this April according to the promise of the Cheap Editor and please help me to publish it immediately in the regular issue for the purpos ranks in Indonesia. And thanks for the kindness and help of the Cheap Edit Team in publishing my paper in the Regular Issue.</p> <p>Please reply to my email, so that my heart is happy and at ease regarding th developing my article. Thank You.</p>

		Regards.
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Saya (Azis Setyagama) menerima Call Paper di Email saya, setyagam.azis@gmail.com dari Editor Russian Law Journal untuk mengirimkan artikelnnya ke Jurnal yang bersangkutan ,yang kemudian Penulis mengecek kualitas jurnal tersebut, dengan melihat di [Scopus source list](#), sources, scopus link, maupun di Scimagojr. Setelah saya cek dengan seksama maka jurnal Russian Law Journal ini layak untuk dipertimbangkan untuk submit artikel

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Penulis artikel dan teman-teman berunding terkait dengan rencana submit ke Jurnal tersebut dan juga pertimbangan APC yang dikenakan oleh pihak editor Russian Law Journal, dan akhir dari pembicaraan penulis dan teman-teman sepakat untuk submit di jurnal ini

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Author Dr. Azis Setyagama and friends

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Tanggal 27 Maret 2023

Saya penulis pertama dan teman teman penulis yang lain ,minta kepada pihak Editor Russian Law Journal agar di publish pada reguler issue, bukan specialis issue, dan minta agar ada catatan dari revieur dan penilaian revieur terhadap artiel yang saya kirim ke Russian Law Journal dan sekalian saya kirimkan bukti pembayaran APC Journal

Thank you for accepting the author's article by the Editor Chief And Tim Russian Law Journal for publication in April 2024 in a regular Issue, not a Special Issue, because articles published with

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I hereby send proof of journal payment transferred by Bank Jatim Indonesia for the cost of publishing the author's article in the Russian Law Journal.

Dear Chief Editor, may I ask for the reviewer's notes and assessment of my article, because the reviewer's notes and assessment of the article are important for submitting positions in the government in Indonesia, so that my article is considered good because there are notes from the Reviewer Journal.

And thanks for the attention and kindness of the Chief Editor and the Editorial Team of the Russian Law Journal,

Greetings of good health and prosperity to the Editor Chief and the Editorial Team of the Russian Law Journal.

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Penulis pertama Azis Setyagama dan teman teman penulis lain, minta sekali lagi bahwa nanti artikel yang sudah publish harus terindeks scopus.com agar teman-teman penulis bisa mendapatkan ID Scopus.com

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Sorry Chief Editor, it's a bit late to submit the Final Paper, because I'm still consulting with other author friends regarding the correct names for the authors. There is a correction from the name of one of the authors, where the name **Muchamad Su'ud** was written as **Moch Suud**

And the author and the author's friends really want this article to be registered on the Scopus.Com document so that friends can get a Scopus ID because the article is contained in a

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And I thank you for the attention of the Chief Editor and the Editorial Team, for publishing our article in the Russian Law Journal, and health and well-being to my beloved brothers.

Sender: Author and friends.

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INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY IN MAINTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION OF MARINE BIOTA THROUGH THE EXPORT PROHIBITION OF LOBSTER SHRIMP SEED

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Abstract: *The Indonesian government prohibits the export of Lobster seeds through the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 17/PERMEN-KP/2021 where lobster shrimp seeds are prohibited for export in order to preserve the environment for marine biota in Indonesia, this is related to the decreasing population of Lobster Shrimp in the wild caused by the capture of Lobster Shrimp seeds that are not properly controlled. This research is included in normative legal research using data contained in laws and regulations related to the protection of the environment, especially the problem of environmental protection of marine biota in Indonesia in terms of controlling the lobster shrimp population. The discussion of this research uses a qualitative method, namely by discussing from a legal perspective the background in which the regulation was issued, by comparing the opinions of experts in the environmental field. The results of this study show how important the export ban on lobster seeds is in order to preserve the environment for marine life and control the capture of lobster shrimp seeds so that they do not become extinct in the future, thus it is hoped that the preservation of marine life can be passed on to future generations.*

Keywords: *Government of Indonesia, Marine Biota, Exports, Lobster Shrimp Seeds*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with abundant potential and natural wealth as a gift from God Almighty. Two-thirds of the entire territory of Indonesia is sea and is one of the countries that has the longest coastline in the world. There are 17,508 islands in Indonesia with a coastline of 81,000 km² and an area of about 3.1 million km² (0.3 million km² of territorial waters and 2.8 million km² of archipelago waters) or 62% of its territorial area. (Fajari et al., 2016) Thus, It can be said that the State of Indonesia has abundant marine resources. Lobster Shrimp (*Panulirus* sp) or crayfish is one of the export commodities from the Indonesian fisheries sub-sector and is an important component for shrimp fisheries in Indonesia. This commodity needs to be further developed because the trade value and potential is quite high. Lobster ranks fourth for export commodities from the Crustaceans after the genera *Penaeus*, *Metapenaeus*, and *Macrobrachium* according to Statistics Indonesia records in 2005. (Junaidi et al., 2010)

The demand for lobster shrimp always increases sharply every year as shown by FAO and GLOBEFISH. (Junaidi et al., 2010) Lobster shrimp has a fairly wide distribution area that covers almost all rocky waters in the world. In Indonesia, there are several areas that have potential for lobster resources, namely West Sumatra, South Java, Bali & Nusa Tenggara, Sunda Shelf, Malacca Strait, and East Kalimantan, South/West Kalimantan, East Sumatra, North Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. (Kanna, 2006) The increasing demand for both domestic and export markets has led to more intensive catching of lobster commodities regardless of size. The reality in the field is not only adult lobsters, international market interest in lobster seeds is also increasing. The price of seeds which initially ranged from Rp. 1,500-Rp. 2,500/head for a seed size of about 2-3 cm, continued to increase to Rp. 17,000-Rp. 20,000/head. Even more so at this time, it is considered quite profitable for people who work as catchers and collectors of lobster shrimp seeds. (Stoker, 2018)

Exports of Indonesian lobster shrimp seeds from 2011-2014 experienced a fairly rapid increase. And of course it is very profitable for the country because it brings in a fairly large amount of foreign exchange. (Moffitt, 2016) However, the benefits obtained are not comparable if this valuable marine life becomes extinct from the Indonesian seas. The absence of restrictions on export quotas has led to massive exploitation of lobster seeds regardless of their population. Vietnam is one of the largest importing countries for lobster seed commodities from Indonesia. (C. M. Jones, 2020) These seeds will be cultivated in Vietnam, then re-exported when they are mature at a value that is many times higher. Lobster cultivation in Vietnam began in 1992 in Nha Trang City, Khanh Hoa Province and has spread to other provinces, especially in Phu Yen and Ninh Thuan Provinces and continues to grow today. (Mustafa, 2013)

China's demand for lobster, especially pearl type lobster, increased dramatically in the early 1980s. This has triggered an increase in lobster fishing in Vietnam. Until the early 1990s, as a result of fishing pressures and the lack of management regulations led to a decrease in the yield and size of the lobster caught. Because of this, Vietnamese fishermen took the initiative to keep small lobster catches up to market size. with temporary methods and equipment and showed that lobsters can grow well in cages placed in coastal bottom waters. After the use of aquaculture technology, Vietnamese lobster production has increased since 1992 and reached its peak in 2006, but decreased significantly in 2007 due to milk disease, red body disease and blackgill disease. at the end of 2006. (Huong, L.L., Thi, V.L., Thai, T.H., Jones, C. et al., 2014) Due to this disease, the quality and quantity of lobster seeds in Vietnam continued to decline, so for the sake of the sustainability of lobster production which is one of the important commodities, Vietnam began to seek supplies of lobster seeds from neighboring countries, including Indonesia. (Petersen & Jones, 2020)

The tantalizing price offered by Vietnam for this commodity has motivated Indonesian fishermen to seek sustenance from lobster seeds provided by nature for free. With this method, Vietnam has managed to maintain its title as the largest exporter of lobster shrimp products.

If viewed from the abundance of resources owned by Indonesia, Indonesia should be the largest lobster exporter in the world. However, because fishing activities occur en masse and uncontrolled and

there is no limit to the export of lobster seeds, it has threatened the population of marine biota with high economic value.(Herrnkind WF, 1994) If these marine biota are caught continuously and excessively without giving them the opportunity to develop, then of course their presence in nature will also decrease. In addition, Indonesia does not yet have lobster hatchery technology and only relies on seeds from the wild.

To prevent unwanted things from happening in the future and as a form of realization of the protection of marine life, in 2015, Indonesia through the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries under the leadership of Minister Susi Pudjiastuti issued Permen-KP No.1 of 2015 concerning lobster catching. Where in it regulates the size of lobsters that may be exported, as well as a prohibition on exporting lobsters that are laying eggs on the grounds that these marine animal species have time to reproduce before being caught and traded. And in 2021 the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries under the leadership Mr. Sakti Wahyu Trenggono, who banned the export of lobster shrimp seeds, was followed up by issuing the Ministerial Regulation-KP No. 17 of 2021 which contains almost the same contents, so that it is hoped that it will maintain the population of lobster shrimp in Indonesian seas and can increase the value of Indonesian lobster exports as a source of foreign exchange.

1. METHODOLOGY

In normative legal research, in the context of policies regarding the prohibition of the export of lobster shrimp seeds, there are still contradictions between the legal rules regarding the prohibition of the export of lobster shrimp seeds, this is evidenced by the differences in policies on the export ban on lobster seeds, when officials from the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs were led by Mr. Edhy Prabowo, allowing exporters to export lobster shrimp seeds with the excuse of increasing the welfare of fishermen who catch lobster seeds. On the other hand, when the official of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries was held by Mrs. Susi Pujiastuti and currently held by Mr. Sakti Wahyu Trenggono, the export of lobster shrimp seeds was prohibited in order to maintain environmental sustainability of marine biota to be passed on to future generations.

After all the data has been collected, the data is edited and coded for further analysis. The analysis is used to reduce the data to a story and its interpretation.(Hasan, 2020) The data is analyzed qualitatively, that is, it is selected according to the quality of secondary data that is in accordance with the topic of the problem. The essence of this research is a critical review of the relevant information to provide a solid foundation for the concept and to highlight the relevance of various principles and theories to the issue raised, namely the protection of the environment for marine biota in relation to the export ban on lobster shrimp fry.

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Principles of Sustainable Development in Marine and Fishery Resources

The principle of sustainable development has been used as a concept that forms the basis of human activities, especially between humans and nature, in this case the protection and management of the environment or natural resources. In the Our Common Future report issued by the World Commission on Environment Development (WCED) in 1987, the principle of sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs”.(Keeble, 1988) The principle of sustainable development, departs from the definition above, which is then reflected in other principles in Environmental Law, namely the principles of intragenerational justice and intergenerational justice. Intragenerational justice is reflected in the section on “development that meets the needs of the present...” which means that people in one generation have the right to utilize natural resources and enjoy a clean and healthy environment,(Scharfstein & Gaurf, 2013) while the principle of intergenerational justice is reflected in the section on intergenerational justice. “...without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs” which refers to the formulation at the international conference in Canberra on November 13-16, 1994 (Fenner Conference on the Environment), which means that the next generation has equal

opportunities in terms of physical, ecological and social qualities. , economic, and social. The idea was then adopted and used as the basis for other international conferences to address various social, economic, and environmental issues.

At the national level, the adoption of the principle of sustainable development is applied to the protection and management of the environment in Indonesia, beginning with the inclusion of the term environmentally sound development in environmental management activities in Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management. That one of the objectives of environmental management is the implementation of environmentally sound development for the benefit of present and future generations. Law No. 4/1982 uses the term environmentally sound development, which is defined as a conscious and planned effort to use and manage resources wisely in sustainable development to improve the quality of life. Furthermore, Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management in lieu of Law no. 4/1982, has also included sustainable development as a goal of environmental management, namely realizing sustainable development with an environmental perspective in the context of developing Indonesian people as a whole and developing Indonesian people who have faith and fear of God Almighty. Sustainable development with an environmental perspective is defined as a conscious and planned effort, which integrates the environment, including environmental resources, into the development process to ensure the ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.

The above description shows that Indonesia has adopted the principle of sustainable development since the enactment of the Environmental Law. Therefore, every human activity in terms of utilizing natural resources should be based on the principle of sustainable development. Indonesia as an archipelagic country, most of which consists of the sea, has a very large and diverse fishery potential that can be utilized for the future of the nation, as the backbone of national development. Therefore, in Law no. 31 of 2004 jo. Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries (Law on Fisheries), the principle of sustainable development is adopted as the principle of fisheries management, where protection and management must be based on sustainable development that is carried out in a planned manner and is able to increase the prosperity and welfare of the people by prioritizing the preservation of environmental functions for the present and future.(Childress MJ, 2006)

In 2013-2014, Indonesia exported lobster seeds massively to Vietnam by 10.3 tons to 24.6 tons.(Rahmah, 2016) Since Vietnam does not have many waters that are ideal for lobster seed habitat, Vietnam is looking for a supply of seeds lobster in Indonesia, to cultivate the seeds themselves until they are large for re-export. The high level of demand for lobster seed exports will eventually lead to a massive increase in lobster seed capture in Indonesia.

In 2013 there were several types of lobster with an endangered status and need to be considered in Indonesia, namely *panulirus homarus*, *panulirus longipes*, *panulirus ornatus*, *panulirus penicillatus*, *panulirus polyphagus*, *panulirus versicolor*.(Ubaidillah Rosichon et. al., 2013) In the right to capture marine and fishery resources, there is also an obligation to carry out conservation in a responsible manner in such a way as to ensure the conservation and effective management of aquatic living resources.(Maskur, 2002)

2.2.Potential Impact of Lobster Seed Exports on the Sustainability of Marine and Fishery Resources

One of the considerations for the enactment of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 12 of 2020 is to increase the welfare, investment and foreign exchange of the country. The government considers that by reviving the lobster shrimp seed catching business, which was previously prohibited, it can provide benefits to fishermen or business actors. However, these benefits do not have a significant impact on fishermen or small-scale business actors because the distribution of economic benefits is not evenly distributed and tends to be enjoyed by companies or large-scale business actors.(Setiawan, 2021)

According to the Indonesian Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI), the lobster shrimp business currently involves various business actors, and compared to large companies or business actors, fishermen or small cultivators are still experiencing complex structural problems ranging from access to fishing areas, production equipment, fuel , capital, technology, knowledge and expertise, to marketing. In addition, the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 53/KEP-DJPT/2020 stipulates the lowest benchmark price for lobster seeds is Rp. 5,000, - to Rp. 10,000, - per head. Furthermore, based on the results of a survey conducted by Walhi, exporters can sell their catch of lobster seeds for IDR 180,000 per

head. (Suhadi, 2021)

With the export policy, it is hoped that the results of free trade in the form of financial benefits will eventually trickle down and be redistributed equally to all members of society. However, in the context of the lobster seed export permit policy, through the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 12 of 2020, it turns out that this effect does not bring significant benefits for fishermen or small business actors. Moreover, such a growth orientation is primarily aimed at creating markets and wealth for the largest transnational corporations and the richest and most elite groups in developing countries. In fact, compared to large companies, fishermen or small business actors depend the most on marine and fishery resources for their lives. Based on research conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) using data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as quoted by KNTI, 63.47% of the poor are coastal communities and there are 7.87 million poor fishermen spread over 10,600 villages. coastal areas with low levels of education. Instead of providing fishermen with profits from the catch of lobster seeds, this policy is actually more profitable for exporters. In accordance with the principle of sustainable development that requires the realization of justice in one generation, the Government should encourage small fishermen to optimize lobster cultivation by providing maximum access to knowledge, technology, and practices that pay attention to environmental aspects, so that apart from having a higher bargaining price, utilization is also beneficial. This can be done while preserving the lobster itself. (Thangaraja & Radhakrishnan, 2012)

In addition to improving people's welfare and foreign exchange, the implementation of lobster seed export permits through Ministerial Decree No. KP. 12/2020 also aims to maintain the sustainability of the availability of fishery resources, which is then tried to be realized through the requirements for the success of sustainable harvests of lobster cultivation that are applied to the export of lobster seeds. The mechanism is claimed to be a way that can be done to take the economic benefits of lobster seed commodities without eliminating the sustainability factor. However, lobster cultivation activities in Indonesia are currently not optimal, where only 3.09% of lobster production in Indonesia is sourced from aquaculture, while the remaining 96.91% is sourced from capture fisheries. (Yunianto, 2019) This can not be separated from explanation that lobsters are included in the germplasm category which cannot be artificially spawned by humans, so that if taken continuously it will result in damage to marine life, especially lobster shrimp, (Thangaraja & Radhakrishnan, 2012) which will become extinct in the wild. In addition, the supply of lobster seeds for cultivation is still sourced from capture in the wild. Even though the availability of lobster seeds in the wild is very dependent on environmental conditions, for example global climate change which causes fluctuations in climatic conditions to become unpredictable will affect fluctuations in water conditions where it is suspected that this can have an impact on the availability of lobster seeds in the waters. (Erlania et al., 2014) In addition, fishermen still prefer to capture lobster seeds rather than lobster cultivation because catching lobster seeds is considered easier and faster to generate profits (Furqan et al., 2018) meaning, if the demand for lobster seed exports continues to increase, fishing and export activities will continue to increase. lobster seeds can have a negative impact on the sustainability of lobster resources. This is because the current cultivation conditions are not optimal and the availability of lobster seeds in nature is unpredictable, plus there is no accurate data on seed potential, both distribution, season, and catch fluctuations. (Erlania et al., 2017)

The above matters should be taken into account by the Government before enacting Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 12 of 2020. to ensure the sustainability of lobster shrimp resources. What should be done is to maintain the availability of lobster shrimp resources, as well as to emphasize policies to conduct research in order to realize optimal lobster shrimp cultivation to a level that is able to ensure the availability of lobster in a sustainable and continuous manner and try to avoid the extinction of lobster shrimp in Indonesian marine waters.

Theorizing about fisheries biology, massive exploitation of lobster seeds and chicks will suppress adult lobster populations to grow, develop, and reproduce faster than normal conditions. Lobsters will mature gonads when they are juveniles or have not yet reached their adult size, with low egg production capacity. Not surprisingly, when we observe lobsters caught by fishermen, we find many small female lobsters that have laid eggs or are known as Berried Females. In the long term, this condition will lead to low recruitment or addition of young lobsters in the waters.

2.3. Legal Protection of the Marine Biota Environment By Banning the Export of Lobster Shrimp Seeds

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 1 of 2015 was enacted on January 6, 2015 in Jakarta by Minister Susi Pudjiastuti. And promulgated on January 7, 2015 by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Yasonna H. Laoly. The existence and availability of lobster (*Panulirus* sp) has experienced a decline in population, so it is necessary to limit the capture of it by stipulating a Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries concerning Lobster Catching (*Panulirus* spp.) (Fajari et al., 2016). In accordance with the Ministerial Regulation, everyone, both individuals and corporations, are prohibited from catching egg-laying lobsters. Lobster laying eggs can incubate about 50,000 to 460,000 eggs depending on the size of the lobster. The price of egg-laying lobster is not too expensive, but if it is left to hatch in the sea, it will increase the number of lobster chicks that can be cultivated and can maintain its sustainability in the wild. (Shields, 2011) In addition to egg-laying lobsters, regulations are also applied for the size of lobsters that can be caught, namely those with a carapace length of more than 8cm. The size of 8 cm (carapace length) is calculated along the left and right arrows. So far, the seeds sold have a total size of 2-3 cm and weigh approximately 50 grams. The price difference between these two sizes is very large, although currently Indonesia is not financially disadvantaged, but the export of lobster seeds in the future will cause Indonesia to lose one of the high-value export commodities. (González & Wehrtmann, 2011) In accordance with the contents of the Ministerial Regulation, every person who catches a lobster that lays eggs or has a carapace length of less than 8 cm and is alive, is required to release it back into the sea. Meanwhile, for those caught dead, they are required to record and report it to the Director General through the head of the base port as stated in the Fishing Permit. All points in this regulation have come into effect as of the date this Ministerial Regulation was promulgated, namely January 7, 2015.

Formation of Permen-KP No. 1 of 2015, is a testament to the desire of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Susi Pudjiastuti, to preserve lobster resources which she often conveys on several occasions. In general, this legislation stipulates a prohibition for any person or corporation to catch lobsters under a predetermined size and which are in spawning conditions. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of this regulation, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and all its staff held socialization in various regions. This socialization was carried out before and after the issuance of Permen-KP Number 1 of 2015 in areas that have lobster resources.

Measures to protect the sustainability of marine resources so that stocks remain safe for the long term are carried out by the Government through the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries by issuing Ministerial Decree No. KP. 1/2015 is an ecosystem-based approach that in the long term will make an important contribution to increasing capture fisheries production commodities in Indonesia. Requiring the release of marine species that are in spawning conditions and enforcing catchable sizes will ensure that these species have reproduced at least once to ensure the sustainability of the resource. (Giddens, 2015).

After socialization was carried out throughout Indonesia, there were pros and cons in the community as a response to this policy. However, in the midst of emerging contra, the Non Government Organization (NGO) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) really appreciates and supports the big breakthrough of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Minister of KP), Susi Pudjiastuti, to preserve the sustainability of coastal fisheries resources in Indonesia.

In line with WWF, the Head of the Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Safety of Fishery Products (BKIPM) also fully supports law enforcement from the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No. 1/2015 at the entrance and exit gates spread throughout Indonesia through Technical Implementation Units throughout Indonesia. With 46 Technical Implementation Units (UPT) spread across airports, ports and cross-border posts throughout Indonesia, BKIPM has a strategic role and position as the foremost defense guard in supervising the traffic of fishery products in and out of and between areas within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. BKIPM's support can be seen from the rejection of egg-laying lobster exports. Throughout the January 2015 period, hundreds of export and domestic refusals have been recorded, consisting of crabs and lobsters laying eggs. Every day on average 10-20 shipments are rejected for domestic entry and 5-7 shipments for exports. On January 29, 2015, 5 (five) shipments of egg-laying lobster exports were thwarted by several companies to China. (Administrator, 2015a).

Even though there are pros and cons, the implementation of the Ministerial Regulation must continue to be carried out for the common good. In some areas the implementation of the Ministerial Regulation has

started to run well. For example, in Padang, on January 22, 2015, through a re-examination or physical check at the Padang KIPM Class I Station, Fish Quarantine officers in Padang managed to thwart an attempt to send 4 lobsters (*Panulirus* sp) laying eggs and weighing less than 200 g as many as 37 tails. 31 In accordance with the KP Ministerial Regulation, 2 lobsters (*Panulirus* sp) lay eggs and 2 tails weighing under 200 g were released in the sea around Bungus Padang. Meanwhile, as many as 2 lobsters (*Panulirus* sp) lay eggs and 35 tails weighing under 200 grams were released in the sea around Ketaping Padang.(Administrator, 2015c).

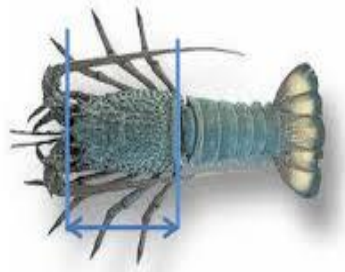
The implementation of Permen Kp was also shown by PT. ASI Pudji Astuti, who was the engine of Mrs. Susi's lobster fishery business for 30 years, although she has now been released since serving as Minister. In order to follow up Permen KP No. 01 of 2015, on January 29, 2015 PT. ASI Pudji Astuti, who was represented by his manager Mr. Rustam, together with the fish quarantine wilker Simeulue, Andrie Setiawan, A.Md and Swisman, A.Md, released 85 lobsters measuring under 200 grams in the waters of Sevelak Island or better known as Pulau Sevelak. Susi by the local community.(Administrator, 2015b).

Since being ratified by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia on January 7 2015, Permen-KP No. 1 of 2015 began to be implemented by applying the points of the rules contained therein. Lobster laying eggs and lobsters with sizes below the candy requirements (lobster seeds) are automatically excluded from fishing activities carried out by fishermen. In its implementation, Permen-KP No. 1 of 2015 has a direct impact on the decline in export volume of lobster seeds. It is proven that from 2014 to 2015 the export volume of Indonesian lobster seeds has decreased significantly.

After the enactment of Permen-KP No.1 of 2015, the export volume of Indonesian lobster seeds decreased significantly in 2015. With an export volume of 27,431 kg in 2014 and 3,731 kg in 2015, the decline reached 86%. So it can be said that the Ministerial Regulation has been running effectively by giving a direct impact on the export of lobster seed commodity. The implementation of the policy on the export ban on lobster seeds experienced ups and downs during the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries held by Mrs. Susi Pujiastuti, the export of lobster shrimp seeds was prohibited by Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 1 of 2015 for reasons of protection against environmental damage to marine biota so that lobster shrimp do not become extinct in Indonesian seas. And then in the era of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the position of Mr. Edhy Prabowo, he took the policy of allowing the export of lobster shrimp seeds by issuing the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 12 of 2020 with the consideration of increasing the welfare of fishermen who catch lobster shrimp seeds, because with the prohibition of lobster shrimp seeds, fishermen who catch lobster shrimp seeds lose their livelihoods so it is very detrimental to fishermen who catch lobster shrimp seeds. In the current era, Mr. Sakti Wahyu Trenggono is the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries who has taken the policy of banning the export of shrimp seeds by issuing the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 17/Permen-KP/2021 concerning Management of Lobster (*Panulirus* spp), Crab (*Scylla* spp), and Crab (*Portunus* spp) in the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia. In this ministerial regulation it is prohibited to export lobster shrimp seeds, and it is allowed to export adult lobster shrimp with a size of more than 8 cm in accordance with the provisions stipulated by this ministerial regulation.

Pictures of shrimp seeds and shrimp sizes that can be exported





Gambar Pengukuran lobster

3. CONCLUSION

The issuance of a policy regarding the export ban on lobster seeds as outlined in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 17/PERMEN-KP/2021, has a direct impact on the export volume of Indonesian lobster seeds which has decreased significantly. The existence of stipulations on catch size limits becomes a reference for fishermen in determining the size of lobsters that can be caught and traded for the international market. The Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries provides a breath of fresh air for environmentalists, although it raises pro and contra opinions. However, this decision must be carried out, because in the future the losses will not only be experienced by the fishermen themselves but also for Indonesia as a whole, both socially and economically. As it is known that many fishermen depend on lobster for their fate, if this commodity becomes extinct, unemployment will arise. And this will certainly affect economic stability, especially for lobster-producing areas.

In this study the author also concludes that the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 17 of 2021 has been running effectively. The aim of reducing the export volume of lobster seeds as stated in the policy has shown tangible results as evidenced by the significant decline in Indonesia's lobster seed exports after the enactment of the ministerial regulation. This shows that the Indonesian government's policy is committed to legal protection to preserve the environment, especially marine life.

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Tanggal 06 April 2023

Penulis artikel sekali lagi mengirimkan Email ke Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor dengan permohonan agar artikel/ paper penulis di publish di Regular Issue, bukan special issue karena persyaratan kenaikan kepangkatan jabatan fungsional dosen Guru besar syaratnya jurnal internasional bereputasi yang di publish secara regular Issue, dari pihak Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor Jurnal Russian Law Journal tidak ada jawaban atau respon dari pihak pengelola jurnal.



Azis Setyagama
<setyagama.azis@gmail.com>

6 Apr 2023, 11.16 (13 hari yang lalu)

kepada
Russain

Greetings of Prosperity and Health Always for the Editor and Editor Team

I am Azis Setyagama, as the author of an article in the Journal of Russian Law Joernal, I really hope that my article will be published in the Regular Issue, not a special issue, because articles published in special issues cannot be used in employment in Indonesia.

For this reason, I really hope that my article will be published in the regular issue, and if it cannot be published in the regular issue, I am forced to publish it in Article in Press.

I really ask for your help, my article will be published in the regular issue, because I will use it to manage rank in Indonesian government agencies, and I really ask that my request be fulfilled to be published in the regular issue. And thanks to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team, hope you are healthy and prosperous.

Sending Azis Setyagama

Tanggal 08 April 2023

Penulis artikel sekali lagi mengirimkan Email ke Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor dengan permohonan yang sama agar artikel/paper penulis di publish di Regular Issue, seperti kepunyaan teman penulis Sri Winarsi untuk di publish secara regular issue, dan saya jelaskan bahwa artikel penulis akan dijadikan syarat pengajuan kepangkatan dosen di negara Indonesia,

yang mensyaratkan jurnal internasional bereputasi dengan di publish secara regular issue, pihak pengelola jurnal juga tidak merespon atau tidak memberi jawaban atas permohonan penulis.



Azis
<setyagama.azis@gmail.com>

Setyagama

8 Apr 2023, 08.23 (11 hari
yang lalu)

kepada
Russain

Greetings of Prosperity and Health Always for the Editor and Editor Team

I am Azis Setyagama, sorry for the chief editor and the Editorial Team I sent another email just wanted to really request that my article entitled: Indonesian Government Policy In Maintaining Environmental Conservation Of Marine Biota Through The Export Prohibition Of Lobster Shrimp Seed be published in regular issues such as an article belonging to my friend, Sri Winarsi, which was published in Vol. 11 No. 2 (2023), I beg and ask for my article to be published in the Regular Issue like that of my friend Sri Winarsi. Because I will use my article later and use it to apply for civil service positions in the Indonesian government, with the condition that I have an International Journal that is published in regular issues.

I request and earnestly request that my article be published in the regular issue, for the attention and the granting of my request to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team

I thank you. Healthy and prosperous always for the Chief Editor and the Team.

Regards,

Sender: Azis Setyagama & Friends

Tanggal 17 April 2023

Penulis dikagetkan dengan publishnya artikel/Paper penulis, dugaan saya pada pengelola Jurnal Rusian Law Journal yang tidak merespon Email saya tersebut terbukti, bahwa artikel saya di publish di Special Issue, dan saya langsung melakukan komplain terhadap terbitnya artikel saya di Special Issue terbut, minta dirubah atau menjadi di publish di regular issue dan rupanya pihak pengelola jurnal Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor tidak memperdulikan terhadap komplain saya, padahal jauh hari sebelum submit ke jurnal ini saya sudah minta di publish di

regular Issue.



Azis Setyagama
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17 Apr 2023, 22.35 (2 hari
yang lalu)

kepada
Russain

Greetings of Prosperity and Health Always for the Editor and Editor Team

I'm Azis Setyagama, apologies to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team I sent an e-mail with a very serious request for my article entitled: Indonesian Government Policy In Maintaining Environmental Conservation Of Marine Biota Through The Export Prohibition Of Lobster Shrimp Seed to be published in the regular issue, please include it in Volume 11 No. 3 (2023), don't include it in Special Issue Volume II 7s (2023), I am very disappointed that my article was published in a special issue, because I cannot use it to apply for staffing positions in Indonesia, and that is very detrimental to me as a writer of articles that turned out to be of no use to me. And I have requested and ordered from the start to submit to be published in the regular issue. I humbly request that my article be changed from a special issue to a regular issue, because this is very detrimental to me and I cannot use the article for managing staffing ranks in Indonesia. I thank you for changing from special issue to regular issue into Volume 11 No. 3 (2023) or the upcoming volume Volume 11 No. 4 (2023) I ask and earnestly request that my article be published in the regular issue, for the attention and the granting of my request to the Chief Editor and the Editor Team I thank you. Healthy and prosperous always for the Chief Editor and the Team.

Tanggal 17 April 2023

Di hari dan tanggal itu juga, Penulis sudah melakukan protes ke pihak pengelola jurnal dalam hal ini Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor tapi masih belum di respon, maka Penulis alihkan ke Publisher Jurnal, dengan harapan agar artikel saya yang telah di publish secara Special Issue ini bisa dirubah untuk dialehkan ke Regular Issue dengan alasan bahwa Artikel yang di publish secara Specialis Issue tidak bisa diajukan kepangkatan dosen di Indonesia dan mohon permintaan penulis ini bisa dikabulkan, Penulis kontak publisher journal lewat WA yang memang sudah ada di web halaman jurnal tersebut.

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Introducing my name Azis Setyagama, from Indonesia, who writes articles in the Russian Law Journal, from the star submitting after receiving the Call Paper, I have ordered that my article be loaded in the Regular Issue, because I Will use it for staffing ranks in Indonesia, with the condition must have an International Journal that is published in a regular issue, it turns out that now it is published in a special issue with Volume 11 7s (2023) so that my article cannot be used to arrange staffing ranks in Indonesia, so it is very detrimental to me and not useful. So I request that my article be changed to publish in the Regular Issue so that can use it is useful for me .
Thank you for your attention and fulfillment of my request to the publisher .
Sender: Azis Setyagama

Tanggal 18 April 2023

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Russain Law
Journal

18 Apr 2023, 11.53 (2 hari yang
lalu)

kepad
a saya

Dear Author,

Thank you for your email. Yes the paper is in the publication process and soon we will update you.

Regards,

Tanggal 18 April 2023

Setelah Penulis menerima balasan Surat Email dari Pengelola Jurnal Russian Law Journal yang berisi artikel penulis masih dalam proses publikasi, dan tentunya di publish di Regular Issue, dan saya sampaikan terima kasih atas respon dari Pihak Pengelola jurnal Russian Law Journal untuk menerbitkan artikel penulis ke dalam Regular Issue, yang segera akan saya ajukan untuk pengajuan pangkat Jabatan fungsional dosen di Indonesia.



Azis Setyagama
<setyagama.azis@gmail.com>

18 Apr 2023, 21.33 (2 hari
yang lalu)

kepada
Russain

Greetings healthy and prosperous always I thank you very much for the information from the Cheap Editors and the Editor Team, I am very happy to hear that my article will be updated soon, of course, published in the Regular issue, and of course I will propose a promotion in Indonesian government personnel, because the condition is that I must have an international journal that is published on a regular issue.
And a big thank you to the Cheap Editor and the editorial team for responding to my complaint, so that later my article will be published in the regular issue.
We hope you are always healthy and prosperous, for all friends at the Russian Law Journal, always be victorious.
Regards,
Sender: Azis Setyagama & Friends

Tanggal 18 April 2023

Setelah mendapat jawaban dari Pengelola Jurnal Russian Law Journal, bahwa artikel Penulis masih dalam proses publikasi yang akan dirubah publishnya dari Special Issue ke Regular Issue, maka penulis juga mengirimkan WA ke Publisher Jurnal mengucapkan ucapan terima kasih atas diterimanya komplain saya ke pihak pengelola jurnal, dan sekarang masih dalam proses publikasi.

[17.11, 18/4/2023] Azis setyagama: Greetings health and prosperous always I thank you very much for reading my WA, as well as your attention from the publisher for my complaint, and the Cheap Editor and the Editorial Team of the Russian Law Journal have responden to make change to my article, from a special Issue to a Regular Issue.
And I am very happy with this changes and I thank the Publisher, I hope that the Russian Law Journal will always be advanced and Victorious. And thank you for your attention to us.
Regards,

Sender : Azis Setyagama & Friends

Tanggal 24 April 2023

Saya mengirimkan lagi Surat Email, ke Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor Jurnal Russian Law Journal, agar perubahan artikel saya dari special issue ke regular issue segera di publish, karena saya sangat membutuhkan artikel saya yang di publish secara regular issue untuk pengajuan kepangkatan kepegawean dosen di Indonesia pada tanggal 1 Mei 2023, dan saya mohon dengan sangat kepada Cheap Editor & Tim Editor agar artikel saya di publish secara regular issue di akhir bulan April ini. Karena saya segera akan mengajukan kepangkatan kepegawean di Indonesia.



Azis Setyagama
<setyagama.azis@gmail.com>

10.30 (1 jam
yang lalu)

kepada
Russain

Greetings healthy and prosperous always

Thank you for the process of updating and changing my article, from being published as a Special Issue to a Regular Issue, I very much ask for it to be published immediately as a Regular Issue, because I really need my article to be published as a regular issue for filing for civil service positions in Indonesia on May 1, 2023, so I very much ask that my article be published in a regular issue this April according to the promise of the Cheap Editor and the Editor Team. And please help me to publish it immediately in the regular issue for the purposes of civil service ranks in Indonesia. And thanks for the kindness and help of the Cheap Editor and the Editor Team in publishing my paper in the Regular Issue.

Please reply to my email, so that my heart is happy and at ease regarding the process of developing my article. Thank You.

Regards.

Tanggal 24 April 2023

Disamping mengirimkan Email ke pengelola jurnal Cheap Editor dan Tim Editor, Saya juga mengirimkan WA lagi ke Publisher Russian Law Journal yang intinya mohon saya dibantu agar artikel saya di publish secara Regular Issue, agar di publish di akhir bulan April ini, karena tanggal 1 Mei 2023 saya akan mengajukan kepangkatan kepegawean di Indonesia. Dan saya juga mengucapkan terima kasih atas bantuan publisher dalam menerbitkan artikel saya ini di regular Issue.

[12.11, 24/4/2023] Azis setyagama Greetings health and prosperous always previously, I would like to think the Publisher of the Russian Law Journal for her kindness and concern for

us. We sincerely ask for your help so that my article be published in regular issue as soon as possible, because I really need my article to be published in regular issue to apply for civil service rank in Indonesia on May 1, 2023 . And please help me to publish it immediately on regular issue at the end of this April. And thank you for your kindness and help in publishing my paper in the Regular Issue.

Regards

Azis Setyagama & Friends

