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Content Analysis on Quick Services Information System (SILAT) at the Indonesia Ministry of Marine and Fisheries

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Abstract: Indonesia's ocean area is 6.4 million km². With these wide waters, Indonesia is a maritime country and has great fishery potential to optimize its utilization. To optimize the potential of fishery resources, the central government through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) launched an electronic/online capture fishery business licensing service policy called the Quick Services Information System (SILAT). There are 10 regulations related to and supporting the SILAT policy, which consist of Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, and Regulations of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. The Indonesian government's regulations regarding the policy for the use of SILAT emphasize on the operational mechanism by making various methods, patterns, and procedures in the implementation of electronic licensing policies, especially SILAT. This finding suggests that the operational mechanism aspect is given higher priority in the implementation of SILAT so that the policy is expected to be successful and that the potential of fisheries resources is utilized to its fullest extent.

Keywords: SILAT, E-Government, Policy Review, Content Analysis

INTRODUCTION

One of the world's longest countries, Indonesia has a coastline that is 108,000 kilometers long. In addition, Indonesia is also the largest archipelagic country with the number of islands in Indonesia reaching approximately 17,504 islands. The 6.4 million square kilometers of the Indonesian ocean are made up of 0.29 million square kilometers of the territorial sea, 3.11 million square kilometers of inland waters and archipelagic waters, and 3.00 million square kilometers of the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone. In addition, Indonesia has an additional 0.27 million km2 of water space, and the continental shelf area is 2.8 million km^2 (Pusat Hidrografi dan Oseanografi TNI Angkatan Laut, 2018). With these

wide waters, Indonesia is a maritime country. As a maritime country, Indonesia has enormous natural wealth, especially resources in the marine and fisheries sector. This wealth of resources, especially fish resources, is a valuable capital for the prosperity of the Indonesian people and therefore needs to be managed optimally. Indonesia's fish resources support 37% of the world's fish species, including tuna, shrimp, lobster, reef fish, shellfish, and seaweed, which have high economic value.

It is known that the estimated annual sustainable potential of Indonesia's marine fish resources, which are distributed across the waters of the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEEI) and Indonesia's territorial waters, is 12.01 million tons (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2022). From this potential, there is a Permissible Catch Amount (JTB) of 8.6 million tons per year, or an average of about 71.6% of the sustainable potential while the total production of capture fisheries is 6.76 million tons. The potential of Indonesia's large marine fish resources needs to be utilized as much as possible for the benefit of the state for the prosperity and welfare of fisheries stakeholders in Indonesia.

To optimize the potential of fishery resources, the central government through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), which is the technical ministry for managing fishery potential, optimizes the improvement of sustainable management of fishery resources. KKP needs to encourage the enthusiasm of business actors to do business in the fishing sector. The effort taken by KKP is to provide ease of doing business by utilizing information technology. Computerized systems and cutting-edge technology have significantly aided humans in completing tasks and achieving goals (Hidayah, 2018). Therefore, KKP launched an electronic/online capture fishery business licensing service policy called the Quick Service Information System (SILAT). This policy was launched on December 30, 2019 (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2019). This system was launched to optimize the ease of licensing for capture fisheries businesses so that it can encourage business actors' interest in doing business and it is hoped that this will lead to better use of fish resources.

The provision of services related to capturing fisheries business licensing, such as fishing or transporting fish, is a service that uses SILAT. Types of capture fisheries business includes: a. fishing business; b. fish transportation business; and c. fishing and fish transportation business. Every individual or organization must possess a capture fishery business license issued by the KKP in order to operate a capture fishery business. The capture fishery business permits are: a. fishery business license issued in the form of a fishery business license (SIUP); b. fishing permit issued in the form of a fishing license (SIPI); and c. fish transport permit issued in the form of a Fish Transporting Vessel Permit (SIKPI).

The Indonesian government has taken a number of actions and efforts since the development of e-government through policy instruments, one of which is regulations. This article describes the government's efforts in developing electronic licensing system policies, especially SILAT KKP through the issuance of regulations using the content analysis method.

There are several previous studies that described the government's efforts through regulatory instruments related to certain policies using the content analysis method such as (Portorreal et al., 2022), (Chai et al., 2023), (Redd et al., 2023), (Putera et al., 2022), (Leišytė et al., 2022), and (Orubu et al., 2022).

LITERATURE REVIEW
Content Analysis

In the 1950s, the study of mass communication laid the groundwork for content analysis as a research methodology (White & Marsh, 2006). According to a different opinion, One of the qualitative methods currently available for data analysis and meaning interpretation is content analysis (Elo et al., 2014). In addition, Downe-Wambolt on (Bengtsson 2016) stated a

method of systematic and objective research called content analysis is used to draw valid conclusions from verbal, visual, or written data in order to describe and measure particular phenomena. So it can be summarized that this content analysis is one of the systematic and objective research methodologies in analyzing data both verbal, visual or written data to explain a phenomenon then it can be concluded.

E-Government

In order to provide public services to the general public, SILAT is a type of e-government policy that makes use of information and communication technology in government settings. Using cutting-edge telecommunications technology, e-government is a system in which users (citizens, businesses, and other organizations) and governments communicate with one another regardless of time constraints or location (Alshomrani, 2012). In addition, E-government is the online dissemination of government-provided information to members of the public, partners in business, staff, and other institutions through the use of digital devices managed by the government and internet-based information technology (Amin & Melinda, 2021) and (Anwar & Simanjuntak, 2021). Another opinion is that e-government is an attempt by public organizations to meet the needs of the public by using ICTs (Zhao et al., 2015).

There are various missions and objectives in implementing e-government in various countries. Using cutting-edge ICT, the administrative service system is combined and made public in e-government, making the government more productive and transparent (Li & Shang, 2020). (Utama, 2020) and (Cho et al., 2019) stated that that e-government's implementation became a tool for increasing government efficiency. Besides being useful in increasing the efficiency and quality of government services, e-government also increases public involvement (Parent et al., 2005). (Shareef et al., 2010) summarizes some of these objectives such as a) e-government promotes learning about ICT among citizens and businesses; b) bureaucracy can be reduced and transparency and accountability can be increased; c) e-government reduces government expenditures; and d) e-government increase the interaction of public administration with stakeholder.

RESEARCH METHODS

Regulation is one of the policy instruments to realize the established policy (Howlett & Ramesh, 1995). Regulation is one of the policy instruments to realize the established policy. This study discussed regulatory content analysis, especially related to the implementation of electronic business licensing policies through SILAT at the KKP, referring to various national regulations, from the laws to ministerial regulations using narrative analysis. The period of issuance of the regulation starts from the end of 2010 until April 2021. The procedure for gathering and analyzing data has been put into action by the authors of this article, as can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Procedure for Collecting and Using Data

Regulation's content analysis	Source of Data: https://www.peraturan.go.id/, https://www.jdih.kkp.go.id/ https://www.peraturan.bpk.go.id/ Data Duration: December 2010 – April 2021 Data type: from Act-level regulations to Ministerial Regulations Putting regulatory data collection into action: 12 – 21 December 2022

scope of the analysis	The Indonesian Ministry of Marine and Fisheries' implementation of SILAT
Analyzing and categorizing data and policies	1) Aspect of Law; 2) The setting of institutional; 3) Mechanism for operation

Every policy instrument, including regulation, usually contains three important aspects to realize the policy. A comprehensive comprehension of the empirical-based analytical framework will also be provided by these three aspects, which include: 1) legal tools regarding the foundation of legal aspects; 2) institutional settings, including actors and their interactions with one another as well as organizational structures and functions; and 3) operational mechanisms, pertaining to practical implementation processes and patterns, methods, and procedures (Taufik, 2005). This article's regulations came from a database that can be found at "https://www.peraturan.go.id/, https://www.jdih.kkp.go.id, and https://www.peraturan.bpk.go.id/."

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Overview of Ten Regulations related to the Implementation of SILAT
Ten regulations related to the implementation of SILAT, were navigated in relation to the e-government policies that were observed (Table 2). There are five regulations issued by the Minister KKP, one of which is a law, two of which are government regulations, two of which are presidential regulations, and one of which is a presidential regulation.

Legislation pertaining to the implementation of SILAT comes in a variety of forms. First, there is the Law, which is a statutory regulation that was made by the House of Representatives and the President together. In addition, the President enacts Government Regulations as statutory regulations to ensure that the Act is carried out properly (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2019). A regulation established by the President to follow orders from a higher regulation or exercise authority from the government (Yasin, 2020). A statutory regulation known as a ministerial regulation is one that the minister decides the content of in order to carry out particular government operations. When deemed to be in violation of the law, the Ministerial Regulation is binding on the general public and can be examined by the Supreme Court (Dewansyah, 2014).

Table 2. The Regulations in Indonesia related to SILAT

Regulation	Appointment Date	Setting Points
Law (UU) number 10 of 2020 concerning Job Creation	2 November 2020	a) This regulation contains, among other things, simplification of business licensing as well as facilities and investment requirements, including in the marine and fishery sector. This regulation also changes several provisions in the Fisheries Act of 2004 (Law 31) and the 2009 Amendments to Law 45; b) The main point of change related to this topic is that everyone who wants to carry out fishing activities must fulfill a Business License based on the Central Government's norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.
Government Regulation (PP) number 5 of 2021 concerning Risk-Based Business Licensing Implementation	2 February 2021	a) This regulation is a derivative and implementing regulation of the Job Creation Law; b) This regulation provides a more in-depth description of the central government regulations for issuing business licenses for fishing-related activities.
Government Regulation (PP) number 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Marine and Fisheries Sector	2 February 2021	a) This regulation is a derivative and implementing regulation of the Employment Creation Law, especially related to articles about the sector of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; b) The Central Government's requirements for obtaining business permits in the marine and fishery sector, including fishing activities, are detailed and technical in this regulation.
Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 81 of 2010 about the Grand Design for Bureaucratic Reform from 2010 to 2025	21 December 2010	a) This regulation is one way to establish the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010-2025, which will serve as a guide for government agencies in their efforts to implement bureaucratic reform in order to achieve good governance; b) The expected objectives of bureaucratic reform include improving the quality of community service, increasing efficiency (in terms of time and

Regulation	Appointment Date	Setting Points
		money) in all aspects of organizational tasks, and improving the quality of agency policy formulation and implementation.
Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE)	5 October 2018	a) a rule about the (SPBE), or how the government is run with information and communication technology to provide services; b) Effectiveness, integration, sustainability, efficiency, accountability, interoperability, and security guide SPBE's operations. Governance, management, audit, administration, acceleration, and monitoring of SPBE evaluations are covered by this regulation; c) SPBE service consists of electronic-based government administration services and electronic-based public services. SILAT is included in this electronic-based public service.
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 17 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the KKP for 2020-2024 and amendment to Number 57 of 2020	2 July and 12 November 2020	a) The KKP's Strategic Plan (Renstra KKP) is an indicative five-year medium-term planning document that includes the vision, mission, objectives, strategic targets, policies, programs, and development activities under the KKP's duties and functions; b) The economic aspect that focuses on efforts to increase the contribution of the fishery sector to GDP and income, as well as employment, is one of the strategic environments in the sector of marine and fisheries that has a major influence on the success of fisheries development; c) The direction of the KKP policy for 2020-2024, one of which is especially related to this topic, is the simplification of business licensing.
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of KKP Number 58 of 2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Business	30 November 2020	a) The consideration of making this regulation is to improve the sustainable management of fish resources and reform licensing in the field of business of capture fisheries; b) This regulation technically discusses the types of capture fisheries business permits needed to carry out capture fisheries business activities, namely permits for fishing businesses (SIUP), fishing licenses (SIPI), and fish transport permits (SIKPI). In addition, it also discusses the authority and requirements and procedures for issuing permits. Issuance of permits is implemented electronically.
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of KKP Number 48 of 2020 concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the KKP	29 September 2020	This regulation describes in detail the position, duties and functions of the KKP. In addition, there is also an organizational structure and details of the duties and functions of each work unit in the KKP. Regarding capture fisheries business licensing, the work unit responsible for carrying out these duties and functions is the Directorate of Licensing and Fisheries.
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of KKP Number 10 of 2021 Concerning Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Marine and Fisheries Sector: Standards for Business Activities and Products	1 April 2021	a) This regulation is a regulation to implement the provisions of PP Number 5 of 2021 article 6 paragraph (7) which states that the standard business activities and/or product standards related to existing sectors including marine and fisheries need to be regulated by a Ministerial regulation; b) This comprehensive standard focuses on the implementation of risk-based business licensing in the marine and fisheries sector.

Judging from the year of publication, one regulation was set in 2010 in the form of a rule made by the president. This rule is a strategic policy that becomes the basis and reference in realizing bureaucratic reform. Additionally, there is a Presidential Regulation regarding Electronic-Based Government Systems, as well as four Laws and Ministerial Regulations for the year 2020 and three Government Regulations and Ministerial Regulations for the year 2021.

One of the regulations related to the implementation of the SILAT policy and the highest regulation is Job Creation Law. This law contains efforts to create work, one of which is through the ease of doing business by changing various existing regulations and arrangements. Regarding the implementation of the SILAT policy, one of the changes made is Law concerning Fisheries. The main point of change related to this topic is that everyone who wants to carry out fishing activities must fulfill a Business License and must always carry business license documents when carrying out fishing activities.

PP number 5 of 2021, which deals with the implementation of risk-based business licensing, and PP number 27 of 2021, which deals with the implementation of the marine and fisheries sector, are two of the main derivatives of the Job Creation Law. The Job Creation

Law is being put into action by these two regulations. The Central Government's norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for granting fishing-related business licenses are detailed in these regulations. Another supporting regulation is Perpres Number 95 of 2018 concerning SPBE. This regulation is the basis for the implementation of e-government in all government agencies, both central and local governments. The scope of regulation in this regulation covers various matters, including governance, management, audit, and monitoring and evaluation.

Then there are five regulations in the form of Ministerial Regulations. The first is a set of two Ministerial Regulations issued by the Minister of KKP. These regulations are connected to the Ministry's strategic plan for 2020-2024, which is a five-year medium-term planning document with policies, programs, and development activities organized by duties. and the duties of the KKP. This regulation is also the basis and direction of the policy on the use of SILAT, which explains that the direction of the KKP policy for 2020-2024, one of which is especially related to this topic, is the simplification of business licensing. In addition, there is a Ministerial Regulation concerning Capture Fisheries Business. The fact that business licenses are issued electronically is an important aspect of this topic-related regulation.

Next is the Minister of KKP Regulation concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the KKP, which explains that the work unit responsible for business licensing in the capture fisheries sector is the Directorate of Licensing and Fisheries. The final regulation is a derivative regulation to implement PP Number 5 of 2021, the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Marine and Fisheries Sector. The standards for implementing a Risk-Based Business License for the Marine and Fisheries Sector were outlined in detail in this regulation.

Content Analysis of Regulations related to the Implementation of SILAT

Table 2 demonstrates the 10 policy instruments in the form of regulations related to the implementation of SILAT policies consisting of Laws, rules set by the government, rules set by the President, and Regulations of the Minister. When viewed from the three current policy aspects (Table 3), the Indonesian government's regulations regarding the policy for the use of SILAT emphasized on the operational mechanism by making various methods, patterns and procedures in the implementation of electronic licensing policies, especially SILAT. This can be seen from the regulatory policies on the implementation of risk-based business licensing, implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems, and operational regulations based on the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries that support the SILAT implementation policy. This Ministerial Regulation explains in detail the standards, procedures, and norms in licensing policies including capturing fisheries business permits electronically.

Table 3. Categorization of The Regulations in Indonesia related to SILAT

Regulation	Policy Aspect		
	Legal Devices	Institutional Setting	Operational Mechanism
Law (UU) number 10 of 2020 concerning Job Creation	✓		
Government Regulation (PP) number 5 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing			✓
Government Regulation (PP) number 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Marine and Fisheries Sector			✓

Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010-2025	✓		
Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems			✓
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 17 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for 2020-2024 and amendment to Number 57 of 2020	✓ ✓		
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 58 of 2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Business			✓
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 48 of 2020 concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries		✓	
Regulation of Minister (Permen) of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 10 of 2021 concerning Standards for Business Activities and Products in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Marine and Fisheries Sector			✓

The second factor that should be considered is the legal devices, with regulations that form the basis and direction of policies such as the Employment Creation Law which amends several regulations related to the Fisheries Law to accommodate the ease of doing business policy and the Presidential Regulation on the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010-2025 as a reference in bureaucratic reform design in every government agency. In addition, the government pays attention to the institutional setting through a Ministerial Regulation concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the KKP.

CONCLUSION

Since the development of e-government, the Government of Indonesia has made various efforts and steps, namely through policy instruments, one of which is regulations. E-government is growing in Indonesia, including the policy on the use of SILAT at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. There are 10 regulations related to the SILAT policy consisting of regulations in the form of Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, and Ministerial Regulations. This study demonstrates that SILAT Policy regulations are dominated by operational mechanisms. This result suggests that aspects of the operational mechanism are a priority for the smooth implementation of the SILAT policy and the ability to maximize the potential of fishery resources. By utilizing the appropriate information technology, policy instruments in the form of regulations are also anticipated to accelerate and boost innovation in business licenses.

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