

Government Efforts In Realizing Legal, Reported And Regulated Capture Fisheries In Indonesia

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Abstract

The condition of Indonesia's vast waters with large marine resources has important meaning for Indonesia because it contains fishery resources which have great potential as a source of new economic growth as well as being one of the prime movers of national development. The abundance of fishery resources in Indonesian seas has attracted the attention of foreign parties to enjoy them illegally through illegal fishing activities. In this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher serves as the human instrument. a qualitative descriptive method that involves looking at various published sources and drawing conclusions from them. the results and conclusions of this study is the lack of supervision and enforcement in Indonesia demonstrates that the management of the country's fish resources is not yet at its best. Fishing without a permit, using destructive fishing gear, and fishing from foreign vessels are just a few examples of the IUU fishing problem in Indonesia. Legal, reported, and regulated fishing—fishing that is legal, reported, and regulated—is a requirement for effective fisheries management that is sustainable and responsible. Increasing supervision and law enforcement, establishing international cooperation, establishing a monitoring center for fishing vessels, developing a sophisticated communication system (VMS), and imposing severe penalties on those who engage in IUU fishing are government efforts that can be made to combat the problem in Indonesia.

Keywords : IUU Fishing; Government Effort; Regulation; Fisheries

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a total of 17,504 islands and a coastline of 95,181 km which makes Indonesia or commonly referred to as the Archipelago the country with the longest coastline in the world after Canada and around 71% of Indonesia's territory is water territory (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Coastal areas in Indonesia are widely used for human life such as residential areas, tourism areas, aquaculture areas, industrial areas, port areas and so on. Currently, the coastal area is not only a center of economic growth, but has been used as a strategic and anticipatory sector to face changes in development paradigms and future economic orientation (Dahuri, et al., 2008).

The condition of Indonesia's vast waters with large marine resources has important meaning for Indonesia because it contains fishery resources which have great potential as a source of new economic growth as well as being one of the prime movers of national development. The abundance of fishery resources in Indonesian seas has attracted the attention of foreign parties to enjoy them illegally through illegal fishing activities.

The practice of illegal fishing (Illegal Fishing) is one of the most massive violations committed in Indonesian waters. Illegal fishing is carried out by foreign fishing boats that illegally enter Indonesian territorial waters and carry out fishing without obtaining a permit

from the government. This practice has clearly been very detrimental to the state every year, even according to the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti it has reached IDR 240 trillion. Not only that, illegal fishing practices also cause other losses, namely damage to marine ecosystems.

Based on information from the Oceanographic Research Center of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) which reveals data, where only 5.3% of Indonesia's coral reefs are classified as very good, while 27.18% are classified as in good condition, 37.25% are in fair condition. , and 30.45% are in bad condition. It is investigated that the damage to coral reefs is mostly caused by illegal fishing practices that use toxic substances and prohibited fishing gear.

So, it is clear that illegal fishing that occurs in Indonesia has resulted in huge losses to the state, both economically and socially, to fishery resource ecosystems, and threatens the achievement of fisheries management goals. The eradication of illegal fishing requires extraordinary law enforcement efforts that integrate forces between government agencies regarding the right strategy, utilizes the latest technology so that it can run effectively and efficiently, is able to create a deterrent effect, and is able to restore state losses.

Illegal fishing is still a problem for several countries in Asia Pacific, not only in Indonesia. In Indonesia alone, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) noted that it had secured 135 vessels for committing fishing violations in the January-September 2021 period. Of the total number, 88 vessels were Indonesian fishing vessels and the remaining 47 were foreign vessels stealing fish in Indonesian waters. Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Minister Sakti Wahyu Trenggono revealed that cases of illegal fishing by foreign vessels in Indonesian waters could number in the thousands compared to the data captured by security officers.

In a previous journal study entitled "Illegal Fishing In Indonesian Waters: Problems And Efforts To Handle It Bilaterally In The Area" by Simela Victor Muhamad admitted that Indonesian sea waters had attracted the attention of foreign parties to enjoy them illegally through illegal fishing activities. Indonesia continues to be under scrutiny by the international community regarding the practice of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. However, since the era of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries held by Susi Pudjiastuti, law enforcement against foreign vessels stealing fish in Indonesian waters has begun to increase. However, many fishing vessels from within the country also carry out IUU fishing activities themselves. These massive and unmeasured fishing practices can threaten the sustainability of Indonesia's marine resources in the future. Departing from the description above, it is my background as a writer to discuss more fully what is meant by IUUF? and what are the efforts to realize Legal, Reported and Regulated Capture Fisheries?

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach and a descriptive analysis model as well as a literature review. Qualitative research is a type of research that describes and explains phenomena through data collection, with the researcher as the main instrument (Sugiyono, 2013). In addition, qualitative research focuses more on human elements, objects, institutions and the relationships and interactions between these elements to understand and describe an event, behavior, or phenomenon (Mohamed, Majid, & Ahmad, 2010). Then, qualitative methods are more dynamic, making them amenable to revisions, additions, and replacements during the analysis process in response to what is found in research (Srivastava & Thomson, 2009). According to Anggito (2018), the data in this study are presented as facts to support the claims. Based on the facts and data that are already available, the author provides an overview

through a descriptive research method. The type of data literatur review used is secondary data from interpretations of materials in books or journals, freelance articles, and the findings of literature reviews. Qualitative data analysis was used as the method of data analysis. This means that the data were looked at to see if they supported the topic under study. It provides a perspective on the research topic in light of these issues.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Definition of IUU Fishing

In terms of terminology, illegal fishing comes from English which is composed of two basic words, namely illegal and fishing. Illegal means illegal, unofficial or can even be interpreted as legally prohibited. Fishing comes from the basic word fish which means fish, plus the -ing verb which means the activity of catching one or a number of fish. So it can be concluded that illegal fishing enters into resource theft activities, in this case fish. Theft of status is clearly against the law and deserves to be sanctioned in accordance with applicable law. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is one of the institutions that focuses on regulating the problem of illegal fishing. This institution uses more than one terminology such as illegal fishing, unreported, unregulated or commonly abbreviated as IUU Fishing. In the journal Alamsyah, 2017 reveals the meaning of IUU Fishing, namely:

- 1) Illegal fishing is a series of illegal fishing activities in an area protected by the EEZ of a coastal state, where this is clearly regulated. Countries experiencing illegal fishing do not accept requests for permits from illegal fishing actors and automatically do not allow the presence of foreign fishermen in their exclusive areas. The biggest practice in this phenomenon is poaching or pirate fishing, namely pure fish theft by foreigners. In the field, IUU Fishing activities are classified into two, namely:
 - a. Semi-legal theft, namely fishing activities from foreign fishermen who actually have received permission from the coastal state, but in practice they use flags or ships from other countries
 - b. Pure illegal theft, namely a process of pure theft where fishing in other people's territories uses its own flag and moves freely without asking for permission at all
- 2) Unregulated fishing is a fishing activity that is within the EEZ of a coastal country that clearly violates the existing rules in that country. This includes the following conditions:
 - a. Using fishing gear that damages the environment where the fishing takes place, such as the use of bombs, poisons and anesthetics
 - b. Violating the catchment area
- 3) Unreported fishing is a fishing activity located in the EEZ of a coastal country and the number of fish caught is not reported from arrival, operation to catch. Unreported fisheries include the following:
 - a. There is an error in reporting (misreported)
 - b. Reporting that is not as it should be (under reported)

In simple terms I describe in tabular form : Table 1. The Simple Concept of IUU Fishing

<i>Illegal Fishing</i>	<i>Unreported fishing</i>	<i>Unreported fishing</i>
Conducted by national or foreign fishing vessels in the territorial waters of a	Fishing activities that have not been reported or have been reported incorrectly to	In broader terminology, including fishing carried out without a national mark, or

country's jurisdiction, without permission from that country, or contrary to the laws and regulations in that country;	the competent authority, and are contrary to national laws and regulations;	vessels flying the flag of a country that is not a member of the RFMO within the jurisdiction of the RFMO;
fishing that goes against the conservation and governance policies adopted by the fishing vessel's flag state, as well as the state's obligations as a member of a regional fisheries management organization (RFMO), as well as national or international laws.	Same with minimal reporting or incorrect reporting to RFMOs.	More generally, namely fishing that violates the regulations set by RFMOs.

Source: Research design (2023)

The International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU Fishing (IPOA-IUU Fishing) was published in 2002, and it provides the following understanding of illegal fishing:

- 1) A foreign person or ship from a nation that represents the authority or jurisdiction of a territorial waters engages in the fishing activity without a permit and in violation of laws and regulations.
- 2) Fishing is carried out by vessels operating under the flag of a nation that is a member of a regional fisheries management organization. However, the activity either contravenes relevant international law or the provisions regarding the management and conservation of resources that have been adopted by that organization and are already binding on member nations.
- 3) Acts that go against national law or international obligations, such as the fishing obligations of member states of regional fisheries management organizations.
- 4) Theft of fish by berbe fishing vessels □ The theft of fish by foreign-flagged fishing vessels that most commonly occurs in Indonesian territorial waters and fishery areas is fishing activity that violates the law.

Furthermore, illegal fishing activities that fall into the category of unreported fishing are as follows:

- 1) Activities in the field of fisheries that are not reported/incorrectly reported to the competent national authorities so that they are contrary to laws and regulations.
- 2) Activities in the field of fisheries carried out in the competence area of the Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) that have not been reported/reported incorrectly and violate reporting procedures from the organization

Then in the Technical Guideliness document for Responsible Fisheries provides a definition related to unregulated fishing activities:

- 1) Ships without nationality or by ships flying the flag of a country or by fishing companies that are not members of the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) carry out fishing activities in ways that are contrary to the conservation and management arrangements of that organization.
- 2) Activities in the field of fisheries carried out in territorial waters in a way that is contrary to the responsibility of the state to conserve and manage natural marine living resources in accordance with international rights provisions to continue to take the availability of fish in the sea because there are no conservation regulations and violations

Regulations on IUU Fishing (International and National)

The following are international regulations regarding IUU Fishing:

- 1) United Nations (UN) Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea December 10, 1982 relating to the conservation and management of fish stocks and long-migratory fish
- 2) FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measure by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (FAO Compliance Agreement) 1993
- 3) FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures) 2005
- 4) FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (FAO Agreement on Port State Measures) 2009
- 5) RPOA (Regional Plans of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practice Including Combatting IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region

Then the national regulations in Indonesia regarding IUU Fishing are:

- 1) 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraph 3

This regulation states that "Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". Based on the constitution, the Indonesian government is required to make policies that support efforts to prevent and even eliminate the practice of IUU fishing so that natural resources in the sea can be utilized as well as possible for the benefit of the nation's economy.

- 2) Law Number 5 of 1983 concerning EEZ

This law regulates the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone regime with a width of 200 miles, in this law it is stated that Indonesia's EEZ is a strip outside and adjacent to the Indonesian sea area as stipulated under the applicable law regarding Indonesian waters which includes the seabed, the land beneath it and the water above it with an outer limit of 200 nautical miles measured from the base line of the Indonesian territorial sea. In Indonesia's EEZ, exploration and exploitation of a biological natural resource in certain areas within Indonesia's EEZ by persons or legal entities or governments of foreign countries can be permitted if the number of catches is allowed by the Indonesian government.

- 3) Law Number 17 of 1985 concerning Ratification of UNCLOS

This law regulates the archipelagic state regime.

- 4) Law Number 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters

This law regulates how to uphold sovereignty and legal rights in the territorial waters of Indonesia.

5) Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries

In this Law there is a definition of a new legal subject, namely the legal subject of "corporation". The definition given is an organized collection of people and/or assets, whether they are legal entities or not.

6) Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries

This law makes changes to accommodate technological developments and legal requirements in the management and utilization of potential fish resources.

7) Other regulations are in the form of Government Regulations and Regulations of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries as implementing regulations of the Law.

IUU Fishing is one of the main maritime issues which is starting to become a hot topic entering the 21st century where handling it requires serious commitment and cooperation from various parties involved (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). Indonesia itself has a long history of IUU fishing. The large number of cases of IUU fishing in the Asia Pacific region, especially in Indonesia, has disrupted the stability of security and economic policies in both the Asia Pacific region and Indonesia itself (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). IUU Fishing is a non-traditional crime where the perpetrators of this practice are mostly carried out by non-state actors.

IUU fishing is a global problem that cannot be handled by one country alone. Based on data from FAO, IUU Fishing is estimated to represent 15% to 30% of the annual global fish catch. The high level of IUU Fishing is due to several factors such as the high demand in the fisheries sector, the risks involved are far less than the benefits obtained, it does not require certain fishermen's skills, and the difficulty of distinguishing legal and illegal fish catches (National Intelligence Council 2016). Furthermore, FAO stated that 40.3 million people in the world are involved in fishing, while around 4.3 billion people depend on fishery stocks as their source of protein (FAO 2018). As population growth and human living standards grow, demand for global fisheries will continue to increase. On the other hand, the existence of IUU fishing has had an effect on decreasing fishery stocks (National Intelligence Council 2016).

The Indonesian government appears to have paid little attention to the IUU fishing case in Indonesia. despite the fact that the illegal practice of IUU fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Indonesia resulted in substantial losses for the Indonesian government. In addition, Indonesia's fisheries continue to be a source of wealth, offering a significant opportunity for growth for the Indonesian nation's prosperity (Djalal, 1979). These resources could be used to supply the protein requirements of the country's populace and to export goods in order to raise funds for the country's development efforts.

IUU Fishing as a national threat by asserting that it causes financial harm to the state, jeopardizes the existence of territorial sea ecosystems, eliminates income opportunities for traditional fishermen, and jeopardizes the availability of fish as one of Indonesia's primary food sources. There are a number of different sources that talk about Indonesia's losses from IUU fishing; one of these sources said that the state lost Rp. (KKP, 2017) 101.4 trillion According to information compiled by the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2001, Indonesia's annual estimated losses from illegal fishing reached Rp. Up until 2014, this number increased significantly by 30 trillion. It is estimated that 25 percent of the world's fish are stolen. so that Rp is the estimated loss from stolen fish. 28.8 trillion annually.

Government Efforts in Realizing Legal, Reported and Regulated Capture Fisheries in Indonesia

Before discussing further, let's discuss fishing in accordance with laws and regulations (legal), reported and regulated (in Task Force Material 115 – Indonesia Document):

1) Legal

Catching fish in accordance with laws and regulations (legal) is fishing carried out with permission from the state, meaning that fishing is carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of a country and is carried out in accordance with conservation and governance provisions implemented by the flag state of a ship. with international obligations and those applicable to Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

Business Compliance Supervision of Capture Fisheries is a series of activities carried out by the Fisheries Supervisor to find out, ensure, and determine the level of compliance of those in charge of a business and/or activity with the provisions stipulated in the Fishery Business License and laws and regulations. Compliance monitoring is carried out through self-reporting, periodic supervision and incidental supervision through the utilization of threats (administrative sanctions).

2) Reported

Reported means Correctly Reported Catching. One of the findings of Anev KII and KIA was the landing of fish in places that were not in accordance with permits and reporting of fish catches that were not correct. Based on Article 7 paragraph 2 point C of the Fisheries Law: "Everyone who carries out a fishery management business and/or activity must comply with the provisions referred to in paragraph (1) concerning: areas, routes, and time or season of fishing;"

If it is violated, the violators will be subject to sanctions in accordance with Article 100 of the Fisheries Law: "Any person who violates the provisions stipulated as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (2) shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah). ” In addition to properly reported catches, business actors are also required to submit Business Activity Reports (LKU) every 6 months and Fishery Activity Reports (LKP) every 3 months (Article 81 paragraph (1) and (2) of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation).

The ship owner does not report all the assets of his ship and/or does not report when there has been a transfer of ownership of the ship to another party. This is one mode of avoiding PPh obligations for transferring assets to other parties (both in the form of buying and selling or grants). • Ship owners submit different data and information to the KKP and the Directorate General of Taxes, including :

- a. The value of fishing turnover/results in the SPT is smaller than the data reported in the Business Activity Report (LKU) and Fishing Activity Report (LKP)
- b. Low net profit value by increasing operational costs
- c. The value of assets owned is reported to be smaller

Recommendations to overcome Unreported:

- The use of e-logbooks and the imposition of obligations on fishery supervisors to check and analyze every landing report on fish catches;
- It is necessary to set standards for fishing vessels based on size and fishing gear as a reference for officers to analyze logbooks, LKU and LKP;
- Tightening of policies to supervise fish landing locations to comply with SIPI/SIKPI;

- It is necessary to conduct a study on the existence of a tanghan port or special terminal to identify;
- KKP connects real-time (online) data on SIUP holder data, SIPI/SIKPI vessels, logbooks, fish landings, Fishing Activity Reports (LKP), Business Activity Reports (LKU), and fishery product export values with the Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance so that the data and information on fishing activities provided is valid, accountable, and can be used directly to improve tax compliance without any time laps; And
- Provision of rewards or incentives for business actors who comply with reporting.
- Supervision of tax compliance based on the risk level of taxpayers holding SIUP, SIPI, and SIKPI (low, medium and high risk)
- Compilation of a compliance monitoring system, especially for compliance with the correctness of LKU/LKP reports and logbooks

3) Regulated

Regulated Fishing means Regulated Fishing. Usually Unregulated fishing refers to conditions where:

- A ship without a nationality (stateless vessel) catches in the high seas (certain RFMO); or
- A ship whose national flag is not a member of the RFMO where the ship is fishing; or
- A vessel fishing in an area where no conservation or governance arrangements are in place.

The challenge or problem that usually occurs is that the RFMO Terms are only binding on its members. Thus, this opens a gap for ships to use the flag of a ship that is not a member of the RFMO where the ship wants to catch. Ship flags that are usually used are flags of convenience. Meanwhile, unregulated fishing can threaten the sustainability of fishery resources because ships carrying out unregulated fishing can exploit it as much as possible without regard to the sustainability of existing fishery resources. Exploitation on the high seas (especially migratory fish) will affect the amount of fishery resources in Indonesia's EEZ area which borders the high seas.

Unreported and undetected fish theft by a country's security agencies can lead to over-exploitation resulting in overfishing, besides that illegal activities often do not pay attention to fishing procedures and other marine products so that they can cause ecosystem damage and instability in the amount of certain marine products. Isnurhadi, (2017) besides that the higher the intensity of the entry of foreign ships in Indonesia can be a threat to the security and defense of Indonesia's territory. It is known that the total catch of IUU fishing reaches 20% of the world fish catch (WWF) and losses caused by IUU fishing reach USD 10-23 billion per year (World Ocean Assessment, 2016).

Responding to these problems, the Indonesian government passed Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, although it does not specifically state what action can be taken against foreign vessels that violate it, the Indonesian government can adapt several acts of destruction such as bombing/explosion, arson, and sinking by how to leak the hull of the ship. The Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries appointed by Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Susi Pudjiastuti has begun to strengthen the policy of destroying ships that violate the territory of Indonesia.

In order to support the implemented policies, during her leadership period, Susi Pudjiastuti formed and became the Commander of the Illegal Fishing Eradication Task Force or Task Force 115. 115 of 2015. The formation of task force 115 which consists of elements from the Navy, BAKAMLA, Polri, and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia is

expected to expedite the process of eradicating illegal fishing that occurs in Indonesian seas (Marta, 2017).

Based on a press release issued by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in December 2018, it stated that eradicating illegal fishing (Illegal Fishing) was one of the government's successes. Throughout 2018 alone, for example, the Task Force for the Eradication of Illegal Fishing (Satgas 115) under the Command of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti has succeeded in arresting 106 illegal vessels with flags from various countries. Of these, 54 Indonesian-flagged ships, 38 Vietnamese-flagged ships, 8 Filipino-flagged, 5 Malaysian-flagged, and 1 Togo-flagged. With good cooperation and coordination, various parties consisting of the KKP PSDKP, Air and Water Police (Polairud), the Indonesian Navy, the Attorney General's Office, the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), and so on. It was recorded that 134 cases were successfully handled directly by Task Force 115.

The abundance of fishery potential owned by Indonesia has a positive impact but also a negative impact, namely the emergence of the problem of illegal fishing. As previously described, in order to reduce fishing theft by foreign fishermen, the Indonesian government has made a policy regarding sinking illegal fishing vessels. The policy on sinking fish is guided by Law Number 31 of 2004 which was later amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries. This law as a legal force protects fishery resources and exploitation. Apart from that, the sinking of foreign vessels can also be found in Article 69 Paragraph 4 of the Fisheries Law which states that:

- 1) The fishery monitoring ship has the function of carrying out supervision and law enforcement in the fishery sector within the fishery management territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 2) Fishery control vessels as meant in paragraph (1) may be equipped with firearms.
- 3) Fishery control vessels can stop, inspect, bring and detain ships that are suspected or should be suspected of committing violations in the fishery management area of the Republic of Indonesia to the nearest port for further processing.
- 4) In carrying out the functions referred to in paragraph (1), fishery investigators and/or supervisors may take special actions in the form of burning and/or sinking fishing boats with foreign flags based on sufficient preliminary evidence.

The formation of Task Force 115 has yielded successful results in arresting hundreds of illegal vessels with flags from various countries, but the Indonesian government must still work on tackling illegal fishing in order to realize legal, reported and regulated capture fisheries. The efforts that can be made are by using sophisticated technology called the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) / Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (SPKP) which is a surveillance system for other fishing vessels that has been started since 2003 and is useful for knowing the whereabouts and activities of fishing vessels. foreign fisheries around.

This system in addition to knowing and monitoring all activities and movements of fishing vessels, this VMS is also a compliance detector to ensure compliance of fishing vessels with applicable regulations. As explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 42/PERMENKP/2015 concerning the Monitoring System for Fishing Vessels that fishing vessels with a size of more than 30 GT operating in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia (LPPNRI) and on the high seas are required to install a VMS transmitter. the work of the VMS Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (SPKP) is to install a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) transmitter device on fishing vessels that wish to be monitored, which will then transmit data information regarding the

position of the control center (PUSDAL) Directorate General Directorate General P2SDKP Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries obtained through navigation satellites/GPS.

In addition, the Indonesian government also needs to cooperate with neighboring countries both bilaterally and multilaterally so that the handling of illegal fishing can run optimally. Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and neighboring countries in the region in tackling illegal fishing needs to be carried out considering that this illegal activity has seriously threatened the existence and sustainability of Indonesia's fishery resources. At least, there are four neighboring countries that Indonesia needs to pay attention to in dealing with illegal fishing bilaterally. The four neighboring countries are Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia because their fishermen often enter and catch fish illegally in Indonesian waters. Based on the data revealed above, the majority of foreign vessels carrying out illegal fishing activities in Indonesian waters come from the four neighboring countries, although there are also from several other countries.

Bilaterally, Indonesia needs to ask for a strong commitment from its neighbors in the Southeast Asian region (especially Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia) to jointly and seriously address illegal fishing, including by making an agreement to carry out joint patrols in border waters. in a coordinated and periodic manner carried out by elements of non-military security (such as coast guards). Efforts to deal with transnational illegal activities, including illegal fishing, should be carried out by non-combatants (non-military) security forces, because the perpetrators of these crimes do not threaten a country's military strength and their crimes are usually aimed at obtaining material/economic gains.

CONCLUSION

The practice of illegal fishing (Illegal Fishing) is one of the most massive violations committed in Indonesian waters. This practice has clearly been very detrimental to the state every year, even according to the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti it has reached IDR 240 trillion. To reduce fishing activity by foreign fishermen, the Indonesian government made a policy regarding sinking illegal fishing vessels which was carried out by the Task Force 115. The policy on sinking fish was guided by Law Number 31 of 2004 which was later amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 about Fisheries.

The management of fish resources in Indonesia is not yet optimal, this can be shown by the weak supervision and law enforcement. The problem of IUU Fishing that is rife in Indonesia is fishing without a permit, fishing using destructive fishing gear, fishing by foreign vessels, and many more. That is the reason Legal, Reported and Regulated Fishing (fishing that is legal, reported and regulated) is a prerequisite for the realization of responsible and sustainable fisheries management. Government Efforts that can be made to tackle IUU Fishing in Indonesia are to increase supervision and law enforcement, establish international cooperation, establish a monitoring center for fishing vessels, build a sophisticated communication system (VMS) and impose strict sanctions on perpetrators of IUU fishing.

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