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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED FISHING COUNTERMEASURES IN INDONESIA TO SUPPORT NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

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Abstract

The potential of fishery resources in Indonesia that has been estimated around 6,5 million tonnes per year which is one of driving wheels of the national economic. But, what an ironic that the potential have not been fully utilized for the welfare of people and has been used by the foreigners through IUU fishing activities neither KII and KIA. This study seeks to explain the factors and mode of occurrence of IUU Fishing in Indonesia. Efforts to control IUU fishing is carried out by the Directorate General of Marine Resources and Fisheries Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries through the concept of Monitoring, Control and surveillance (MCS) as well as law enforcement and the impact of IUU Fishing in Indonesian response to the national economic resilience.

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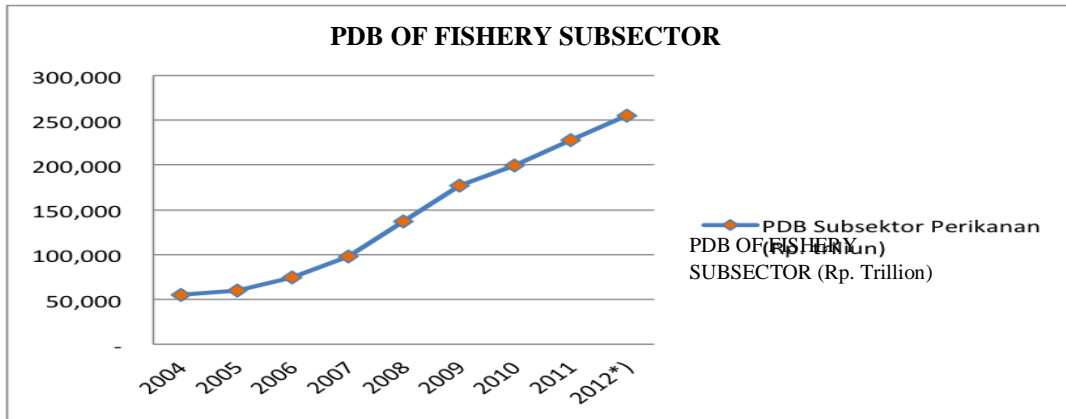
Introduction:-

Economics has important meaning as one of the joints of the ideology of the Indonesian people. Economic development is a process that aims to increase the gross domestic product of a country or region in the long run (S, Alam, 2007). National resilience in the economic field must be understood as a dynamic condition of the life of the Indonesian people which contains tenacity, resilience and ability to develop, face and overcome all economic turmoil at the domestic, regional and international levels that directly or indirectly endanger the identity, integrity and survival the nation and unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (Pranowo, 2010).

The size of the economic growth of a country is greatly influenced by the quantity and quality of resources owned both physical resources or natural resources and human resources (Todaro & Smith, 2006). The marine and fisheries sector has an important contribution in the development of the national economy, especially as a source of livelihood, a generator of economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, provision of healthy nutritious food, and the development of a marine and fisheries-based business industry (Buwono X, 2007). The contribution of the Gross Domestic Product of the Fisheries Sub-Sector experienced an average growth of 21.5 percent (see table 1).

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Table 1:-GDP of Fisheries Sub Sector PDBSource: <http://statistik.kkp.go.id>

However, this figure is much smaller than countries whose seas are narrower than Indonesia such as Thailand, Japan, South Korea, China, New Zealand and Norway, where the marine economic sector contributes more than 30-60% of GDP respectively. each country (Unjianto, Suara Merdeka 2013). The economic potential of marine and fisheries resources that are under the scope of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) can be utilized to encourage economic recovery which is estimated at US \$ 82 billion per year (Buwono X, 2007). But ironically, the potential of Indonesian fisheries resources is still rife with Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) activities.

The occurrence of IUU Fishing affects the condition of national food security, especially for aspects of food availability where fish as one of the staples of food will experience a decrease in production which can affect the fulfillment of the food needs of the Indonesian people. The theft of fish by foreign vessels in Indonesian territorial waters seems to have been at an alarming level not only because of the issue of regional sovereignty which was destroyed, but more than that the economic losses suffered were also very large (Fauzi, 2005). IUU Fishing activities have harmed the Indonesian economy, according to FAO (2001) stating Indonesia's losses due to IUU Fishing reached 30 trillion per year.

IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia are a real form of maritime threat, causing the country to suffer economic losses, threaten fish cultivation, industrial climate and national fisheries business. Besides, IUU Fishing is one of the threats to the sustainability of fisheries resources in WPP-RI, because every year more than 3 million tons of fish resources in the waters of EEZ are drained by around 10,000 foreign fishing vessels (Anwar, 1995). As a result of the occurrence of IUU Fishing activities is the loss of effectiveness of fisheries management, loss of economic opportunities for fishermen and the occurrence of decreased food security (OECD, 2004).

The occurrence of IUU Fishing in Indonesia both by Indonesian Fishing Vessels and by Foreign Fishing Vessels is caused by several factors such as the over fishing of fishing resources in neighboring countries, weak regulations, economic disputes, and others. Meanwhile, the modes undertaken in IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia, among others, do not have licensing documents either SIUP (Trade Business License), SIPI (Fishing Lisence), SIKPI (Fishing vessel permit), SLO (Certificate of Operation Worthines), SPB. The use of prohibited fishing gear, fish transshipment at sea, fishing is not in accordance with fishing ground and others. Therefore the Directorate General of PSDKP as a law enforcement officer in the field of fisheries is expected to be able to cope with the rise of IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia by carrying out supervision through independent operations as well as joint operations with other law enforcement officers. Law enforcement is expected to minimize IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia so that Indonesia is free from IUU Fishing activities and of course this has an impact on national economic security.

IUU Fishing is a form of maritime security threat, the concept of maritime security has changed from time to time where maritime security which initially focused on sea power in the face of enemy threats but has evolved in a broader dimension such as dealing with various threats of piracy and pirates according to the rules applicable international law (Rothwell, 2010). Other views on the concept of maritime security that may be more relevant and

contemporary are Illegal fishing, destruction of the marine environment, smuggling of drugs and people and other transnational criminal activities that have the potential to threaten state security (Mossop, 2010).

The Directorate General of PSDKP needs to understand and dissect the root causes of the occurrence of IUU Fishing in Indonesia which has caused economic development in the field of fisheries to not be carried out properly. There are six hypotheses that cause and failure factors in fisheries management, namely: (1) Lack of data certainty, fisheries problem is the absence of accurate fisheries statistics so that it cannot know the amount of fish stocks that still exist, still relying only on fisheries data that are not accurate ; (2) Lack of a model, which is a deficiency in analyzing population statistics of existing fisheries resources; (3) Ecosystem structure, this is due to changes in the environment and ecological interactions that occur, in addition to fishing that does not pay attention to the sustainability of the ecosystem causing damage to the marine ecosystem which takes a long time to restore the marine ecosystem so that it has an impact on the reduction fish catches and impact on income decline; (4) Institutional effectiveness (stakeholders), government agencies that have authority in the field of marine and fisheries in determining fisheries regulations and law enforcement in the field of fisheries that are poor; (5) Economic disputes, differences in the price of fish in one country with another country lead to greed to get more economic benefits resulting in over-exploitation of fish resources without regard to environmental sustainability of fisheries resources, as well as competition between fishermen and fisheries companies in utilize fisheries resources; (6) The focus of research, there is no research organization that examines fisheries resources in an area to be able to provide input for government agencies that are competent in the field of fisheries (Smith & Link, 2005)

IUU Fishing has become an important global issue in fisheries management in the world. The rise of IUU Fishing practices that threaten the preservation of fish resources and the environment that encourage FAO member countries to agree to fight IUU Fishing as outlined in IPOA-IUU Fishing on March 2, 2001. The concept of IUU Fishing includes Illegal Fishing (illegal fishing activities), Unreported Fishing (Unreported fishing activities) and Unregulated Fishing (Unregulated fishing activities). The concept of IUU Fishing is experiencing developments, namely (1) IUU Fishing in the jurisdiction of coastal countries where the occurrence of IUU Fishing in the jurisdiction of the coastal country is highly dependent on the ability of the coastal state to detect IUU Fishing activities and arrest the perpetrators and apply legal sanctions in accordance with statutory regulations applicable laws; (2) IUU Fishing in the jurisdiction of regional fisheries organizations created to regulate the management and utilization of fisheries resources in a regional area; (3) IUU Fishing in the high seas, legal instruments are needed to regulate the management system of fisheries resources in the high seas to prevent damage to ecosystems in the high seas.

In dealing with IUU Fishing in Indonesia, the Directorate General of PSDKP is guided by international legal instruments and national legal instruments in the context of tackling IUU Fishing in Indonesia. International legal instruments include: (1) UNCLOS 1982, is an international legal instrument that is binding on the countries that ratified this convention. UNCLOS 1982 is the mother law which is the fundamental instrument of international fisheries law (Cochrane, 2005); (2) UNGA Resolution 46/215, is a non-binding international legal instrument that seeks to regulate fishing in the high seas which tends to have no rules that limit the right to free fishing in the high seas (Steven, 1996). ; (3) The Cancun Declaration, emphasizes the need for an agreement to take the actions needed to encourage fishery products based on the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the principle of responsible fishing (Palma., Tsamenyi and Edeson, 2010); (4) FAO Compliance Agreement, this Agreement focuses on regulating fishing activities in the high seas which emerged as an effort to overcome the problem of reflagging fishing vessels in the high seas (Palma., Tsamenyi and Edeson, 2010); (5) FAO Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries (FAO CCRF), aims to provide guidance to countries to develop and develop institutional frameworks in the field of fisheries in order to achieve responsible global fisheries (Sodik, 2008) and United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), regulates straddling fish stocks and highly migratory species in the high seas (Palma., Tsamenyi and Edeson, 2010); (6) Four IPOAs, namely IPOA Capacity related to efforts to regulate the capacity of fishing activities (FAO, 1999), IPOA-Seabirds aim to reduce the occurrence of seabirds inadvertently during longline fishing activities (FAO, 1999), IPOA-Sharks aimed at conservation and management of shark stock (FAO, 1999), and IPOA-IUU Fishing is a legal instrument that explains the various responsibilities of countries in dealing with the practice of IUU Fishing including the responsibilities of all countries, flag states, coastal states, port and marketing countries (FAO, 2001).

Whereas in the case of the utilization and management of biological resources in the fishery sector, the Indonesian government has made laws and regulations governing the law enforcement issues in the fishery sector including: (1) Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, regulating technical implementation issues for the

application of the law material penalties, which named the Criminal Procedure Code in terms of its relation to the field of maritime affairs and fisheries such as for investigation, then it is regulated in laws relating to maritime affairs and fisheries; (2) Law No. 5 of 1983 concerning ZEEI as a form of response to the enactment of UNCLOS 1982 which gave the rights and authority for coastal states to determine EEZ for a distance of 200 miles and have sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the EEZ region; (3) Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning amendments to Law No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries is a national legal instrument that applies in Indonesia in law enforcement for IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia; (5) Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. KEP.50 / MEN / 2012 concerning the National Action Plan, Prevention and Control of IUU Fishing in 2012-2016 is a response from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries to the IPOA-IUU Fishing which is an international action in order to prevent damage to fisheries resources to be able to maintain its sustainability so fisheries resources as food needs can still be enjoyed by present and future generations.

IUU Fishing activities can threaten food problems because fish is one of the main sources of food for humans, this can have an impact on national economic security and national security. The National Resilience Conception is a national conception in the achievement of national goals, which is basically the achievement of security and prosperity for all the people of Indonesia, which is the duty and responsibility of the State Government. National resilience is seen as a currency with two sides: security and prosperity, both of which must run in a balanced manner where welfare and security contain the main content of democratic community participation (Usman, 2003). By keeping the national fish stock maintained, it certainly will provide opportunities for fishermen and fisheries companies to be able to utilize marine and fisheries resources owned by Indonesia to improve the standard of living of the people and contribute foreign exchange to state revenue.

Research Methods:-

In connection with the problem of this research, this study used a qualitative approach, where data or information is obtained and collected in the form of opinions, responses, concepts and information in the form of description in expressing problems in the research carried out. Qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observed behavior (Moleong, 2013).

This research used descriptive type while the primary data collection technique is done through in-depth interviews with respondents/informants at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries while secondary data collection is obtained through literature review by studying, exploring and quoting from a number of literature such as books, journals, newspapers, internet, documents in the form of legislation and papers relevant to research topics relating to IUU Fishing both from the KKP, the Navy and Bakorkamla and other agencies relating to research issues

The research location was carried out in Jakarta with the unit of analysis of this study including the work unit within the scope of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries which has the duty and role in law enforcement at sea in the field of fisheries, particularly those in the Directorate General of PSDKP, and the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia. Inductive data analysis technique that is by analyzing a problem based on data obtained from the contents of a document or reports on the occurrence of IUU fishing actions in Indonesia, then also the author's interview with respondents or resource persons directly related to the problem of handling IUU fishing in Indonesia, field notes, documentation and other sources.

In inductive data analysis, it means that the search for data is not intended to prove the hypothesis that was formulated before the research was conducted. This analysis is more of an abstraction formation based on the parts that have been collected and then grouped (Endraswara, 2006). To establish the validity of the data, the researcher will carry out the technique of checking the validity of the data by means of triangulation, discussion with peers and checking members. Triangulation as an examination technique that utilizes the use of sources, methods, investigators and theories (Moleong, 2013).

Research Result And Discussion:-

Indonesia as an archipelagic country with 2/3 of its territory is ocean, so it cannot be denied that the marine and fisheries sector is one of the potential sectors in supporting the national economic wheel from the potential biological and non-biological resources possessed by the Indonesian sea. The potential of Indonesian fishery resources is estimated at 6.5 million tons per year, spread over 11 WPP-RI. As one of the world's fishery sources,

Indonesia is one of the most popular places for IUU Fishing activities, both by Indonesian Fishing Vessels and Foreign Fish Vessels.

Factors That Cause IUU Fishing in Indonesia:-

There are several factors that cause IUU Fishing in Indonesia. First, the occurrence of over fishing in neighboring countries so that fishermen and fisheries companies look for new fishery sources and Indonesia is one of the potential and promising sources of fisheries. The high demand for fish is due to an increase in the amount of population pollination of the world population and high public interest in consuming fish because the nutritional resources contained in fish are very high. Secondly, there are still legal loopholes in existing laws and regulations so as to provide opportunities for the perpetrators of IUU Fishing to carry out their actions in Indonesia.

Third, the lack of attention from the government towards the marine and fisheries sector. Fourth, the high value of selling fish abroad compared to Indonesia. The difference in price difference between the price of fish in Indonesia and abroad where the price of fish in Indonesia is relatively cheaper than the price of fish abroad so that encourages the perpetrators of IUU Fishing to sell their catch fish abroad which can be done through fish transshipment at sea. Fifth, there are still unresolved watershed disputes between Indonesia and neighboring countries. This is also because the Government of Indonesia does not yet have and announced to the international community the ZEEI boundaries.

Sixth, limited facilities and infrastructure as well as budget support for law enforcement officers in the field of fisheries. The facilities in the form of surveillance vessels currently owned by the Directorate General of PSDKP are 27 ships, this is certainly not comparable to the size of Indonesia that must be monitored causing supervision to be reduced and benefited by Indonesian Fishing Vessels and Foreign Fish Vessels. In addition, there are some control vessels which are in old condition and need to be repaired and most of them are unable to reach ZEEI due to the limited allocation of budget support and fuel provided to the surveillance vessels. The number of operations given to surveillance vessels annually does not match the number of days in a year. The condition expected by the Directorate General of PSDKP in carrying out supervision of Indonesia's marine and fisheries resources is that at least 300 fishery control vessels with a length of at least 60 meters with a speed of 30 to 40 knots to monitor the Indonesian sea, especially in ZEEI. In addition, operational support for supervisory vessels should be supported 365 days in accordance with the number of days in a year so there is no vacancy and the presence of a fishing surveillance vessel at sea.

Mode of Operation of IUU Fishing Activities in Indonesia:-

Activities of IUU Fishing practices carried out by fisheries criminal offenders with various modus operandi in carrying out their crimes both against fisheries resources and marine resources. The modes of IUU Fishing activities in general are: first, do not have SIUP/SIPI/ SIKPI/SLO/SPB documents without permission. Fish theft activities carried out by KIA and KII in carrying out their operations are not equipped with documents such as SIUP/SIPI/ SIKPI/SLO/SPB. This is because they are foreign fishermen who enter the fish in the WPP-RI completely illegal, because the KIA does not have SIUP and SIPI so they will not land and report their catches to the nearest port because they are taken directly to their home country so that it is beneficial for their country but it is detrimental to the country whose fishery resources are taken.

Second, carry out fishing using prohibited fishing gear. KII and KIA fishing activities that are prohibited by KII and KIA because they want to get more catches, but do not think about the impact of the use of fishing gear that can endanger the preservation of fish resources and marine ecosystems because the fish caught are not only the big fishes but also small fishes which still cannot be caught. Besides, fishing by using chemicals such as cyanide, explosives or bombs and electricity to catch fish can damage the sustainability of the marine biota ecosystem.

Third, transshipment is the activity of moving cargo in the form of fish from a fishing vessel to a container / tramper after which the tramper directly carries its cargo abroad without landing on the nearest fishing port. This transshipment activity is carried out to avoid payment of fishery product fees. Fourth, carrying out fishing is not in accordance with the fishing ground or fishing area that has been determined. Fishing that is not in accordance with the fishing ground is usually accompanied by misuse of the use of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), the perpetrators of illegal fishing deliberately turn off the VMS on their fishing vessels so that the existence of the ship's position is not monitored in the data center owned by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Fifth,

environmental destruction such as illegal sand mining, pollution of fish waste products without prior processing of fish waste is immediately disposed of at sea causing damage to marine ecosystems and environmental pollution.

Tackling IUU Fishing in Indonesia through Monitoring, Control and Surveillance:-

In order to prevent the occurrence of IUU Fishing, surveillance is carried out on fisheries resources. In 1981, FAO implemented the monitoring of fisheries resources with the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system as a new formula which is expected to be a key for the implementation of responsible fisheries management in the context of managing fisheries resources in the EEZ, supporting the management of fisheries resources in the high seas and eradicating IUU Fishing practices. Therefore, the Directorate General of PSDKP as the executor of fisheries resources supervision activities continues to carry out supervision to realize Indonesia free of illegal fishing and activities that damage marine and fisheries resources, which in turn supports the preservation of marine and fisheries resources, and improves the welfare of the community by implementing supervision with MCS system in applying the concept of IUU Fishing.

Monitoring is a continuous need to measure the characteristics of fishing businesses and the results of fish resources. In carrying out the observation of collection and measurement and analysis of all fishery activities activities are not limited to fishing activities but also to determine the composition of the types of fish caught, methods of fishing, methods of transferring catches, areas of operation or fishing ground. Information obtained under this supervision is the primary data source used in the management and utilization of marine and fisheries resources. Monitoring is supervision to find out fisheries statistical data that can be done through observation or research carried out by the marine and fisheries research and development agency to find out biophysical data on fisheries and the environment as well as the estimated amount of fish stocks in WPP-RI.

In addition, by checking the fishery port and port base by checking the log book of every fishing vessel that enters the port, both fishing vessels and fishing vessels / tramper, then checking the fish landed at the port based on the log book that has been filled by each fishing vessel. . This supervision aims to record the correctness of the type and number of fish caught whether it is in accordance with fishing ground and the types of fish that can be caught in accordance with SIPI documents. Log book journals submitted to fisheries officers in the fishery port will be checked for validity according to the landed fish load, if there is a mismatch in the number of fish caught with the log book then strict measures can be taken such as administrative sanctions and warnings and not even given SLO for ships that do not fill log books properly so they cannot carry out fishing activities. The accuracy of fisheries statistical data obtained both through log books and marine research and development will be able to determine the fishery stock contained in WPP-RI so as to determine the magnitude of the potential of fish resources owned by Indonesia as well as in determining policies in the management and utilization of marine resources and fisheries in Indonesia.

Control is a regulatory condition where resource exploitation can be carried out. After the policy of management and utilization of marine and fisheries resources is determined by the government, the control function is carried out in the determination and issuance of SIUP / SIPI / SIKPI given to fisheries companies / fisheries businesses by observing the condition of marine and fisheries resources contained in WPP- RI. The issuance of fishery business permits adjusts to the types of fisheries resources contained in each WPP-RI because in each WPP-RI there are differences in the types of live fish so that in the issuance of IUP / SIPI / SIKPI must adjust to the fish habitat in the WPP-RI. If in one WPP-RI has experienced over fishing, it is prohibited to carry out fishing to areas that have experienced over fishing or to limit the number of fishing fleets that can carry out fishing activities in WPP-RI that experience over fishing.

Control on the land is done by checking the validity of the SIUP / SIPI / SIKPI fishing vessel permit documents and other documents such as SLO, SPB, SIJIL ABK before fishing vessels carry out fishing activities. Issuance of SLO issued by KKP is based on the completeness of SIUP / SIPI / SIKPI, if the document has expired or has expired then the SLO cannot be issued , besides, the basis of SLO issuance if the log book report provided by the fishing vessel is in accordance to the type and number of fish landed in port, if it is not suitable the warning will be carried out and not even an SLO will be issued for fishing vessels. In carrying out the control of the log book is carried out to check the validation of data between the number of fish landed at the fishing port and the data contained in the log book. Validation of this data is very important in order to know the fisheries statistics so that accurate data are obtained relating to fisheries data in Indonesia.

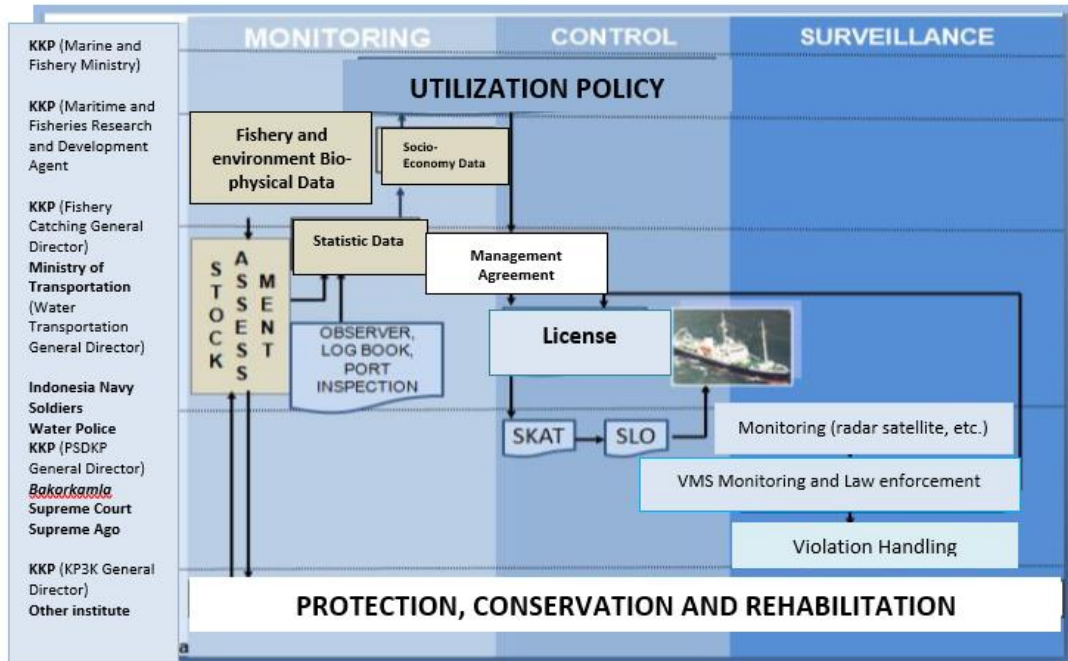


Figure 1:-Implementation of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

Source: Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia

Surveillance is a level and type of observation carried out to maintain the achievement of compliance by controlling regulations relating to fishing activities. In the Surveillance activities, the Directorate General of PSDKP is equipped with facilities and infrastructure in the form of fishery control vessels totaling 27 units of fishery control vessels and scattered in the western and eastern regions of Indonesia who carry out independent and joint operations throughout the year with patrol ships of the Navy and Polairud and Bakorkamla. At least the Directorate General of PSDKP needs 300 fishery control vessels with a length of at least 60 meters with a speed of 30 to 40 knots to oversee the Indonesian sea, especially in ZEEI which is rife with IUU Fishing activities conducted by Indonesian Fish Ships and Foreign Fish Ships.

In the implementation of supervision in the WPP-RI carried out in accordance with the priority scale concentrated in selective areas that are prone and IUU Fishing activities often occur both by KII and by KIA, at WPP-RI 711 covering the Strait of Karimata, Natuna Sea and South China Sea, WPP-RI 716 covers the Celebration of the Sulawesi Sea and the northern part of Halmahera Island and in WPP-RI 718 includes Aru Waters, Arafuru Sea and the eastern Timor Sea. However, supervision is also carried out at other WPP-RI in accordance with the needs and allocation of budget support provided.

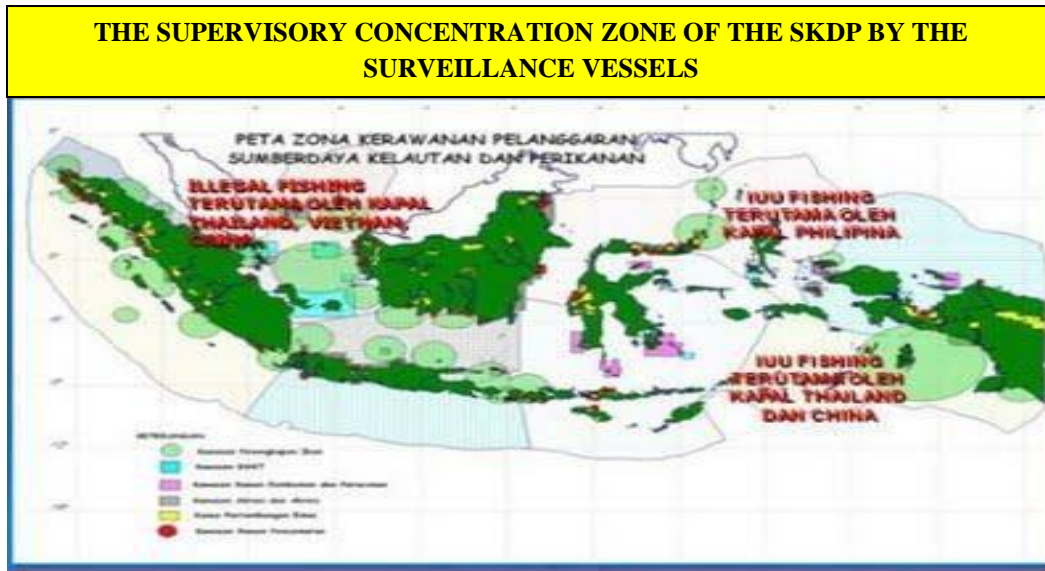


Figure 2:-SDKP Supervision Concentration Zone by the Supervisory Ship
Source: DG PDSK Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia

Supervision by air can be carried out using aircraft owned by the Indonesian Air Force or Aeroplane or helicopter owned by the Indonesian Navy or helicopter owned by the National Police. Air surveillance is an extension of surveillance vessels that have limited radar coverage capability, so that by integrating air control by Aeroplane or helicopter it will make it effective and easy for fisheries surveillance vessels to implement law enforcement against fishing vessels suspected of carrying out IUU activities Fishing. Subsequent supervision by utilizing the use and installation of existing VMS on fishing vessels. The Fishing Vessel Monitoring System itself is a form of fishing vessel surveillance system using predetermined equipment to determine the movement and activities of fishing vessels during fishing.

Law Enforcement of IUU Fishing in Indonesia:-

In addition to the application of MCS in applying the concept of IUU Fishing in Indonesia, there is one component that needs to be added, they are: the implementation of law enforcement against IUU Fishing perpetrators in Indonesia. In applying the legal sanctions for IUU Fishing perpetrators in Indonesia, it has been regulated in Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, as well as other laws and regulations in accordance with the mode of violations committed by the perpetrators of IUU Fishing. The implementation of law enforcement against IUU Fishing perpetrators in Indonesia requires facilities and infrastructure in the form of fishery supervisory vessels, anchored facilities, storage facilities, human resource capabilities both fisherman supervisors and fishery PPNS fishermen as well as budget support.

Based on data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (2007 to 2012) in an independent operation, 18,275 vessels have been inspected for KII and KIA, and 1,033 vessels have been violated (see table 2). While the results of the joint operation of the Directorate General of PSDKP with the Indonesian Navy, Polairud and Bakorkamla from 2007 to 2012 carried out 857 ship inspections of ships with KII and KIA suspected of carrying out 74 vessel violations (see table 3).

Table 2:-Results of Independent Operations of the Directorate General of PSDKP 2007 to 2012

YEAR	CHECKED VESSELS	VESSELS AT ADHOCK		
		KII	KIA	KII +KIA
2007	2.207	95	91	186
2008	2.178	119	124	243
2009	3.961	78	125	203
2010	2.255	24	159	183
2011	3.348	30	76	106
2012	4.326	42	70	112
TOTAL	18.275	338	645	1.033

Source: DG PSDKP Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia

Table 3:-Results of Joint Operations of DG PSDKP, Indonesian Navy, Polairud and Bakorkamla 2007 to 2012

YEAR	CHECKED VESSELS	VESSELS AT ADHOCK		
		KII	KIA	KII +KIA
2007	48	0	3	3
2008	178	27	7	34
2009	92	0	0	0
2010	107	17	7	24
2011	185	0	2	2
2012	247	9	2	11
TOTAL	857	53	21	74

Source: DG PSDKP Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia

From tables 2 and 3 it can be seen that the activities of IUU Fishing in Indonesia by KII and KIA are still rife despite surveillance by the sea security apparatus, but there has been a decrease in line with the tight supervision that has been carried out by the CTF through independent operations or by running joint operations with other law enforcement agencies such as the Navy, Air Police and Bakorkamla.

Impact of IUU Fishing Countermeasures for National Economic Resilience:-

Law Enforcement in the field of fisheries becomes very important and strategic in order to support the development of fisheries in a controlled and in accordance with the principles of fisheries management, so that fisheries development can run sustainably for the future of our children and grandchildren. Various achievements that have been inscribed by the Directorate General of PSDKP in the framework of thwarting IUU Fishing practices in Indonesia deserve high appreciation because aside from being economically able to save state losses due to IUU Fishing it also has an impact on the dignity of the nation and the country so that the assessment of the international community that Indonesia is really serious about eradicating IUU Fishing in Indonesia. Reduced IUU Fishing so that fish stocks as a source of food can provide guaranteed fish for the people of Indonesia. For the grassroots, relatively adequate food is one source of security (Nitibaskara, 2009). Another impact is an increase in the opinion of the fishing community and the national fishing industry which has an impact on increasing state revenues in the marine and fisheries sector through fishery exports abroad (Mina Bahari, 2013).

Conclusions And Suggestions:-

Conclusions:-

IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia are a real form of maritime threat, causing the country to suffer economic losses, threaten fish cultivation, industrial climate and national fisheries business. IUU Fishing in Indonesia is caused by several factors including over fishing, there are still legal loopholes in overcoming IUU Fishing, the lack of government attention to the marine and fisheries sector, the existence of economic differences obtained from IUU Fishing activities, Indonesian sea border problems with several countries that have not resolved and limited facilities and infrastructure for law enforcement officers. While the mode used in general in IUU Fishing activities is to not have legal documents in fishing business activities, using prohibited fishing gear, transshipment of fish in the middle of the sea and fishing that is not in accordance with the fishing ground.

The Directorate General of PSDKP as a law enforcement officer in the field of fisheries applies the concept of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in handling IUU Fishing in Indonesia. Besides, with law enforcement in

accordance with applicable laws, it is expected that IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia can be minimized so that one day Indonesia can be free from IUU Fishing activities and activities that damage the sustainability of marine and fisheries resources.

With the implementation of IUU Fishing prevention in Indonesia it is hoped that it can improve the opinion of the fishing community and the national fishing industry which impact on increasing state revenues in the marine and fisheries sector through fishery exports abroad. Thus, the availability of sufficient fish stocks for the people of Indonesia will ensure the fulfillment of food needs, namely the need for fish that contain high nutritional value that can be useful in improving the intelligence of the next generation.

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