



FACING THE DANGERS IN INDONESIA'S WATERS: GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS IN PROPOSING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING AS TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa upaya yang dilakukan Pemerintah Indonesia dalam mengusulkan penangkapan ikan ilegal, tidak dilaporkan, dan tidak diatur (Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing/IUUF) sebagai kejahatan terorganisir transnasional (Trans-National Organized Crime/TOC). Perspektif yang digunakan adalah perspektif realis dengan metode deskriptif analisis. Hasil Penelitian menemukan bahwa upaya pemerintah Indonesia dalam mengajukan IUUF sebagai Trans-National Organized Crime (TOC) adalah dengan mempromosikan dan mengusulkan IUUF sebagai TOC sebagai hukum internasional, sekaligus menjadi dasar dalam menghukum dan menuntut pelaku IUUF. Presiden Widodo juga telah menunjukkan keseriusannya dalam upaya ini dan telah diakui dunia internasional pula. Upaya pemerintah lainnya adalah mencari kesepakatan tentang langkah-langkah yang diambil Indonesia dalam menguasai dan melindungi semua sumber daya alam sebagai keamanan maritim dalam kasus IUUF sebagai salah satu tantangan bangsa, pemerintah Indonesia memastikan warganya mengelola sumber daya alam untuk menghadapi ancaman internal dan eksternal.

Kata Kunci: *keamanan maritim, kejahatan terorganisir transnasional, penangkapan ikan ilegal, tidak dilaporkan, dan tidak diatur*

Abstract

This study aims to understand and analyze the efforts made by the Government of Indonesia in proposing of *Illegal, Unreported, And Unregulated Fishing* (IUUF) as a Trans-National Organized Crime (TOC). The perspective used in this article is a realist perspective with a descriptive analysis method. The results of this study found that the Indonesian government's efforts to propose IUUF as a Trans-National Organized Crime (TOC), namely by suggesting and proposing IUUF as international law, as well as being the basis for punishing and prosecuting IUUF perpetrators, President Widodo has also shown his seriousness in eradicating IUUF, namely promoting IUUF to become a TOC has also been recognized internationally. Other government efforts have been to find agreement on the steps taken by Indonesia in controlling and protecting all-natural resources as maritime security in the IUUF case as one of the challenges of the nation, the Indonesian government ensures its citizens to manage natural resources to face internal and external threats external.

Keywords: illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, Maritime Security, trans-national organized crime

Introduction

Indonesia is strategically located between the two continents of Asia and Australia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. Indonesia has brought economic benefits. Indonesia's status as an archipelagic country has been established since the declaration of Djuanda in 1957 and an archipelago with the UNCLOS. With this landscape, it is inevitable that Indonesia has the potential for an extra ordinary wealth of marine resources, especially in the fisheries sector. As the biggest archipelago country worldwide, Indonesia comprises 17.504 islands inhabited and uninhabited (Lewerissa, 2018). The shoreline covers 95.181 square kilometers, making Indonesia the second largest coastline globally (Pudjiastuti, 2018). Additionally, 75% of total Indonesian territory is an ocean (5,8 million square kilometers), consisting of 0,3 million square kilometers of seawater; 2,8 million square kilometers of seawater; and 2,7 million square kilometers of the exclusive economic zone of Indonesia (Muhammad, 2012). Furthermore, as an epicenter of marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle area, Indonesia hosts the world's highest coral reef and marine life biodiversity, making Indonesia a prominent marine fish producer.

Indonesia's production of ocean fish was the second biggest in the world. The total production was up to 6 billion tons or equal to 6,8% of total fish production globally (Kurniawan, 2016). Although Indonesia plays a vital role in fish production globally, this country, unfortunately, suffer from IUUF. Criminals in the territory operated illegal vessels without an official license from the Indonesian government. Indonesia had lost more than USD 6 million because of IUUF in 2014 (Melissa, Husin, & Zurnetti, 2019).

More importantly, these illegal activities caused a catastrophic situation to Indonesia's sea ecosystem, especially the coral reef. It was noted that of the 2.5 million hectares of coral reefs throughout the archipelago, only 6.39% were categorized as "very good", 23.40% "as good", 35.06% as "adequate condition" and 35.15% as "poor condition" (Giyanto., Hadi., Budiyanto., Hafizt., Salatalohy., & Iswar, 2017).

Indonesia is a country with high IUUF potential because it has extraordinary natural resources, especially marine resources (Khairi, 2016). The condition occurs because Indonesia is classified as one of the two remaining fishing ground zones globally. Unfortunately, these fishing areas are badly damaged due to overfishing and

destructive practices, resulting in fish and various marine losses. In more detail, The Minister of Fisheries and Marine Affairs (2014-2019), Susi Pudjiastuti, stated that the potential for fish in Natuna waters reached up to 400,000 tons of USD 400 million (Anggraini, Kusumawardhana, & Ramadhan, 2018). As a consequence, the potential of Natuna waters makes surrounding countries exploit the area and makes Natuna one of the largest IUUF target areas. In addition, IUUF also weakens the economy in developing countries (Petrossian & Pezzella, 2018).

According to this research, the lack of excellent condition of the coral reef is due to illegal activity in Indonesia's waters such as the use of explosives and poisons such as potassium. Moreover, this condition also threatened fishers in Indonesia would lose their livelihood, and the illegal fishing situation adds to the long list of maritime security threats faced by Indonesia, not only traditional threats but also non-traditional threats in Indonesia's marine border area. Based on this background, this study aims to examine the responses given by the government of Indonesia in overcoming the IUUF problem from a realist perspective.

Realist Approach to Maritime Security

Realist perspective is a view on international politics that focuses on the competitive and conflictual nature. This perspective also relies on the potential of the state which is power. There are many channels for having power, for instance, through laws, institutions, and norms. People who believe in realists shared that every human being in the world is anarchy, aggressive and egocentric. As a result, international politics is an arena of power struggle. Since realists had become the dominant perspective in almost every country globally, the realist perspective offers several basic concepts in running a country, such as national interest, territorial integrity, national power, sovereignty, and foreign policy (Hadiwinata, 2017). All politics in every nation in the world struggle for power which is 'inseparable from social life it self.

Furthermore, the power of the country is not only limited by military preparedness. In securing a nation's power, the country would use various channels. One of them through international law. However, international law had become the barrier for nations to achieve their goals of being a powerful country. However, on the other hand, the dominant country kept on using international law as their instrument

to implement their national interest (Carlsnaes, Risse, & Simmons, 2013). In the traditional realist view on international relations, maritime security is primarily considered a matter of sea power (as well as naval command). In peacetime, sea power is associated with countries securing the ability to carry out transportation and trade by sea. In times of war, sea power describes a naval agency to attack other navies or other countries' sea transportation means.

The objectives of maritime security are to ensure freedom of navigation, trade flows and protection of marine resources, as well as secure the maritime domain from nation-state threats, terrorism, drug trafficking, and other transnational forms. crime, piracy, environmental destruction and illegal immigration by sea.

Maritime Security

Maritime security refers to the measures taken by ship owners, operators, administrators, port facilities, offshore installations, and marine organizations to protect marine areas from piracy, sabotage, confiscation, theft, and other disruptions. According to Bueger, maritime security means that there is political power in the maritime of the state who has to secure. This is a part of human security studies which have grown in this last decade (Bueger, 2015). The international level in maritime security does not have a dangerous definition, there is still agreement that includes threats from several components related to "maritime security." There are three threat issues related to maritime security, namely (1) Terrorist acts against shipping and it carried out ship voyages and offshore installations with theoretical measures; (2) The occurrence of crimes such as piracy and armed robbery; and (3) The entry of prohibited illegal goods, such as psychotropic substances, drugs, and other illicit drugs (Keliat, 2009).

Strengthening the need for cooperation in conditions is still required with an integrated coordination system at every level (Elyta & Sahide, 2021). In addition, cooperation in handling international collaboration is also needed to deal with the scope of global maritime security threats, especially from coastal countries (coastal states). With this coverage, it can understand that the concept of non-traditional security is more likely to be related to maritime security. However, the state's role is

still needed and considered necessary, especially the involvement and handling of the military sector.

Two things cause the inability to define maritime security. First, it is not only marine security and safety seen as a discussion at the United Nations. If the definition made by the UN ICP is considered rigid, it can mean that other forums have pre-empted talks that have been or are being implemented. Secondly, the unification of maritime security with maritime is unacceptable. There is a view that, although the two things are still related, it must still distinguish the regime between maritime security from maritime safety. International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the interest of shipping organizations that are more involved in the concept of marine security.

Countries in the region and countries outside the region consider that the Sea Area in Southeast Asia is essential. This area has three strategic sea routes that connect Southeast Asia with the part outside, namely through the Malacca Strait, Sunda Strait, and Lombok Strait. There are two methods for dealing with threats to maritime security in the area being addressed. The definition of maritime security is also not contained in the UN ICP document; the document only mentions that the ASEAN Maritime Forum aims to discuss the process carried out in dealing with maritime threats formed in a forum in responding. Several kinds of maritime security threats include (1) piracy, (2) robbery using weapons, (3) environmental security at sea, (4) smuggling of drugs, & (5) illegal fishing.

Components that include the marine environment and illegal fishing can result in the threat component being more comprehensive than the components of the maritime security concept. It is concluded that this forum is broader in performing securitization when compared to the UN ICP. Because it is still in the form of a forum, it takes a long process to turn into an institution and can be binding into a provision. Through the ASEAN Regional Forum, discussions on maritime security have also been held with a second mechanism outside the framework of the ASEAN Maritime Forum.

The ARF concept paper, which has more than 26 countries, emphasizes that there are six crucial points in maritime security cooperation. ARF has carried out ten kinds of activities covering maritime security since 1998. However, activities in the

form of workshops and seminars have dominated the activities in the meeting by almost 90%. Since 2005, there have been activities that are training in the minor component. Because ARF is at the stage of confidence-building measures, this disproportionate composition is understandable.

In addition to this mechanism, ASEAN also conducts other forums, as well as the establishment of a Working Group on Maritime Security within the framework of the ARF through the establishment of second-track diplomacy. Meetings of workshops and seminars and at the level of policy dialogue have colored all regional forums. The sensitivity of operational cooperation seems to be one of the reasons why cooperation at the operational level has not been institutionalized. It is intended that the role of external actors at the operational level cannot maintain the sovereignty of the state and nation. The following considerations need to be submitted to answer the statement of maritime security for Indonesia.

First, based on the UNCLOS agreement in 1982 on the international law of the sea, conventionally the Southeast Asian Sea area is also referred to as the South China Sea, which is categorized as a semi-enclosed sea area. The reason is that 90% of its perimeter covers land either in landmass or islands. This category has consequences, namely the need for maritime cooperation aimed at countries in Southeast Asia. In the characteristics of the seas in Southeast Asia, efforts have been made to cooperate inherently. If this category is used to determine the size, there will be no problems in maritime security cooperation. Maritime cooperation in the region is divided into two patterns. Therefore, conclusions need to be considered carefully.

Second, it can do two ways in involving maritime cooperation by several actors: (1) using direct bilateral diplomacy and (2) regional cooperation mechanisms that are carried out in an expanded manner. Each of these patterns has its characteristics. Bilateral diplomacy has a feature in its emphasis on resolving maritime boundary disputes and island ownership disputes. Determining the continental shelf boundary between Indonesia and Malaysia, which it reached on October 27, 1969, is an example of an argument for the Southeast Asian region. In addition, on May 25, 1973, there was a determination of the territorial sea boundary between Indonesia and Singapore and the ongoing status of Ambalat between Indonesia and Malaysia.

The purpose of regional marine cooperation is not the same as the bilateral mechanism because regional maritime cooperation emphasizes the technical-functional cooperation aspect and not on ocean boundary-making and ownership. The definition of the issue leads to a consultative arrangement in the development and management of marine areas (ocean development and administration). It does not lead to issues of conflict resolution or delimitation issues. An example of an event from this regional maritime cooperation is the signing of an agreement by West Africa to jointly protect and manage the marine environment in 1981.

Thus conceptually, non-traditional security is more focused on maritime security. Although in implementing national policies, each country does not have a single definition as the primary reference. In technical-functional cooperation, more emphasis is placed on ocean boundary-making and ownership, which are the main concerns of regional maritime security and regional cooperation frameworks. The above note is essential for an integrated naval policy based on marine zoning and the feasibility of actors involved in Indonesia's national policy level.

Illegal unreported and unregulated fishing unauthorized fisheries, along with activities not reported to the related institutions and activities related to fisheries, are not to be regulated by the national regulation yet. In more detail, fishing activities consider as IUUF must meet the following criteria: (1) Conducted by an individual or foreign vessel in marine jurisdiction of a nation without the official approval or against the national and international regulation; and (2) Conducted by ships that waved the flags of a country member of Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO), however, disobeyed the organization's conservation provisions or international law regulation.

The following activities are categorized as Unreported Fishing: (1) Locally fail to comply with national legislation; (2) It is carried out in areas that compete with regional fisheries management organizations, but has never been reported or falsified, nor is it in accordance with the organization's reporting procedures. Furthermore, unregulated fishing means fishing activities that meet the following criteria: (1) Occurred in a particular area, which marine resources such as fish and other marine life were yet to be applied by the local authority's conservation regulation and (2) Occurred in the area that becomes the authority of regional fishery management,

conducted by the ships without citizenship, or fly up a flag of the particular country that is not a member of the organization, along with in a way that is incompatible with the regulation of preservation and sustainable management of the organization

By definition, a transnational crime is defined as criminal activities which occur across national borders. In 2015, the UN declared that transnational crime was threatening peace and human security, followed by the possibility of violating human rights, weakening the economic situation, social culture, politics, and local development throughout the world (Novakoff, 2015).

It was revealed that there were eleven TOC activities as follows: 1) Drug Trafficking; 2) Small Arms and Light Weapon Trafficking; 3) Human Trafficking; 4) Organ Trafficking; 5) Trafficking in Cultural Property; 6) Counterfeiting; 7) Illegal Wildlife Trade; 8) Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; 9) Illegal Logging; 10) Illegal Mining, and 11) Crude Oil Theft. IUUF is considered the greatest threat to the world's fish stocks (Riddle, 2006). Therefore every regional fisheries management organization must combat various forms of IUU fishing (Puspoayu & Setyawati, 2018).

Indonesia should be concerned about IUUF because it damages and destroys the marine environment due to destructive fishing practices, one of which is explosive bombs made from potassium fertilizer (Rahmi & Ariadno, 2018). A similar pattern also occurs in Sri Lanka (Sosai, 2016). Sosai research paper found the use of dynamite and other prohibited chemicals as a medium for catching fish commonly found in the rest of Sri Lanka's coastal area.

Since the IUUF involved foreign companies and countries, Indonesian law needs to be revised to keep abreast of the modus operandi of IUUF actors (Iqbal 2012). Cooperation is considered a possible solution in dealing with IUUF problems. The fishing practices are also part of IUUF and is also considered an economic crime because it caused economic disadvantages to the nations. In December 2014, Susi Pudjiastuti made her statement that the decision to sink the foreign and local vessel, which proven had conducted IUUF in Indonesia's waters was the best formula to eradicate the IUUF in Indonesia and save the Indonesian economy (Elvany, 2019). This decision, therefore, was being one of the most popular policies by President Widodo. The IUUF vessel secured Indonesia's marine resources various evidence that

IUUF involved other crimes, which indicated as a trans-national crime. IUUF activities are followed by other types of crimes such as people smuggling, force labor, abuse, child labor, smuggling of goods, corruption, money laundering, labor crime, immigration crime, illegal tax, and fuel (Santosa 2016).

The following scholars also approved that IUUF had close relations with TOC. The transnational crime component in illegal fishing and fishing crime (Risnain, 2017). IUUF is interconnected with TOC (Yuliantiningsih, Hartiwiningsih, Suherman, & Latifah, 2018). In connection with this study, the author proposes to find out how the government proposes and promotes IUUF as a TOC in various international events, which is a gap with the previous article in this literature review. In the discussion section, the author will analyze the efforts of the Indonesian government in proposing and promoting IUUF as a TOC with a realistic perspective.

Methods

This paper focuses on the connection between IUUF and TOC in Indonesia's waters, and the government responded to overcome the problem from 2014 to 2019 from a realist perspective. The research uses qualitative and quantitative data to help the authors build their argumentation according to the findings. Furthermore, to maintain validity and reliability, all data is obtained from credible and trusted sources that are available online. The data were obtained through literature reviews, online journals, and other relevant articles concerning the primary and secondary data.

Result and Discussion

Government's Efforts in Proposing IUUF as TOC

Efforts on Promoting and Proposing The IUUF as TOC as International Laws

The Indonesian government decided to promote IUUF as TOC as part of its national interest. As previously mentioned, because of IUUF, Indonesia had lost much money and damaged Indonesia's marine environment. Subsequently, Indonesia also had a national interest in building sea power in the region and the world's maritime axis. Thus, the government had to ensure that marine territory was completely secure from illegal activity and ensure that the Indonesian government must control all-natural resources that belong to Indonesia. Therefore, this ambition was exceptionally close

to the realism perspective that every nation will fight for its national interest. Furthermore, the countries are keen on using international law as their instrument to promote national interest (Carlsnaes, Risse, & Simmons, 2013).

As a result, Indonesia was also adopting this pattern to promote IUUF to be TOC. Once the IUUF has been recognized as TOC under the UN framework and international law, the Indonesian government can work with another country to overcome the IUUF. More importantly, if the international world-recognized IUUF as TOC, Indonesia's efforts to eradicate illegal fishing practices would be more effective because it facilitated international cooperation, including the extradition of IUUF and TOC criminals. At the same time, exchanging data such as information and evidence and joint investigations would be possible. International law can be beneficial for reducing the nation's power (in this case, the host country of IUUF). At the same time, it will make Indonesia a powerful nation since international law is being used as the basis for convicting and suing defendants of IUUF perpetrators. Nevertheless, since Indonesia began proposing IUUF as TOC in various global agendas, 16 countries worldwide have agreed to Indonesia's plan. However, according to Minister Susi, Indonesia will require support from at least 70 countries (Kunjana, 2019). As President Widodo starts his administration as the seventh president of Indonesia, his seriousness in combating IUUF and proposing it as TOC has attracted various responses. On one side, the proposal to promote IUUF as TOC received a positive response from several countries. On the other hand, to issue a resolution from the UN indicated IUUF as TOC requires at least 70 votes in favor from the UN General Assembly members. And so far, only 17 members are in line with the Indonesian proposal.

This section will elaborate the discussion by presenting the Indonesian effort to promote IUUF as TOC internationally. The Indonesian effort started with the appointment of Susi Pudjiastuti of fisheries and marine affairs in 2014. Minister Susi began her seriousness in fighting IUUF by establishing multilateral cooperation. She has six ambassadors of neighboring countries: the Australian Ambassador, Chinese Ambassador, Philippines Ambassador, Malaysian Ambassador, Thailand Ambassador, and Vietnam Ambassador. The meeting was held in Minister Susi's office, and, from that meeting, they agreed to initiate the sustainability of the marine environment in Indonesia's water territory (Suryowati, 2014).

In conjunction with the previous effort, a few years later, President Widodo conducted a bilateral meeting with the Russian President on the sidelines of the ASEAN-Russia Summit agenda in Sochi, Rusia 2016. President Widodo asked President Putin to support Indonesia fighting the IUUF, including supporting Indonesia to promote IUUF as TOC in an international forum (KKP News, 2016).

Visiting foreign countries as an effort to promote IUUF as Minister Susi also did TOC. For instance, in 2018, Minister Susi went to Norway to hold a bilateral meeting with the State Secretary for Minister of International Development. In that meeting, Norway was firmly in favor of Indonesia's plan to promote IUUF as TOC because Norway believes making the IUUF as TOC was the right step to combat fisheries and humanitarian crimes (Pregiwati, 2018a). In the same year, "Satgas 115" (a task force established by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, which focuses on combating IUUF) conducted much international cooperation and advocacy to campaign the recognition of organized transnational fishing crimes in various international forums (Pregiwati, 2018b).

Similarly, in May 2019, in Maputo-Mozambique, the head of the Research and Human Resources department of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Sjarief Widjaja, called for all the participants on International Conference about how vigorous law enforcement in terms of against the IUUF. Furthermore, Minister Susi was also directly involved in promoting the IUUF as TOC in many opportunities. She explained to all the participants that Indonesia was working very hard to promote and propose the IUUF as TOC and its recognition at the international level (Pregiwati, 2019).

Apart from promoting and proposing IUUF as TOC in bilateral, multilateral, and various international forums, the Indonesian government argued it is time to ask the recognition from the UN and proposed to the UN to issue a resolution regarding Indonesia's proposal. In 2019, The proposal was also accompanied by requesting some supports from the UN to produce some resolution about IUUF in the General Assembly of the UN related to the fisheries sector (Direktorat KIPS Kementerian Luar Negeri, 2019). To add to this point the balance of power, public opinion (propaganda), and international law.

Efforts on Controlling and Protecting All-Natural Resources as Maritime Security

The significant point illustrated in the article, countries located relative to the hinterland and coastal regions had strong favor with development activities that will lead to the country's citizens' prosperity (Gallup, Sachs, & Mellinger, 1999). The development activities occurred because the coastal countries generally will quickly perform international trade and will not require high costs in carrying out the trading. However, unlike landlocked countries, the cost to initiate the trade will double because the location is far from the sea. In addition, there is a possibility that neighboring countries would charge the landlocked countries in immigration and border processes.

As a result, having the enormous size of marine territory plus situated in the epicenter of the coral triangles (Mujiono, Rante, & Nasution, 2019) and also geographically located between the Continent of Australia and Asia, as well as between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean makes Indonesia's waters territory become one of the most significant sources of power. In other words, the vision is tremendously relevant with the natural resources and the strategic location belongs to Indonesia, and this country owns a considerable potency to be a great nation as long as the government can manage the country properly (Gallup, Sachs, & Mellinger, 1999).

This thesis agrees on Indonesia's steps to ensure that natural resources, particularly the maritime territory, can be managed and that all income derived from these areas becomes Indonesian revenues. Therefore, by securing its water territory and fighting against IUUF, and promoting IUUF as TOC, the Indonesian government has shown that Indonesia put IUUF, cases as one of the nation's biggest challenges. Therefore, the government must ensure that Indonesia can manage all the natural resources for Indonesian citizens without internal and external threats. Furthermore, citing President Widodo's vision called "Nawa Cita" on the Indonesian water territory, Indonesia must become the world's maritime axis.

In general, the practices of IUUF in Indonesia consist of unlicensed, fake permits fishing, prohibited fishing gear. Furthermore, according to some studies, international border territory was the most preferred area by the IUUF criminals. For example, in the eastern part of Indonesia, such as 1) Papua sea territory (consisting of Sorong, Teluk Bintuni, Fakfak, Kaimana, Merauke, and Arafuru) and Sebatik Island, which

bordered with Tawau-Malaysia; 2) Maluku sea and Halmanera sea; 3) Dual sea (Maluku); 4) Sulawesi Sea; 5) the Pacific Ocean; 6) Border territory of Indonesia-Australia; and East Kalimantan Sea territory.

Meanwhile, the Western part of Indonesia consists of. West Kalimantan Sea; 1) Nangro Aceh Darussalam Sea; 2) Malaka Strait; 3) North Sumatera specifically located in Pandan and Teluk Sibolga Sea; 4) Karimata Strait; 5) Natuna Sea (South China Sea territory); and 6) The Island of Gosong Niger territory in West Kalimantan (Muhammad, 2012).

Table 1. List of Foreign Vessel Performing IUUF in Indonesia (2014-2017)

Number	Area	Total IUUF Vessels	Countries of Origin
1	The Riau Archipelago	± 60	Thailand
2	North Sulawesi	± 200	The Philippines, Myanmar, and Lao PDR
3	West Papua	± 90	China
4	Bali	± 150	Myanmar, China, and Japan
5	Maluku	± 240	Thailand and China
6	Papua	± 140	China

Source: Pudjiastuti, 2018.

Other than that, the government of Indonesia has also successfully sunk the foreign and national vessel that was conducting IUUF in Indonesia territory.

Table 2. List of Submerged Vessels by Indonesia Due To IUUF (2014-2017)

Number	Flight of Vessel	Total
1	Vietnam	188
2	The Philippines	76
3	Thailand	22
4	Malaysia	51
5	Indonesia	21
6	Papua New Guinea	2
7	China	1
8	Belize	1

9	Nigeria	1
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Source: Pudjiastuti, 2018.

Apart from the list of IUUF in Indonesia, one of the famous was the Hai Fa motor vessel from China from 2014 to 2017. The motor vessel is classified as the most significant motor vessel captured by Indonesia's government in its history against IUUF practice in Indonesia. According to the report, the vessel crew had done several illegal activities. Such as 1) Sailing without a letter that declares the ship was worthy of operating in Indonesia water territory (SLO); 2) Carried and Exported prohibited animal, the hammerhead shark, for 15 tons; 3. Turning off the Vessel Monitoring System and Automatic Identification System for some periods while sailing in Indonesia maritime territory (Pamase, 2018).

On many occasions in 2017, Minister Susi stated that several IUUF cases in Indonesia were incorporated with TOC. The joint investigation between Police also found some illegal vessel crew was conducted endangered animal smuggling. Those animals such as Burung Beo, Burung Surga, and Armadillo (Rezy, 2017) and finally, the profit generated by the illegal activities was hiding through money laundering (Direktorat KIPS Kementerian Luar Negeri, 2019).

Several cases of IUUF in Indonesia were also found to behave in solid relation to TOC. One of them was done by PT. Pusaka Benjina Resources in the regency of Aru Archipelago, part of Maluku province. An investigation by the Indonesian government revealed that besides conducting IUUF, this crew ship was running human trafficking and slavery by bringing in the crew from foreign countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, along with its fake passport (Lewerissa, 2018). The pattern of the IUUF activities in Indonesia's waters is considered a severe problem to the national security and national interest. As the Indonesian government's response, the government played aggressiveness and activeness to protect the national interest and territory.

Conclusion

The discussion above reflects how Indonesia, as a maritime country on international relations by making various bilateral and multilateral cooperation to overcome the

IUUF issue on the global stage. The most crucial part of Indonesia's efforts was promoting the IUUF to be considered Trans-national Organized Crime in International Law. This study concludes that the Indonesian government's efforts were reasonable enough to protect Indonesia's waters from the IUUF activities during Minister Susi's period. Nevertheless, as previously stated, for the sake of issuing a resolution from the UN, it required at least support from 70 countries. So far, Indonesia has collected 16 countries that stand together with Indonesia. It means hard work and commitment must be continued in the new leadership of the minister of fisheries and marine affairs.

The author realize that this paper still has shortcomings, specifically regarding the Indonesian government's efforts from year to year in proposing and promoting IUUF as TOC. Until now, even the efforts made are still ongoing, further research to find out how these efforts produce results that are the establishment of IUUF as TOC strongly recommended. Especially about exchanging the data of criminals among nations and extradition, it would be the most challenging for Indonesia from the author's point of view. Furthermore, the next researcher also needs to consider the type of actors other than the state in promoting the IUUF as TOC on the international community-scale because the International Relations actors since the 20th century were not only a state but also multi-state actor.

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