

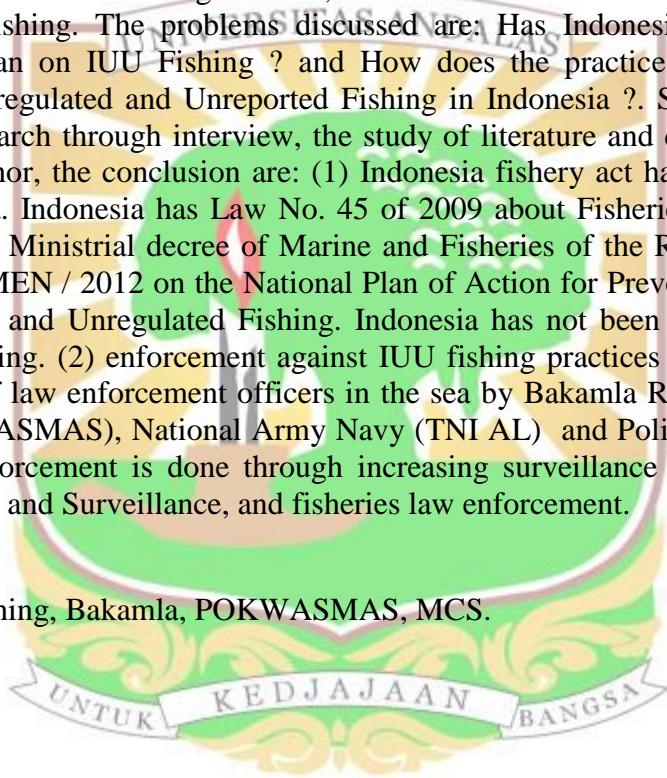
# LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED , AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IUU FISHING) PRACTICES IN FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER NATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

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## ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the third largest maritime countries in the world. It has a sea area amounting 7,827,087 km<sup>2</sup> with huge of marine resources. Such condition is renders foreign vessels to enter Indonesia for buying up of marine resources, by practicing fisheries illegal, unreported and unregulated method. According to FAO, those activities known as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing. The problems discussed are: Has Indonesia fisheries laws has accommodated a ban on IUU Fishing ? and How does the practice of law enforcement towards Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing in Indonesia ?. Study is a normative-empirical legal research through interview, the study of literature and documents. Based on research by the author, the conclusion are: (1) Indonesia fishery act has accommodate IUU fishing in Indonesia. Indonesia has Law No. 45 of 2009 about Fisheries, Law No. 17 Year 2008 about voyage, Ministerial decree of Marine and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number KEP.50 / MEN / 2012 on the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Control of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing. Indonesia has not been specifically set rules regarding IUU Fishing. (2) enforcement against IUU fishing practices in Indonesia through the strengthening of law enforcement officers in the sea by Bakamla RI, Community Group Supervisor (POKWASMAS), National Army Navy (TNI AL) and Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Law enforcement is done through increasing surveillance through a system of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, and fisheries law enforcement.

Keywords: IUU Fishing, Bakamla, POKWASMAS, MCS.



PENEGAKAN HUKUM TERHADAP PRAKTIK ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND  
UNREGULATED FISHING (IUU FISHING) DI WILAYAH PENGELOLAAN  
PERIKANAN BERDASARKAN HUKUM NASIONAL DAN HUKUM  
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## ABSTRAK

Indonesia adalah negara maritim terbesar ketiga di dunia yang memiliki luas laut mencapai 7.827.087 km<sup>2</sup> dengan potensi sumber daya kelautan yang begitu besar. Kondisi tersebut mengundang kapal-kapal asing untuk masuk memborong hasil kekayaan laut Indonesia terutama perikanan secara illegal, tidak dilaporkan dan tidak sesuai dengan aturan yang telah ditetapkan. Menurut FAO, kegiatan tersebut dikenal dengan Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing. Permasalahan yang dibahas yakni: (1) Apakah pengaturan perikanan di Indonesia telah mengakomodir larangan IUU Fishing?, (2) Bagaimana penegakan hukum terhadap praktik Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing di Indonesia?. Penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif-empiris melalui wawancara, studi kepustakaan dan dokumen. Berdasarkan penelitian yang penulis lakukan, diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa: (1) Peraturan perikanan Indonesia telah mengakomodir larangan IUU Fishing di Indonesia. Indonesia baru mengandalkan UU No. 45 Tahun 2009 tentang Perikanan, UU No. 17 Tahun 2008 tentang Pelayaran, Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor KEP.50/MEN/2012 tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing dan peraturan lainnya. (2) penegakan hukum terhadap praktik IUU Fishing di Indonesia dilakukan melalui penguatan aparat penegak hukum di laut oleh Bakamla RI, Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas (POKWASMAS), Tentara Nasional Angkatan Laut (TNI AL) Polisi Negara Republik Indonesia. penegakan hukum juga dilakukan dengan peningkatan pengawasan melalui sistem Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, dan pemberlakuan hukum acara perikanan.

Kata Kunci: IUU Fishing, Bakamla, POKWASMAS, MCS.