

Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Against Fishery Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Riau Islands (Research Study of the Riau Islands Province's Marine Affairs Service)

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Abstract. *The purpose of the research in this study: To find out, analyze how law enforcement is carried out against perpetrators of fisheries crimes in the jurisdiction of the Riau Islands, what are the weaknesses and solutions to law enforcement against perpetrators of fisheries crimes in the jurisdiction of the Riau Islands, how is the protection of children after a divorce decision and what are the rights and obligations of parents towards children after a divorce decision and what are the solutions. Riau Islands Province as a strategic maritime area has great potential in the fisheries sector but also faces serious challenges in the form of rampant illegal practices. Efforts by the Riau Islands DKP in the form of supervision, conservation, empowerment of fishermen, and research cooperation have been carried out, but socio-economic challenges remain the main obstacles. Therefore, law enforcement in Riau Islands needs to be carried out contextually and participatory, integrating legal, social, cultural, and technological approaches to ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources and the welfare of fishing communities. Indonesia's aquatic resources have great economic potential, but their utilization is hampered by a lack of understanding of licensing and weak law enforcement. Business actors often violate the rules due to minimal permits, impacting access to capital and legal protection. Law enforcement faces obstacles such as conflicts of authority between agencies, difficulty in supervising foreign captains, weak legal regulations, limited human resources, inadequate facilities, corruption, low legal awareness, and slow judicial processes.*

Keywords: *Crime; Enforcement; Fisheries; Law.*

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country of law, where every behavior and action of its citizens is

subject to the applicable legal rules. Law functions as an instrument in a social system that aims to align the interests of society in order to realize order. Therefore, the law has a primary task in achieving justice, namely maintaining a balance between legal certainty (*rechtszekerheid*) and the interests of society.

Today, the law is no longer the commander in chief in this country, as reflected in the rampant corruption cases that are increasingly rampant and threaten the stability of state finances. More than just harming state finances, corruption also violates the social and economic rights of the community. Therefore, corruption must be categorized as an extraordinary crime that requires special handling.

In the context of a state of law, all citizens are required to submit to and obey

The types of fish that live in Indonesian waters are diverse, including:

- 1) Large pelagic fish, such as tuna, skipjack, marlin, mackerel, lemuru, and mackerel.
- 2) Demersal fish include snapper, grouper, manyung, stingray, pomfret, gulamah, hairtail, peperek, kuniran, and beloso.
- 3) Commercial reef fish, such as mouse grouper, red snapper, scad, lencam, and yellowtail.
- 4) In addition, there are also shrimp, lobster, and squid, which have high economic value in the fisheries sector.

This shows that the Indonesian sea contains abundant natural wealth, an advantage that many other countries do not have. However, this great potential is often not optimally utilized, because the government's attention is more focused on managing natural resources on land. As a result, this condition opens up opportunities for foreign fishermen to exploit Indonesia's marine resources illegally, which has the potential to harm the economy and the sustainability of the national marine ecosystem.

illegal fishing is a fishing activity that is not in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. This practice includes various violations, such as not having a permit, using fake documents, fishing beyond the specified limit, using prohibited fishing gear, and not reporting the catch. Illegal fishing perpetrators are generally only oriented towards profit without paying attention to the sustainability of the marine ecosystem, which can threaten the sustainability of fishery resources in Indonesia.

Riau Islands Province is the 32nd province in Indonesia which was formed based on Law Number 25 of 2002. This province has a strategic location because it borders directly with several neighboring countries. The boundaries of the Riau Islands Province are as follows:

- 1) North: South China Sea
- 2) South: Malaysia and West Kalimantan Province
- 3) West: South Sumatra Province and Jambi Province
- 4) East: Singapore, Malaysia, and Riau Province

Administratively, the Riau Islands Province consists of two cities, namely Tanjungpinang City as the provincial capital and Batam City, as well as five districts, namely:

- 1) Karimun Regency
- 2) Bintan Regency
- 3) Natuna Regency
- 4) Lingga Regency
- 5) Anambas Islands Regency

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 18 of 2005 concerning the Code and Data of Government Administrative Areas, which was later updated through the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 56 of 2015, the land area of the Riau Islands Province was recorded at 8,201.72 km².⁷ This is an interesting aspect to study, considering that the Riau Islands Province has a vast water area with abundant marine resources. However, a paradox occurs when this great potential has not been able to fully improve the welfare of the community, especially fishermen and marine farmers. Factors such as suboptimal resource management, limited infrastructure, ineffective policies, and the rampant practice of illegal fishing may be the main causes that need to be studied further.

Illegal exploitation of fish resources, both by foreign nationals and by Indonesian citizens themselves, is one of the main factors. which hampers the welfare of fishermen and marine farmers in the Riau Islands. Illegal fishing practices are not only economically detrimental, but also have an impact on the sustainability of marine ecosystems.

In Indonesia, the crime of illegal fishing has been regulated in Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries. Article 8 of the law states that "Everyone is prohibited from fishing and/or cultivating fish using chemicals, biological materials, explosives, tools, and/or buildings that can harm and endanger the sustainability of fish resources and the environment in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia."

This provision is the basis for law enforcement against illegal fishing in Indonesia.

Thus, anyone who enters Indonesian waters and engages in illegal fishing practices will be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable provisions. Despite strict regulations, illegal fishing cases continue to occur. From an operational perspective of fishing, this crime can be categorized into two groups, namely foreign vessels or ex-foreign vessels and original Indonesian vessels. This grouping aims to differentiate the fishing methods used, both in terms of technology and manual techniques, as well as fishing capacity based on Gross Tonnage (GT), ship engines, nets used, and the fishermen who operate the vessels.

Illegal fishing practices carried out by foreign vessels have the greatest negative impact on the country. Illegal fishing by foreign vessels not only harms the country economically, but also has a direct impact on the welfare of the community. It is estimated that the loss due to this activity reaches one million tons of fish each year.

In addition, large-scale fish exploitation by foreign vessels has led to a reduction in fresh fish stocks in national fisheries. This impact has also affected various industrial and service sectors that depend on fisheries, such as fish processing, distribution, and the livelihoods of local fishermen.

Viewed from the context of the crime, illegal fishing can be categorized as part of transnational organized crime. This is due to the similarity of characteristics found in many cases, including:

- 1) There is collaboration of more than two people involved, Illegal fishing is not done individually, but by a well-organized group and involves more than one person. Many mafias are involved in this practice, because the perpetrators generally will not dare to do illegal fishing without strong financial support. Usually, this activity is facilitated by parties who have large capital, including the provision of ships for foreign fishermen.
- 2) *Illegal fishing* operating at an international level, This crime is international in scale, as the perpetrators are often foreign nationals who enter a country's waters without permission to carry out illegal fishing. The catch is then sold in various countries, strengthening the transnational nature of this activity.
- 3) Money laundering, To avoid official taxes and levies from countries whose marine resources have been exploited, perpetrators often hide the proceeds of their crimes through money laundering practices. This allows them to disguise the illegal profits obtained from illegal fishing activities.

One of the areas that is often targeted by foreign fishermen to carry out illegal fishing is the waters of the Natuna Sea, Riau Islands. The abundant fisheries potential in this area attracts foreign fishermen, especially from Vietnam, the Philippines, China, Thailand, and Malaysia, to carry out illegal fishing activities.

Therefore, synergy between the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), TNI, the Republic of Indonesia Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), the Water Police, and other related agencies have a crucial role in protecting Indonesian waters from the threat of illegal fishing.

As the main requirement in realizing a just, prosperous, and civilized society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, public security and order must be fulfilled. Therefore, law plays a very important role in community life.

2. Research Methods

Research is a scientific activity related to analysis and construction that is carried out methodologically, systematically, and consistently. Methodology means in accordance with a certain method or method, systematic is based on a system, while consistent means the absence of contradictory things in a certain framework. Legal research according to Soerjono Soekanto is, is a scientific activity, which is based on certain methods, systematics and thoughts, which aims to study one or several legal phenomena. By analyzing it, in addition to that, an in-depth examination of the legal facts is also carried out. Then trying to find a solution to the problems that arise in the relevant phenomena.

3. Discussion and Research

3.1. Law Enforcement Against Fisheries Crime Perpetrators in the Riau Islands Jurisdiction

Riau Islands Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia with its capital in Tanjungpinang, while its largest city is Batam. This province was formed on September 24, 2002 as a result of the expansion of Riau Province. Currently, Riau Islands consists of seven administrative areas, namely five regencies (Bintan Regency, Karimun Regency, Natuna Regency, Lingga Regency, and Anambas Islands Regency) and two cities (Batam City and Tanjungpinang City).

Geographically, the Riau Islands directly border Singapore and Malaysia to the north, Bangka Belitung Province to the south, Riau Province and the Malacca Strait to the west, and the Natuna Sea and South China Sea to the east. This position makes the Riau Islands a strategic region, both in the national and international context.

The Marine and Fisheries Service has the main task of implementing regional government affairs based on the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks in the marine and fisheries sector. In carrying out these tasks, this service has several main functions, namely formulating technical policies, implementing regional policies, evaluating and reporting, implementing service administration, and implementing other functions assigned by the Governor.

The scope of work of the Marine and Fisheries Service covers various aspects,

including capture fisheries which include management and supervision of fishing businesses, as well as aquaculture which involves coaching for aquaculture business actors in sea, brackish and fresh waters. In addition, the scope of work also includes supervision of marine and fisheries resources (PSDKP) to take action against violations of the law in the fisheries sector, processing and marketing of fishery products to increase added value and product distribution, and conservation of coastal and marine areas through management of regional marine conservation areas.

According to Taufik Zulfikar, some examples of programs or activities that are being carried out include assistance with facilities and infrastructure for fishermen, such as environmentally friendly boats and fishing gear, training and assistance for fisheries businesses, supervision of permits and regulation. illegal fishing activities, and improving the quality and safety of fishery products. Fisheries crime in the Riau Islands Province is a serious issue that has a direct impact on the marine ecosystem and the welfare of local fishermen. Crime as a social phenomenon is influenced by various aspects of community life such as politics, economy, socio-culture, and state defense and security factors. The criminological perspective is dynamic and develops along with social change and sustainable development. Therefore, it is important to use a criminological approach in understanding crime and the problems it causes.

In this study, the author also conducted an interview with the Head of the Riau Islands Province Marine Service, namely Mr. Taufik Zulfikar, Head of the Marine Affairs and Supervision Division, regarding the enforcement of fisheries crimes and the processes carried out by the Riau Islands Province Marine and Fisheries Service. Several questions and answers from the results of the interview in this study are explained as follows:

1) What are the priority programs of the Riau Islands Fisheries Service in the last five years Answer:

The Riau Islands Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) has set several priority programs in the 2021–2026 Strategic Plan, including:

- a. Strengthening supervision of marine and fisheries resources.
- b. Increasing capture fisheries and aquaculture production.
- c. Development of marine conservation areas.
- d. Improving the quality and safety of fishery products.
- e. Empowerment of fishermen and fisheries business actors

2) What is the role of the Fisheries Service in supporting the sustainability of the fisheries sector in the Riau Islands Answer:

The law enforcement mechanism involves coordination between the Riau Islands DKP, PSDKP Satwas, TNI AL, and Polairud, with a legal process that includes investigation, action, and judicial process in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Law enforcement of fisheries crimes in the Riau Islands cannot only rely on formal legal approaches. Limitations in implementation in the field must be balanced with an understanding of the socio-economic and cultural context of the fishing community. The synergy between strong regulations, a reliable monitoring system, and a humanistic and participatory social approach is the key to the success of sustainable and effective law enforcement in maintaining the sustainability of fishery resources while improving community welfare.

Based on the author's research, to assess the effectiveness of law enforcement against fisheries crimes in the Riau Islands region, the effectiveness theory approach according to Soerjono Soekanto was used, which includes five main indicators: the legal factor itself, law enforcers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture.

1) The Legal Factor Itself (Legal Substance)

Law Number 31 of 2004 in conjunction with Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries has provided a strong legal basis to prosecute violations in the marine and fisheries sector, including crimes such as illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. In this context, the substance of the law can be said to be normatively effective, because it contains criminal provisions, the authority of the apparatus, and the monitoring mechanism. However, the effectiveness of the substance of the law is not only measured by the completeness of the norms, but also by its ability to be implemented consistently, which in reality still faces a number of obstacles.

2) Law Enforcement Factors

Law enforcement is carried out by various institutions such as the DKP Kepri (through Satwas SDKP), TNI AL, Polairud, and other law enforcement officers. In an interview, the Head of DKP Kepri, Ajat Said Sudrajad, said that synergy between institutions has been running, although there are still challenges in the form of limited numbers of competent human resources in marine surveillance. This indicates that the effectiveness of law enforcement officers is still hampered by limited capacity and coordination, even though the commitment to law enforcement is high.

3) Facilities and Infrastructure Factors

Facilities and infrastructure are important factors in supporting the law enforcement process. In the context of the Riau Islands, the vast sea area and

the many islands are a challenge in terms of mobility and monitoring. The Riau Islands DKP itself mentioned the limitations of surveillance infrastructure such as patrol boats and monitoring systems (although VMS has begun to be used). As a result, the effectiveness of law enforcement is less than optimal operationally, because the limitations of tools and technology make many violations difficult to detect directly.

4) Community Factors (Community Participation)

The effectiveness of the law is also determined by the extent to which the community supports and participates in its enforcement. In this case, the DKP Kepri has formed a community monitoring group

(Pokmaswas) which is tasked with conducting participatory supervision. Educational programs for fishermen regarding the importance of using environmentally friendly fishing gear have also been carried out. However, there are still some local fishermen who use illegal fishing gear due to lack of understanding or economic limitations. Therefore, community participation can be said to still vary, and a more inclusive and educational approach is needed.

5) Legal Culture Factors

Legal culture reflects the legal awareness of the community in respecting and obeying the rules. In the context of the Riau Islands, some fishing communities have begun to realize the importance of preserving the sea, especially after being given counseling by the DKP. However, fishing practices that damage the environment are still found, especially by fishermen who come from outside the region or even from neighboring countries. This shows that the legal culture has not been fully formed evenly, and still needs to be instilled through a sustainable approach.

Fisheries legal instruments have provided a mechanism for handling fisheries crimes today. In its development, Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries provides greater clarity and legal certainty regarding law enforcement of crimes in the fisheries sector, which includes the process of investigation, prosecution, and examination in court.

One form of law enforcement in the fisheries sector is the sinking of foreign-flagged vessels that commit fisheries crimes in Indonesian waters. Article 69 Paragraph (4) of the Fisheries Law states that in carrying out the functions as referred to in Paragraph (1), investigators and/or fisheries supervisors may take special action in the form of burning and/or sinking foreign-flagged fishing vessels based on sufficient initial evidence.

In the explanation of Article 69 Paragraph (4) it is stated that sufficient initial evidence is initial evidence to suspect a crime in the fisheries sector by a foreign-

flagged fishing vessel. For example, the vessel does not have a Fishing Permit (SIPI) or a Fishing Transport Vessel Permit (SIKPI), and is clearly catching and/or transporting fish when entering the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia.

Fisheries crimes based on Article 103 of the Fisheries Law are divided into two categories, namely crimes and violations. The crimes as referred to in Article 84, Article 85, Article 86, Article 88, Article 91, Article 92, Article 93, Article 94, and Article 94A are crimes. While the crimes as referred to in Article 87, Article 89, Article 90, Article 95, Article 96, Article 97, Article 98, Article 99, Article 100A, Article 100B, Article 100C, and Article 100D are violations. The two formulations of fisheries crimes can be described as follows:¹²⁶

Article 92

Any person who intentionally carries out a fisheries business in the field of catching, cultivating, transporting, processing and marketing fish in the Republic of Indonesia fisheries management area, without having a SIUP as referred to in Article 26 Paragraph (1), shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years and a maximum fine of IDR 1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

Article 92 is a criminal act related to conducting a fisheries business without a Fisheries Business License (SIUP). Provisions

The above criminal law aims to create order and regularity in carrying out fisheries business. There is no scramble in catching, cultivating, transporting, managing, and marketing fish. It is expected that all fisheries companies as official companies that have SIUP. In addition, to prevent the management of illegal fisheries by irresponsible people and harming the community and the state.

Article 93

1) Any person who owns and/or operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel that catches fish in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia and/or on the high seas, who does not have a SIPI as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

2) Any person who owns and/or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel that carries out fishing in the ZEEI which does not have a SIPI as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (2), shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of IDR 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).

3) Any person who operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia, who does not carry an original SIPI as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (3), shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

4) Any person who operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel in the ZEEI, who does not carry an original SIPI as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (3), shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of IDR 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).

Article 94

Every person Which own and/or operate boatfish transport in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia Those who transport fish or carry out related activities without a SIKPI as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of IDR 1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

Basically, the current law enforcement mechanism in fisheries crime cases has not succeeded in bringing justice to the community. This is due to the large value of losses that have not been fully replaced through the ongoing law enforcement process. Over time, ships used as evidence in fisheries crime cases should have been allocated to cover the losses incurred. However, in reality, most of the ships used as evidence were sunk, in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 69 of the Fisheries Law.

Based on the author's research, the Riau Islands Province Marine and Fisheries Service has implemented various steps such as socialization and counseling to fishermen regarding environmentally friendly fishing gear and fisheries regulations, the formation of Community Monitoring Groups (Pokmaswas) in coastal areas, and the implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) to track ship movements. Although these steps

has been carried out, its effectiveness is still constrained by limited supervision, low education of some fishermen, and the presence of foreign or out-of-region vessels that are not subject to local regulations.

Meanwhile, repressive law enforcement is carried out after a violation occurs, with the aim of providing sanctions and a deterrent effect on the perpetrators. The Riau Islands DKP together with agencies such as the Indonesian Navy, Polairud, and the Prosecutor's Office have taken action against illegal vessels and investigated and referred cases to court. However, this approach faces obstacles in the form of limited sea patrol fleets and slow legal processes due to lack of coordination between institutions, so it has not been able to create a broad deterrent effect on perpetrators of fisheries crimes.

Curative law enforcement, which focuses on post-violation recovery and coaching, has also been attempted by the Riau Islands Marine Affairs and Fisheries Department. This includes coaching for minor violators and empowerment through assistance with fisheries facilities and training. However, the implementation of this approach is still hampered by budget limitations, number of officers, and continuity of coaching programs.

Based on the three forms of law enforcement, it can be concluded that the implementation of law enforcement against fisheries crimes in the Riau Islands region by the Riau Islands DKP has not been running optimally. Preventive efforts have not been maximized due to limited access and low public legal awareness. Repressive enforcement still faces technical and geographical obstacles, and has not created a significant deterrent effect. As for

curative efforts are still partial and have not yet touched all violators as a whole. Therefore, to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement, more intensive coordination between institutions, improvement of marine surveillance facilities, and sustainable empowerment of fishing communities are needed.

3.2. Weaknesses in Law Enforcement Against Fisheries Crime Perpetrators in the Riau Islands Jurisdiction and Their Solutions.

1) Weaknesses in Law Enforcement Against Fisheries Crime Perpetrators in the Riau Islands Jurisdiction.

Indonesia's water resources are assets that have the potential to provide great benefits, especially for the national economy. Utilization of these resources can provide maximum benefits if carried out optimally and responsibly. However, the lack of knowledge about entrepreneurship in terms of licensing is often an obstacle for entrepreneurs to develop. As a result, many business actors in the fisheries sector carry out activities that are not in accordance with applicable regulations. By having complete permits, entrepreneurs can not only gain access to capital to develop their businesses, but also get legal protection from problems that may arise during the business development process.

In carrying out fishing activities, every actor must comply with the applicable regulatory requirements, one of which is ownership of a permit. If fishermen catch fish without fulfilling licensing provisions in accordance with national legal regulations, criminal sanctions may be imposed.

In enforcing fisheries crimes, there are several obstacles that become obstacles. One of the key factors for the success of law enforcement is the mentality or character of the law enforcement officers themselves. In the context of law enforcement, justice without truth will be a deviation.

Likewise, enforcing the truth without honesty is a form of hypocrisy. Therefore,

in carrying out the duties of every law enforcement agency, justice and truth must be realized in real terms and actualized in every action. However, there is the potential for abuse of discretionary authority by investigators, which is contrary to Article 16 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. This article states that police officers have the authority to carry out other actions according to the law that are responsible.

Other actions referred to, such as investigations and inquiries, must meet the following requirements:

- a. Does not conflict with applicable legal regulations.
- b. In line with legal obligations that require such action to be taken.
- c. Must be fair, reasonable, and in accordance with the scope of the position held.
- d. Based on proper consideration of compelling circumstances; And
- e. Respect human rights (HAM).

Based on the author's research, one of the main obstacles in enforcing fisheries crimes lies in the investigation process. The existence of three investigative agencies with equal authority and position in handling crimes in the fisheries sector has the potential to cause overlapping in the implementation of investigations.

Civil Servant Fisheries Investigators who are authorized to conduct investigations in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia have the widest coverage area, including the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, Indonesian Waters, and Fishing Ports. In contrast, Polri investigators only get the most limited investigation area, namely the Indonesian Waters area.

Based on the agreed division of investigation areas, in Indonesian waters, the three investigators, PPNS Fisheries, TNI AL Investigators, and Polri Investigators have the authority to conduct investigations into fisheries crimes. While in the ZEEI area, the authority to investigate is only held by TNI AL Investigators and PPNS Fisheries. This condition opens up the opportunity for a conflict of authority between the three investigative agencies.

The conflict of authority occurred because the three agencies had the same authority to handle the same cases, but worked together separately without an integrated coordination system. This means that they all have the right to conduct investigations and are also authorized to prepare investigation reports (BAP) to be submitted to the Public Prosecutor, without a clear division of authority or a definite working mechanism. This conflict of authority is not only negative, but also positive, because all three have the same authority.

In addition to the conflict of authority, the obstacle for investigators when carrying out the task of investigating fisheries crimes is the investigation of foreign captains who catch fish in the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEEI). The Law states that captains cannot be detained, and investigators do not have a place to place suspects who are not detained, making it difficult to carry out supervision.

Likewise, with the mechanism of the trial in absentia as mandated in Article 72, clearer regulations are needed to regulate it. Therefore, if there are various problems in the legislation, it is better to make changes to the material of the legislation. Or a regulation is made as an implementation of the articles in the law.

Law enforcement against perpetrators of fisheries crimes in the jurisdiction of the Riau Islands faces a number of weaknesses that hinder the effectiveness of its handling. One of the main challenges is the lack of trained and adequate human resources (HR). Law enforcement officers who are limited in number and capability often have difficulty in carrying out optimal supervision in vast and complex waters. This limited HR capacity results in law enforcement being less than optimal, because officers often do not have sufficient knowledge of fisheries regulations, as well as a lack of technical skills in handling specific fisheries cases. To overcome this, it is important to conduct regular training for law enforcement officers so that they can understand existing regulations and handle fisheries cases more professionally and efficiently. Continuous training programs, both for the police, TNI, and officers

other supervision, it is necessary to prioritize them so that they have a deep understanding of relevant law enforcement policies and techniques. In addition to human resource issues, limited facilities and infrastructure are also inhibiting factors in law enforcement against fisheries crimes. In the Riau Islands, which has a very large water area, the existence of a patrol boat fleet and adequate monitoring equipment is very important. However, the existing patrol boats are often limited, inadequate, or even no longer operational. Without adequate facilities, monitoring illegal fishing activities becomes very difficult, especially in waters far from settlements. Therefore, greater investment is needed in the provision of modern patrol boats, as well as sophisticated technology such as satellite-based monitoring or the use of drones to detect illegal fishing activities. The use of this technology will enable more effective and rapid monitoring, as well as provide more accurate information to deal with criminal acts fishery.

Lack of legal awareness among the community is also an important factor in influencing law enforcement against fisheries crimes. Many fishermen or coastal communities do not fully understand the impact of their actions, whether in the form of marine ecosystem destruction or illegal fishing activities. This is often caused by a lack of information and education related to existing fisheries

regulations. The community is often unaware that they are involved in illegal activities, or they may feel that their illegal actions will not be detected. Therefore, more intensive counseling regarding the importance of maintaining the sustainability of fisheries resources and the impacts of illegal fishing needs to be carried out continuously. Educational programs involving coastal communities, fishermen, and youth groups can help increase legal awareness and create an environment that is more concerned with the sustainability of natural resources.

affect the effectiveness of law enforcement, including:

- 1) The legal factor itself, namely the substance of the applicable laws and regulations. This includes clarity of norms, consistency between regulations, and the ability of the law to adapt to the dynamics of society. A law will be difficult to enforce if its content and formulation are unclear, overlapping, or irrelevant to existing social conditions.
- 2) Law enforcement factors, namely the parties tasked with forming, implementing, and enforcing the law, such as police officers, prosecutors, judges, advocates, and legislative and executive institutions. The credibility, integrity, and professionalism of law enforcers greatly determine the success of law enforcement itself.
- 3) Facilities or infrastructure factors, namely all forms of technical and administrative support required in the law enforcement process, such as court infrastructure, information technology, forensic equipment, and adequate human resources. Without adequate facilities, the law enforcement process will be slow and ineffective.
- 4) Cultural factors, namely the system of values, norms, and mindsets of society that are rooted in the results of human work, creation, and will in social life. Culture greatly influences how society views the law, including the level of compliance and awareness of applicable regulations.
- 5) Community factors, namely the social environment in which the law is implemented. The level of education, economy, community participation, and individual legal awareness in society are important elements that determine whether a law can be implemented effectively or not.

Law enforcement against perpetrators of fisheries crimes in the jurisdiction of the Riau Islands faces significant challenges, and to overcome them, a comprehensive and integrated solution is needed. One of the main solutions that can be implemented is to increase the capacity of human resources (HR) of law enforcement officers. In this region, many officers do not have adequate knowledge of fisheries regulations and effective ways to handle illegal fishing cases. For this reason, more intensive routine training is needed. This training

should not only focus on understanding the law, but also on technical skills related to monitoring and investigating fisheries cases. In addition, it is also important to introduce the use of advanced technology in surveillance, such as satellite monitoring systems, radars, and drones, which allow officers to detect illegal activities in real time and reduce reliance on limited manual patrols.

Fair and uninterrupted law enforcement is key to building public trust in the existing legal system.

Equally important is increasing public legal awareness. Many fishermen and coastal communities are not yet fully aware of the negative impacts of fisheries crimes, such as illegal fishing, on marine ecosystems and their long-term well-being. Therefore, more intensive education and outreach are needed to build a better understanding of existing fisheries regulations. Educational programs involving local communities, especially fishermen and youth, must be implemented with a friendly and easy-to-understand approach. Incentives for those who actively report violations or are involved in marine resource conservation efforts can be a positive encouragement for the community to participate more in monitoring and protecting marine ecosystems. That way, the community will not only be the object of law enforcement, but also part of the solution.

In addition, the acceleration of the judicial process is also an important solution in enforcing fisheries law. A slow judicial process often provides an opportunity for perpetrators of fisheries crimes to avoid punishment or take advantage of the slowness of the legal system. Therefore, a special court is needed to handle fisheries cases so that the legal process can run faster and more focused. This court will reduce the burden of cases in general courts and accelerate

resolution of fisheries cases that are often delayed. Closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the justice system must also be carried out to ensure that each case is prioritized and thoroughly investigated in accordance with applicable provisions.

Ultimately, law enforcement against fisheries crimes in the Riau Islands requires profound structural changes, including increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers, strengthening facilities and infrastructure, and reforming the justice system. In addition, empowering local communities and reducing corrupt practices among officers are essential to creating a more transparent and effective system. With these solutions, it is hoped that law enforcement can be maximized, so that it can reduce fisheries crimes that damage marine ecosystems, protect the sustainability of natural resources, and support the welfare of communities that depend on the fisheries sector.

2) Solutions to Weaknesses in Law Enforcement Against Fisheries Crime Perpetrators in the Riau Islands Jurisdiction.

Based on the author's research to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in the fisheries sector, special training is needed that focuses on fisheries law and fisheries crime investigation techniques. This training must be attended by all law enforcement officers such as police, prosecutors, and judges so that they understand the ins and outs of regulations and procedures for handling fisheries cases in depth. In addition, strengthening the understanding of officers regarding applicable fisheries regulations is very important so that they can act in accordance with the latest and relevant legal provisions.

In addition to improving human resources, providing supporting facilities and infrastructure for law enforcement is no less important. The use of modern technology such as radar, drones, GPS, and other monitoring tools must be optimized to expand the scope of water area surveillance and accelerate the detection of illegal activities. With the support of this technology, officers can be faster and more precise in carrying out law enforcement actions.

Coastal communities and fishermen need to be given intensive socialization regarding fisheries law and the importance of preserving marine resources. This education aims to increase legal awareness and encourage their active participation in monitoring and reporting fisheries crimes.

In addition, targeted education programs can reduce illegal fishing practices that are carried out due to ignorance of the law and limited economic alternatives. Through this empowerment, communities become strategic partners in maintaining the sustainability of marine resources.

Fisheries regulations need to be revised and strengthened to be more adaptive to real conditions in the Riau Islands region, including technological developments and socio-economic dynamics in the fisheries sector. Simplification of legal procedures must also be carried out so that the case handling process can run faster, more efficiently, and not burden the authorities or the community.

4. Conclusion

Riau Islands Province as a strategic maritime area has great potential in the fisheries sector but also faces serious challenges in the form of rampant illegal practices. Efforts by the Riau Islands DKP in the form of supervision, conservation, empowerment of fishermen, and research cooperation have been carried out, but socio-economic challenges remain the main obstacles. Therefore, law enforcement in Riau Islands needs to be carried out contextually and participatory, integrating legal, social, cultural, and technological approaches to ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources and the welfare of fishing communities.

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