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# Transnational Corruption Model in Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Crimes

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## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

### Keywords

*Unreported Fishing; Unregulated Fishing; Fishery Corruption*

Government and private actors who take advantage of crimes in Indonesian waters are a new model of corruption. In principle, corruption is a crime committed by abuse of power which benefits individuals and groups of people. The practice of criminal acts of corruption committed in waters rarely gets the spotlight even though the resulting losses are equally nominal. Through the Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC), the state needs to further identify and investigate transnational corruption practices through the crime of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. So that later, it is hoped that the CEC will have complete and more detailed regulations to ensnare the perpetrators of IUU Fishing corruption. This study uses a combination of normative-empirical methods using the case approach, where researchers try to build arguments from concrete cases that occur in the field based on primary data and secondary data. Based on data analysis, conclusions are obtained from the research results, which will produce constructive recommendations for the development of legal science in particular. Several models of corruption crimes in the fisheries sector require serious government efforts to prosecute the perpetrators in various modes. Corruption in the fisheries sector is currently not one of the government's priorities, and the people of Indonesia because it is almost devoid of reporting. Therefore, a more serious commitment from the state is needed, considering that the state's losses from this crime are not small. Therefore, it is necessary to make strategic steps and efforts in order to prevent and prosecute the perpetrators of the crimes



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## Introduction

The territory of Indonesia with the right cross position is on the equator and is an international transportation traffic route which has two implications at once, namely positive and negative. The positive implication that Indonesia has is the ease of access to trade and transportation to various countries. In addition, biodiversity due to warm temperatures makes many species able to grow and reproduce well and abundantly in Indonesian waters, which of course is not owned by all countries. Meanwhile, the negative

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implication is that the cross position of Indonesia's territory which is very open and located on the trajectory of international transportation and trade routes makes Indonesia vulnerable to being a crossing point for the entry and exit of transnational crimes (Rifai & Anwar, 2014).

Unreported fishing is a fishing activity whose activities are not reported or the report is wrong to the authorized agency and is contrary to the laws and regulations and is carried out in the management area of the regional fisheries organization which is not reported or the report is wrong and contrary to the reporting procedures of the organization. So this action is indicated as a crime because there is an attempt to manipulate data on fish catches in the waters.

Unregulated fishing is fishing activity in the area of application of the Indonesian fishery area which is carried out by vessels without nationality or by vessels whose nationality is not a member of a regional organization or by fishing entities in a manner inconsistent with or contrary to the conservation principles of the regional organization, and in areas is a fish breeding area that does not apply the principles of conservation and management regulations in which case the catch is carried out inconsistent with the country in charge of the ship or contrary to the conservation principles regulated by international law (Direktorat Jendral Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Sumberdaya Kelautan dan Perikanan (P2SDKP), 2006).

Another opinion about the definition of Unregulated and Unreported According to defines Unregulated is a fishing activity in the waters of a country that does not comply with the rules that apply in that country. This includes the use of destructive fishing gear such as trawling, bombs, and anesthetics as well as violation of fishing grounds (Fauzi, 2005).

Indonesia is one of the countries that has become the target of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) from various countries. The crime of fishing theft or IUU fishing is a transnational crime that has a very detrimental impact not only on the fishing industry sector, but also includes environmental problems. Fishing crime has developed into a very serious and organized transnational crime. Many parties who do illegal fishing are also involved in other transnational organized crime activities such as money laundering, bribery, smuggling of illegal drugs or drugs, smuggling of weapons, trafficking in persons, forced labor, tax crimes, smuggling of goods and others. So, it needs a joint commitment from various countries through international organizations in tackling these crimes. The United Nations and the international community need to give more serious attention to the global phenomenon of fisheries crime (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Secretariat, 2008).

The United Nations (UN) through a special agency under its auspices, namely The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) through Resolution 1992/1991, established the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) which was formed in 1992 by and functions as a policy-making body under the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The CCPCJ has a mandate to strengthen international measures to combat national and transnational crimes and to improve an effective and just criminal justice administration system. The CCPCJ session has been held once a year since

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1992 and has contributed to strengthening national and international policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

The involvement of state officials, either directly or indirectly, in the crime of IUU fishing in Indonesian waters needs to be investigated further. Government officials who take advantage of crimes that occur in Indonesian waters are a new model of corruption. In principle, corruption is a crime committed by abuse of power that provides benefits to individuals and groups of people in their class. The practice of criminal acts of corruption committed in the waters rarely gets the spotlight even though the impact of the resulting losses is no less than the nominal value. The state through the Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC) needs to identify and further investigate the practice of transnational corruption through the crime of IUU Fishing. So that later it is hoped that the KPK will have complete and more detailed regulations to ensnare the perpetrators of IUU Fishing corruption.

The target in this research is to identify the forms or models of corruption committed by state officials in the fisheries sector involving foreign persons or legal entities. Corruption crimes committed through the IUU Fishing mechanism are expected to be exposed in the community so that there is mutual awareness between the government and the community to provide firm and clear sanctions.

## Methodology

In this study the authors used primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data was obtained from respondents directly by conducting interviews with related parties at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (CDC) in Jakarta. Secondary data is obtained from data on legal materials consisting of Primary Legal Materials, including the following: United Nations Convention on The Law of The Sea (UNCLOS) or the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number. 4/PERMEN-KP/2015 Concerning the Prohibition of Fishing in the Indonesian Fisheries Management Area, aw Number 5 of 1983 concerning the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, Law Number 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters, Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. Secondary legal materials are legal materials that explain primary legal materials, namely Books, Journals, Research Reports, Magazines, Articles, Documents. Tertiary legal materials are legal materials that complement primary and secondary legal materials, namely: Legal Dictionary, Indonesian Language Dictionary, English Dictionary and Encyclopedia. Data collection method used literature study, namely taking inventory and researching legal materials and written data, both in the form of applicable laws and regulations relating to Illegal Fishing and International Law, books, scientific journals, articles, newspapers and documents other written documents related to the object of research. Furthermore, used field study to support data to be processed in addition to data obtained from literature study. The methods used are interviews with competent sources, including International Law Experts, Experts on Corruption Crimes

and Officials from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. So, Literature studies were carried out in various places that became sources of research data, among others; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and The Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC). After the data is collected in accordance with the research objectives, data processing is carried out by selecting and classifying the existing data systematically, logically and with a juridical approach, and analyzed qualitatively. The method used is descriptive-analytical

## Results and Discussion

### Forms of Corruption in the Management of Indonesia's Natural Resources and Marine Potential

Corruption crimes, including extraordinary crimes, have special characteristics both in regulation and handling. Corruption can enter all policy spaces in this country, one of which is entering policies in the management of maritime/marine resources. There are several forms of corruption, namely embezzlement, extortion and bribery (Amiruddin, 2010).

Embezzlement corruption often occurs in the management of natural resources. Embezzlement is an act of fraud and theft of resources by certain parties who manage these resources, either in the form of public funds or certain natural resources, in this case marine resources.

Another form of corruption is the extortion of a criminal act of corruption by asking for money or other resources by force or accompanied by certain intimidations by those who have power. Usually carried out by local and regional mafias. Bribery or bribery is a criminal act of corruption that can occur in all areas of policy. Bribery to state officials, the government to do or not to do something that benefits the briber. Indonesia is a country that is very rich in natural resources, one of which is the marine sector, this also provokes corruptors to play in the field of marine resource management.

Below is data on marine resources, especially the potential for capture fish according to 2014 fishery statistics (Table 1). The potential for marine capture fisheries per year is 6,520 thousand tons and the production of marine capture fisheries is 5,707 thousand tons spread throughout Indonesia's marine area with the following details:

**Table 1.** Data on Marine Resources, Especially the Potential for Capture Fish According to 2014 Fishery Statistics

Region Thousand Tons	Region Thousand Tons
Straits of Malacca and Andaman Sea 496	Straits of Malacca and Andaman Sea 496
Indian Ocean parts of West and South Sumatra 633	Indian Ocean parts of West and South Sumatra 633

Indian Ocean south of Java to East Nusa Tenggara 464	Indian Ocean south of Java to East Nusa Tenggara 464
Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea and South China Sea 624	Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea and South China Sea 624
Java Sea 919	Java Sea 919
Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea and Banda Sea 688	Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea and Banda Sea 688
Tolo Bay and Banda Sea 519	Tolo Bay and Banda Sea 519
Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea 505	Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea 505
Sulawesi Sea and northern Halmahera Island 301	Sulawesi Sea and northern Halmahera Island 301
Cendrawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean 143	Cendrawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean 143
Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and East Timor Sea 416	Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and East Timor Sea 416

Source: 2014 Fisheries Statistics Data

### **Model of Corruption in Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Indonesia**

Unreported and Unregulated Fishing is a real threat to Indonesia's marine life, because it can damage the benefits of marine life and the life of marine ecosystems. The following are the types of Unreported Fishing activities that the author can describe from the results of interviews with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, including the following:

- a. Reporting the number of catches incorrectly, for example reporting catching 100 kg of skipjack while actually catching 200 kg.
- b. Reporting the type of catch incorrectly, for example reporting catching 100 kg of mackerel when in fact catching 100 kg of red snapper.
- c. Doing loading and unloading in the middle of the sea but not recording and reporting
- d. Not reporting the catch at all.

These crimes can of course cause the country to suffer losses, when viewed from the economic impact, one of which is the low contribution of capture fisheries to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The existence of IUU fishing activities in Indonesian waters has reduced the contribution of capture fisheries to the national economy and has led to the loss of profits from fishery resources.

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According to the data from the Center for Data, Statistics and Information of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (2017), it can be seen that the contribution of capture fisheries to national GDP before 2014 was not more than 1.10%. We also still see the high activity of fishery exports which are carried out illegally (Supramono, 2011).

According to UN-Comtrade data, the prevalence of IUU fishing in Indonesia, in particular, has a real impact on the high level of illegal export activity. UN-Comtrade is a collection of official trade statistics and analytical tables released by the United Nations. From the data released, it indicates that illegal tuna exports from Indonesia to Thailand are rampant. In 2000, it was recorded that the illegal export of Albacore tuna reached 52% of the total export volume of Indonesian Albacore tuna to Thailand, which reached 271,419 kg with a value of USD 1,070,630. Meanwhile in 2010, allegations of illegal Albacore tuna exports to Thailand increased to 69.20% of the total volume of Indonesian Albacore tuna exports to Thailand. The export volume of illegal Albacore tuna from Indonesia to Thailand in 2010 was estimated at 2,352,724 kg with a value of USD 8,326,839. Another study noted that in 2011 there were around 20-35% of tuna fish with a volume of around 3,889 tons - 6,805 tons, exported from Indonesia to the United States illegally and unreported (Lestari, 2014).

In terms of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP), the fisheries sector has also not provided optimal revenue. IUU Fishing has reduced the potential utilization of fish landing sites and added value to national fishing ports. The crime of IUU Fishing has also led to a reduction in fisheries resources which in turn reduces the income of companies that have legal fishing licenses.

In addition, there are several areas that have become targets for unreported and unregulated fishing. The area's most vulnerable to IUU fishing are the Riau Islands, West Papua, Papua, North Sulawesi, Bali and Maluku. From a review of the results of research conducted at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries which discusses the losses and areas of the crime of IUU Fishing, the authors categorize several violations related to Unreported and Unregulated Fishing activities with several types of crimes as follows:

- a. The ship owner does not have an NPWP, even if he does have an NPWP it turns out that the number registered with the KKP is not verified by the Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Taxes);
- b. Ratification of the establishment of a Business Entity that owns ex-foreign vessels, or the identity of the individual owner is not verified (eg for PT, which should be verified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights);
- c. The domicile of the owner/business entity of the ship is not found and/or is not in accordance with the SIUP (Trade Business License).

From the above criteria and based on the results of interviews with resource persons from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Corruption Eradication Commission, the authors conclude that several modes of criminal acts of Unreported and Unregulated Fishing are as follows:

### *1. Transshipment*

Actions/policies of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) in the context of supervision and law enforcement to eradicate IUU Fishing, among others, by establishing

a Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation (PERMEN KP) related to the prohibition of transshipment. Transfer of cargo (transshipment) is the transfer of the caught fish from a fishing vessel to a fish carrier vessel or the transfer of the caught fish from a fishing vessel to another fishing vessel.

The transfer is carried out with the following conditions:

- a. Have the same base port;
- b. The implementation of transshipment is supervised by the monitors of fishing vessels and fish transport vessels (observers);
- c. Transmitter VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) / Fishing Vessel Monitoring System is active and can be monitored online;
- d. Reporting to the head of the base port listed in SIPI or SIKPI;
- e. Reporting to the fishery supervisor at the base port listed in SIPI or SIKPI; and
- f. Fill in the statement of transfer of the caught fish which is signed by each ship's captain and submitted to the head of the base port

## 2. Falsification of Gross Tonnage (Size of Vessel)

Gross Tonnage is a measure of the volume of a room that lies below the deck plus the enclosed space above the ship's deck and plus the contents of the entire room on the top deck or superstructure. The calculation in determining the amount of levy for fishing companies is based on the rate per Gross Tonnage (GT) according to the type of fishing gear and the size (GT) of the fishing vessel used.

Meanwhile, the amount of levy on fishery products is determined based on the coefficient of business scale, ship productivity, and the standard price of fish. The coefficient of business scale for large scale businesses is set at 2.5% and for small scale businesses at 1%. Ship productivity considers the ship's GT size, material, engine strength, type of fishing gear, number of trips, and fishing area. The standard price of fish is determined based on the weighted average price in the domestic and international markets. The following Figure 1 is how to determine Gross Tonnage:

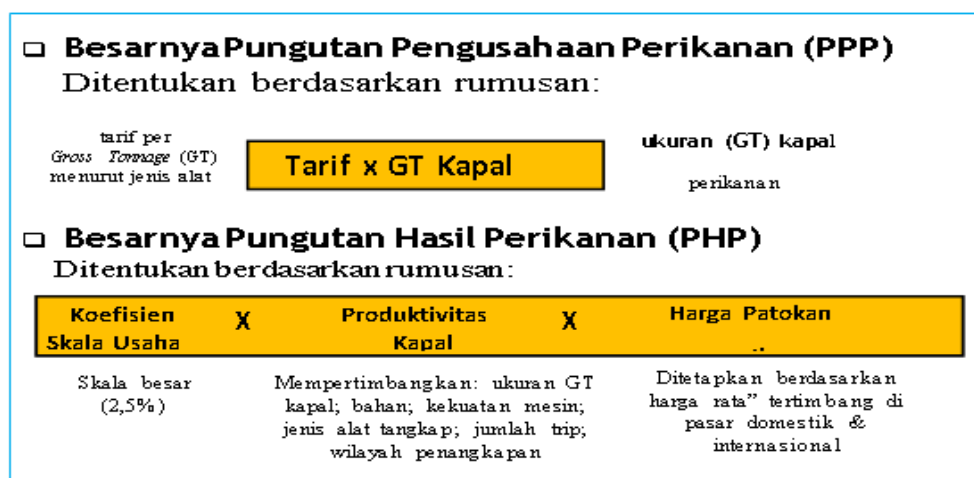


Figure 1. Process Determine Gross Tonnage

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Associated with the ship licensing process, in obtaining a permit to operate ships also vary in levels according to the amount of GT on the ship. The following is an illustration of the level of licensing for the use of ships (Permana, 2016):

- a. The Director General of Capture Fisheries of the KKP issues a Fishery Business Permit (SIUP), a Fish Catching Permit (SIPI) and a Fish Transporting Vessel Permit (SIKPI) for fishing vessels with sizes above 30 GT, as well as capture fisheries businesses that use foreign capital and or foreign workers. In addition, the regulation of the ship's operating area is determined at a distance of more than 12 nautical miles and on the high seas.
- b. The Governor has the authority to issue SIUP, SIPI and SIKPI for fishing vessels with sizes above 10 GT to 30 GT for citizens who are domiciled in their administrative areas and operate in waters within the Fishery Management Area of the province where they are domiciled and do not use foreign capital and/or labor. foreign. The operating area of the ship is at a distance of 4 to 12 nautical miles.
- c. The regent/mayor has the authority to issue SIUP, SIPI, and SIKPI for fishing vessels with a size of up to 10 GT for people who are domiciled in their administrative areas and operate in the waters of the province where the regency/city is domiciled and do not use foreign capital and or foreign workers. . The regent/mayor is also authorized to issue evidence of vessel registration for small fishermen who use one vessel with a maximum size of 5 GT to meet their daily needs.

Based on the submission procedure, requirements and mechanisms in determining GT, it can trigger a person or person to carry out Unreported and Unregulated Fishing activities in several ways. Based on data from interviews and documents obtained by the author during the study, several indications of crimes were found, for example falsifying the size of the ship which should have been on a large scale but was changed to a small scale. From the size data manipulation carried out, the management of fees and permits becomes easier, because there is no need for a permit at the Director General of KKP but only based on permission from the local provincial level official. From this activity, it can also be indicated with the Corruption Crime because there is an element of enriching oneself and harming the state according to the regulations that have been regulated in the Corruption Crime Act (Mahmudah, 2018).

### *3. Landing the Catch at Tangkahan Harbor*

Tangkahan is a building located on land and a privately owned pier on the beach with activities to serve all the needs of its fishing vessels, starting from preparing to go to sea, filling supplies and selling catches. Tangkahan Port consists of basic dock and port facilities with a small size, while Tangkahan is a form of private business that has fishery activities such as management of fishing vessels, landing sites for caught fish, marketing and fish processing as well as services for fishing needs (Situmorang et al., 2016).

The basic facilities owned by Tangkahan are minimally docks and harbor lands. The large-scale Tangkahan has more complete facilities, starting from filling facilities for fishing needs



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(fuel, clean water, ice, salt), catch landing facilities, marketing and some even have their own processing facilities.

In the activity of landing the results of arrests in custody, it provides an opening for individual or corporate actors to commit criminal acts of corruption. The landing process at Tangkahan port carried out by individuals or corporations is sometimes followed by fraudulent actions by reducing the burden of fish catches obtained. In this case, the aim is to maximize profits by manipulating the data reported to the state, where the catch data obtained do not match the actual catch.

#### *4. Falsification of Landing / Fishing Report Documents.*

The next crime model is the falsification of report documents by fisheries entrepreneurs. This falsification was carried out by making two reports of fish landings. The first report is used to report to fisheries patrol officers and the second report is used as an internal company report. The purpose of making these two reports is to manipulate fish catch data, with the aim of lowering the company's administrative expenses than it should pay to the state. Administrative costs that should be issued to the state include taxes, payment of ship GT permits, payment of levies. While one other report is an original report, namely a report that is in accordance with existing activities, the report will be given to the individual or corporation that employs the fishery activity.

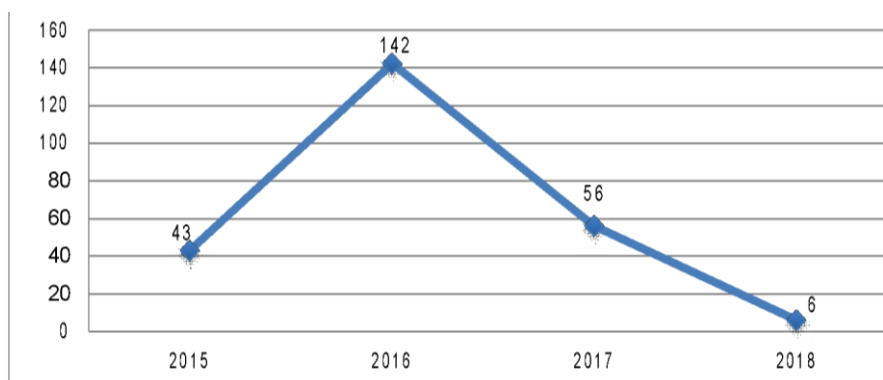
From this activity there is a gap or opportunity to commit a criminal act of corruption by enriching oneself and harming the state by making two different reports. From several models of corruption crimes that the author has examined, especially in the field of fisheries in Indonesia, serious efforts are needed from the government considering that fisheries corruption has not become one of the special concerns of the government and the Indonesian people who are almost deserted from the news. So, it needs a more serious commitment from the state, considering the state losses from this crime can be said to be not small. When the issue of corruption in the fisheries sector has been identified, strategic steps and efforts should be made in order to prevent and take action against the perpetrators of the crime.

### **The Indonesian Government's Efforts in Overcoming the Crime of IUU Fishing Corruption of a Transnational Character**

Challenges and problems of law enforcement in Indonesian waters and the Indonesian Exclusive Economy Zone (ZEEI) to prevent and eradicate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing), must receive the attention and support of all parties. As a maritime country with a fairly large sea area, Indonesia needs to evaluate its marine and fishery resources which are lost hundreds of trillions every year so that they can be saved and used for the welfare of the community, and not foreigners who enjoy them (Jaelani & Basuki, 2014).

In order to overcome this problem, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has issued several IUUFishing policies, one of which is strengthening law enforcement for fisheries crimes. The government has established a Fisheries Civil Service Investigator (PPNS), which is one of the elements of law enforcement

for fisheries crime from 2015 to 30 April 2018 and has handled 684 fisheries crime cases, one third of which occurred in the ZEEI area. The graph of the handling of fisheries crimes that occur in the ZEEI area which is handled by the Fisheries PPNS can be seen in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Graph of Fisheries Crime Case Handling in ZEEI Areas Handled by Fisheries PPNS 2015-2018

Source: Directorate of Violation Handling, Directorate General of PSDKP KKP

The graph above shows that since the leadership of Susi Pudjiastuti as Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in October 2014 there has been an increase in the handling of fisheries crime cases in the ZEEI area which is handled by the Fisheries PPNS.

In percentage terms from 2015 to April 2018 the handling of fisheries crimes that occurred in the ZEEI area were 36% or 247 cases of the total number of marine and fisheries crime cases, with details in 2015 of 198 cases, 21% (43 cases) were handled in the ZEEI region, in 2016 of 237 cases, 53% (142 cases handled in the ZEEI region), in 2017 of 197 cases, 28% (56 cases handled in the ZEEI region), and currently up to April 2018 of 52 cases, 11% (6 cases handled in the ZEEI area).

The decrease in the handling of fisheries crime cases in the ZEEI area from 2017 to April 2018 is a deterrent effect from the policy of sinking ships for perpetrators of fisheries crimes. Based on data from the Directorate of Violation Handling, which is the investigative work unit of the Directorate General of PSDKP (Supervision of Marine Resources and Fisheries), the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, there are 363 fishing vessels that have been sunk from October 2014 to October 2017. Furthermore, in Table 2 below, the authors displaying data on handling cases of fisheries crime that occurred in the ZEEI area based on the ship's flag (Situmorang et al., 2016).

**Table 2.** Handling of Fishery Crime Cases that occurred in the ZEEI Area Based on the Flag of the Ship

Countries	2015	2016	2017	2018
Indonesia	16	7	2	0
Philipina	8	29	1	0
Thailand	4	1	0	0
Malaysia	3	23	0	0
Vietnam	12	81	52	6
Tiongkok	0	1	0	0
Timor Leste	0	0	1	0

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Source: Directorate of Violation Handling, Directorate General of PSDKP KKP.

Table 2 shows that Vietnamese-flagged fishing vessels are most frequently handled by PPNS Fisheries, based on data from 2015 to April 2018 there were 151 (61% of the total number of fishing vessels caught in the ZEEI area) cases of capturing Vietnamese-flagged fishing vessels, followed by fishing vessels. 38 cases with Philippine flags, 25 cases for Malaysia and Indonesia, 5 cases for Thailand, and 1 case for Timor Leste and China.

Foreign-flagged fishing vessels that enter the ZEEI area are caught by the Fisheries Supervision Vessel of the Directorate General of PSDKP KKP with the modus operandi that is generally carried out is not having a Fishery Business License (SIUP), Fishing Permit (SIPI) and Fish Transporting Vessel Permit (SIKPI). , the use of destructive and prohibited fishing gear, inappropriate fishing ground violations, transshipment (transfer of ships), and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) or also known as the inactive fishing vessel monitoring system. As for the new mode that has developed, namely the use of Indonesian citizens as crew members of fishing vessels or illegal crew members, using Indonesian ship flags but other countries as ship owners, this is mostly done by ship owners from Vietnam. Furthermore, according to existing data, data on handling cases of fisheries crime that occurred in the ZEEI area based on the location of the catcher that occurred in the ZEEI area were 247 cases, 71% or 176 cases of which occurred in the State Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia (WPP-NRI) 711 which covering the waters of the Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea and South China Sea, followed by WPP-NRI 716 covering the waters of the Sulawesi Sea and the north of Halmahera Island with 41 cases, WPP-NRI 571 covering the waters of the Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea with 17 cases, WPP-NRI 715 covering the waters of Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea, and Berau Bay as many as 11 cases, WPP-NRI 717 covering the waters of the Cendrawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean as many as 2 cases, and WPP-NRI 718 covering the waters of the Aru Sea, Arafura Sea, and the East Timor Sea as many as 1 case.

From a legal perspective, there are several laws and regulations governing the eradication of fisheries crimes that are used to deal with fisheries crime problems. The set of rules used in eradicating and overcoming the criminal act of fishing theft, among others, is based on Law no. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, Law no. 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation no. PER.13/MEN/2005 concerning the Coordinating Forum for the Handling of Criminal Acts in the Fisheries Sector, and the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.PER.05/MEN/2008 concerning Capture Fisheries Business.

Among the laws implemented by the Indonesian government in tackling criminal acts in the field of fisheries, among them are Law Number 45 of 2009 in Combating Fisheries Crime in Indonesian Waters. The process of handling cases in fisheries crimes by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs in coordination with the Navy, Civil Investigators, Bakamla (Sea Security Agency of the Republic of Indonesia), the Police and the Attorney General's Office.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion in previous chapters, the author draws several conclusions including the following: Models of corruption in the crime of Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, carried out with various models/modes of action including the following: transshipment, Falsification of Gross Tonnage (Size of Vessel), Landing the catch at Tangkahan port and Falsification of Landing/ Fishing Report Documents. Several models of corruption crimes in the fisheries sector require serious efforts from the government in taking action against perpetrators with various different modes. Corruption in the fisheries sector is currently not one of the priorities of the Indonesian government and people because it is almost deserted from the news. So in this case a more serious commitment is needed from the state, considering that the state's losses from this crime are not small. Therefore, it is necessary to make strategic steps and efforts in order to prevent and take action against the perpetrators of the crime. Among the laws implemented by the Indonesian government in tackling criminal acts in the field of fisheries, among others are Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Combating Fisheries Crimes in Indonesian Waters. The process of handling cases in fisheries crimes by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs in coordination with the Navy, Civil Investigators, Bakamla (Sea Security Agency of the Republic of Indonesia), the Police and the Attorney General's Office.

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