

FROM AGGRESSION TO LENIENCY: INDONESIA'S APPROACH TO COMBAT IUU FISHING UNDER JOKO WIDODO'S PRESIDENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the approaches and efforts made by the Indonesian government under President Joko Widodo (2014-2024) in combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) in Indonesian waters. This study uses qualitative and descriptive methods to describe the policies implemented during the two periods of government. The results show that the Indonesian government adopted a more assertive ship-sinking policy to combat IUU fishing during the first period (2014-2019). Although this policy had a deterrent effect, it also caused controversy at the domestic and international levels. In the second period (2019-2024), the government's approach became softer, focusing on strengthening relevant institutions such as BAKAMLA, implementing a Measured Fisheries Policy (PIT), and utilizing advanced technology and international cooperation. This shift reflects the government's efforts to balance maritime security with the need to maintain diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. This research contributes significantly to maritime security and ocean governance, particularly in the context of managing IUU fishing in Indonesia.

Keywords: BAKAMLA, IUU Fishing, Maritime Axis, Maritime Policy, Maritime Security

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pendekatan dan upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Indonesia di bawah Presiden Joko Widodo (2014-2024) dalam memerangi penangkapan ikan ilegal, tidak dilaporkan, dan tidak diatur (IUU fishing) di perairan Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif untuk menggambarkan kebijakan yang diterapkan selama dua periode pemerintahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah Indonesia mengadopsi kebijakan penenggelaman kapal yang lebih tegas untuk memerangi IUU fishing selama periode pertama (2014-2019). Meskipun kebijakan ini memberikan efek jera, kebijakan ini juga menimbulkan kontroversi di tingkat domestik dan internasional. Pada periode kedua (2019-2024), pendekatan pemerintah menjadi lebih lunak, dengan fokus pada penguatan lembaga terkait seperti BAKAMLA, penerapan Kebijakan Perikanan Terukur (PIT), dan pemanfaatan teknologi canggih dan kerja sama internasional. Pergeseran ini mencerminkan upaya pemerintah untuk menyeimbangkan keamanan maritim dengan kebutuhan untuk menjaga hubungan diplomatik dengan negara-negara tetangga. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap keamanan maritim dan tata kelola laut, khususnya dalam konteks pengelolaan IUU fishing di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: BAKAMLA, IUU Fishing, Kebijakan Maritim, Keamanan Maritim, Poros Maritim

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country where most of its territory is in the sea, which has caused Indonesia to be rich in fisheries resources. The richness of fisheries resources makes the fisheries sector one of the sectors contributing to state revenue. In the first quarter of 2024, the contribution of Fisheries' Gross Domestic Product to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product reached 2.34 percent, and in the second quarter, it reached 2.54 percent. In addition to contributing to state revenue, the fisheries sector also contributes to the provision of employment, a source of income for fishermen, providing a source of animal protein and also a source of foreign exchange, with many contributions made, making the fisheries sector one of Indonesia's strategic sectors. However, Indonesia's fisheries sector is threatened by IUU fishing practices that occur in Indonesian waters, such as the Malacca Strait, the Arafura Sea, and the North Natuna Sea. The Malacca Strait is one of Indonesia's water areas that has rich fisheries resources. The Malacca Strait has potential fish resources reaching 425,444 tons per year, dominated by demersal fish resources, which are the highest, reaching 145,495 tons/year with a utilization status at a moderate level, which means that it is still possible to catch demersal fish species(Kirab et al., 2022). The high wealth of fisheries resources in the Malacca Strait has become an attraction for foreign fishing vessels to practice IUU Fishing in the Malacca Strait; the existence of IUU Fishing practices then causes overfishing in the Malacca Strait with uncontrolled exploitation of fisheries resources.

The Arafura Sea is one of the waters that has a large amount of fishery resources. Dewita Sari (Dewita Sari et al., 2018)stated that 21% of Indonesia's fish potential comes from the Arafura Sea waters, with an amount of 2.64 million tons per year. Capture fisheries resources in the Arafuru Sea are dominated by shrimp, demersal fish, and small pelagic fish (KKP, 2016). The richness of fisheries resources has led to many IUU fishing practices in the Arafura Sea. One of the real impacts of IUU Fishing practices in the Arafura Sea is the destruction of the fisheries ecosystem. Many IUU fishing actors in the Arafura Sea use large vessels and modern fishing gear, unlike local fishers, who use only small vessels and traditional fishing gear. Using large vessels and modern fishing gear allows IUU Fishing perpetrators to conduct overfishing in the Arafura Sea. One clear example of overfishing conducted by IUU Fishing perpetrators in the Arafura Sea is the capture of small pelagic fish species, which have been stolen at least 40,000 tons/year, not including the amount of small pelagic fish stolen but escaping surveillance (Wijopriono & Satria, 2014). The perpetrators of IUU Fishing in the Arafura Sea also overfished shrimp by ignoring the threshold of the allowed amount, and not paying attention to

the type of caught, this situation caused the ecosystem of shrimp species in the Arafura Sea to be disrupted (Af-Idati & Lee, 2009).

The Government of Indonesia has named the North Natuna Sea since July 2017; using the name North Natuna Sea has led to changes in maps and other documents. The North Natuna Sea is north of Natuna Regency and lies between the Natuna Islands, the Natuna Sea, and Cape Cà Mau South of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam. The North Natuna Sea is directly adjacent to the southern part of Vietnam's Exclusive Economic Zone. The North Natuna Sea has strategic value for Indonesia, such as the rich natural resources in the region. One of the natural resources in the North Natuna Sea is the wealth of fisheries resources, which in the sea area has a variety of fish species with abundant amounts.

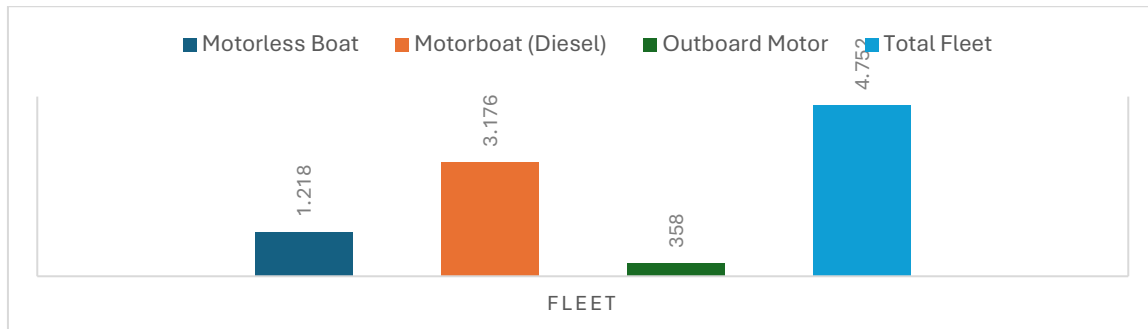
Table 1.
Fisheries Potential in the State Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia 711

No.	Type of Fish	Potential (tons)	Utilization Rate
1	Small Pelagics	536.917	0,9
2	Large Pelagics	163.744	0,7
3	Demersal Fish	289.300	0,8
4	Coral Fish	197.580	0,5
5	Penaeid Shrimp	71.810	0,6
6	Lobster	1.467	1,1
7	Crab	3.388	1,9
8	Mackerel	9.804	1,2
9	Squid	32.369	0,5
Total		1.306.379	

Source: Natuna Regency Fisheries Service Handbook Year 2024.

Based on data from the Natuna Regency Fisheries Service shows that the Republic of Indonesia Fisheries Management Area 711, which includes the North Natuna Sea area, has a sustainable potential of approximately 1,306,379 tons/per year. However, despite having a large amount of fishery potential, this potential has not been utilized properly; this is because fishermen are still traditional, such as using traditional fishing gear and methods, so they are unable to exploit fishery resources in the North Natuna Sea area.

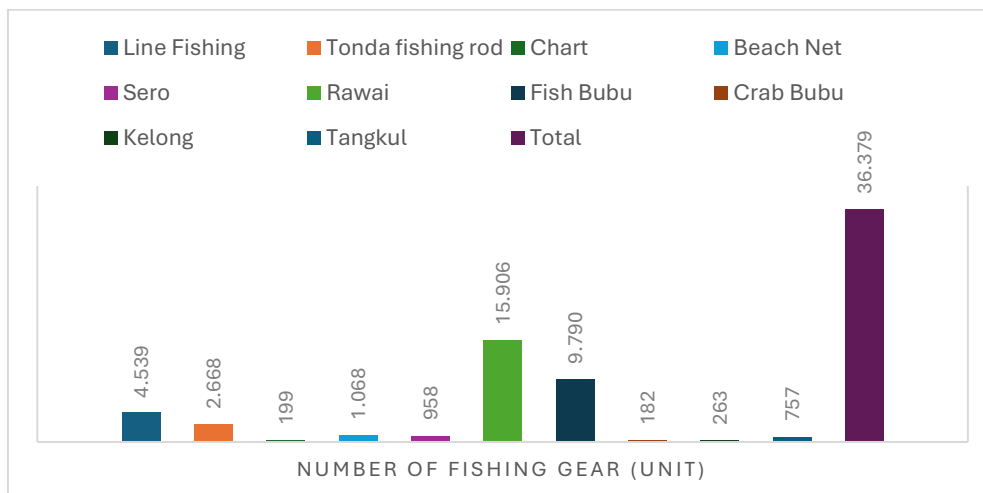
Figure 1. Number of Fishing Fleets for Each Subdistrict in Natuna Regency in 2023



Source: Natuna Regency Fisheries Service Handbook Year 2024

There are three types of fleets used by fishermen around Natuna Regency to catch fish, including in the waters of the North Natuna Sea. The three types of fleets are motorboats with the largest number, boats without motors, and outboard motors. The three types of fleets are small-scale fleets. Using these types of fleets, fishermen are limited to fishing. In addition to the fleet, the type of fishing gear used by fishermen in Natuna Regency is also still traditional.

Figure 2. Data on the Type and Number of Fishing Gear in Natuna Waters



Source: Natuna Regency Fisheries Service Handbook Year 2024

There are various types of fishing gear used by fishermen in Natuna Regency to catch fish, including in the North Natuna Sea waters from various types of fishing gear Rawai and fish traps are the most widely used types of fishing gear by fishermen. With the use of traditional fleets and types of fishing gear, fishermen are unable to exploit the fishery resources in the North Natuna Sea waters. IUU Fishing practices occur in the waters of the North Natuna Sea

because the area has rich fishery resources. In addition, the location of the North Natuna Sea, which is directly adjacent to other countries' territories, causes many foreign vessels to illegally enter Indonesian territory and practice IUU Fishing in the sea waters. Many of the foreign fishing vessels that practice IUU Fishing in the waters of the North Natuna Sea use large and modern fleets, allowing them to intimidate local Indonesian fishermen. In addition to using large and modern vessels, these foreign fishing vessels also use modern fishing gear, which allows them to catch fish in large quantities, exceeding the fishing capability of local fishers. The problem of IUU Fishing is a multidimensional problem that can be studied not only in the security dimension but also in the defense dimension. IUU fishing practices that occur in the North Natuna Sea can also be identified as actions carried out by paramilitaries from foreign countries, as can be seen from the resistance given by foreign fishing vessels. Many foreign fishing vessels in the North Natuna Sea waters dare to provoke and even fight back by performing dangerous maneuvers when facing the Indonesian marine security authorities (Agustine, 2016; Yuniar, 2020; Zakaria, 2021).

The existence of IUU Fishing problems that occur in Indonesian waters has threatened the integrity of Indonesia's territorial area. In addition, as a sovereign state, Indonesia has the sovereign right to exploit resources located in its Exclusive Economic Zone, and IUU Fishing practices threaten this right. This research aims to examine the approach used and the efforts of the Indonesian government under the regime of President Joko Widodo (2014-2024) in dealing with IUU Fishing problems that occur in Indonesian waters. This research is divided into several sections, namely (1) the identification of IUU Fishing practices that occur in Indonesian waters, (2) research methods, (3) the Indonesian government's approach to the problem of IUU Fishing practices; (4) and the Indonesian government's efforts in dealing with the IUU Fishing problem.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This qualitative research was conducted using descriptive methods. According to Arikunto (2013), descriptive research investigates circumstances, conditions, or other things that have been mentioned, and then the results are presented in the form of a report. Descriptive research aims to describe individuals, events, or conditions that are carried out naturally by studying (Houser, 2016). In descriptive research, researchers do not manipulate any variables but only describe samples and/or variables. However, descriptive research can explore more than one variable; this type of research is designed to explore one variable (Stangor & Walinga, 2014).

Using descriptive research methods, researchers focus on the description of an issue and then analyze it to get research conclusions.

In this study, researchers first describe the problems of IUU Fishing practices that occur in several water areas in Indonesia and then analyze the approaches and efforts of the Indonesian government during the era of President Joko Widodo, who ruled from 2014 to 2024 to respond to the problems of IUU Fishing practices. The type of data used in this research is secondary data obtained from books, journals, articles, and also available documentation. The researcher used the literature study data collection technique to obtain the required data. To ensure the credibility and relevance of the data and information obtained with the research needs, researchers also triangulate by comparing the sources used with other sources. Data and information that have passed the triangulation process are then presented descriptively in the form of narratives that are easy for readers to understand.

C. DISCUSSION

The Indonesian Government's Approach to the IUU Fishing Problem

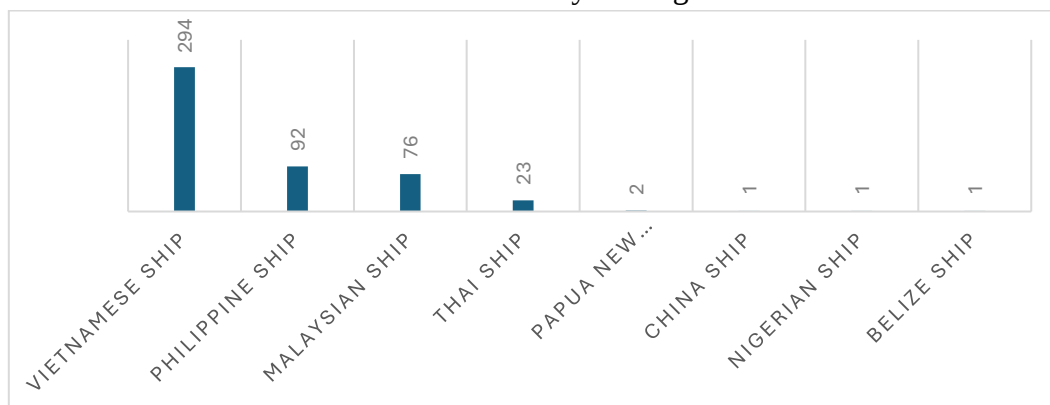
The approach used by the Indonesian government in the Joko Widodo era from 2014 to 2024 towards territorial integrity threats, such as the IUU Fishing problem that occurred in the North Natuna Sea, is inseparable from the influence of the government's vision and foreign policy orientation. When he served as President from 2014 to 2024, Joko Widodo had the vision of the Maritime Axis, which then influenced Indonesia's foreign policy orientation, including the Indonesian government's approach to territorial integrity issues.

The world maritime axis is a vision to make Indonesia a maritime country that is sovereign, advanced, independent, resilient, and able to make a positive contribution to security and peace at the regional and world levels without overriding Indonesia's national interests (Diposaptono, 2017). According to (Sumadinata, 2022), the vision of the world maritime axis aims to make Indonesia a country that can utilize its maritime potential to empower the economy and equitable national development. Realize the vision of the maritime axis has five important pillars supporting the realization of this vision, namely (1) Rebuilding maritime culture; (2) Maintaining and managing marine resources with a focus on building marine food sovereignty through the development of the fishing industry, placing fishermen as the main pillars; (3) Developing maritime infrastructure and connectivity by building sea tolls, deep seaports, logistics, shipping industry, and tourism; (4) Developing maritime diplomacy by jointly

eliminating sources of conflict at sea; And (5) Building maritime defense forces. (Prakoso, 2018).

President Joko Widodo's vision of the Maritime Axis then influenced Indonesia's foreign policy during his two terms of office, from 2014 to 2024, one of which was related to the handling of Indonesia's territorial integrity issues, such as the problem of IUU Fishing practices. The influence of the Maritime Axis vision on Indonesia's foreign policy in handling the problem of Indonesia's territorial integrity can be seen from the changes in the approach to handling the problem in the two periods of Joko Widodo's leadership. In the first period of Joko Widodo's leadership in 2014-2019, with Susi Pudjiastuti as the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Indonesian government used a firm approach to territorial integrity issues such as the practice of IUU Fishing, which also occurred in the North Natuna Sea Area, the form of firm action was not only through arrests by marine security authorities but also the sinking of ships that practiced IUU Fishing.

Table 3. Sinking of Foreign Fishing Vessels that Commit IUU Fishing in Indonesian Waters Based on Country of Origin



Source: Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Ship sinking is a method used by the Indonesian government in dealing with IUU Fishing offenders in Indonesian waters. The sinking is a form of law enforcement against IUU Fishing offenders following the mandate of the Indonesian Fisheries Law. The ship-sinking action triggered responses from both within the country and abroad. Support for the sinking of IUU Fishing vessels came from the House of Representatives, which considered the action a deterrent for thieves of Indonesia's natural resources (Media Indonesia, 2018). However, despite receiving appreciation domestically, the ship's sinking was criticized from abroad.

Vietnam is a country that protested against the Indonesian government's ship-sinking policy because their fishing boats were also sunk (Ferri, 2014). In Malaysia, even the policy of ship sinking carried out by the Indonesian government has become a polemic and even developed public opinion that cornered the Indonesian government, and the opinion developed as a result of Malaysian mass media coverage of the Indonesian government (Mitha et al., 2024). At the international level, the Indonesian government's policy of sinking ships to crack down on IUU fishing is considered to have violated ASEAN values contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

The preamble of the Bangkok Declaration has laid the foundation for promoting regional cooperation, strengthening economic and social stability, and maintaining peace and security in the Southeast Asian region (Andrea, 2006). The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia in 1976 is one of the important instruments to realize political stability and security in the Southeast Asian region. Basically, the principles contained in the TAC, such as non-intervention and the use of peaceful means of dispute resolution without the use of force among the signing countries, are also reflected in the UN Charter (Gede & Mangku, 2012). The preamble of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation states that whenever there is a dispute between ASEAN member states, each state involved must avoid using force that could jeopardize and hamper cooperation in the Southeast Asian region (Gede & Mangku, 2012) In the context of the Indonesian government's sinking of IUU fishing vessels, which is considered to have created uproar, especially among ASEAN member states, it is considered to violate the TAC principle of not using force, which then hampers cooperation in the region.

The existence of criticism from neighboring countries against the ship sinking actions carried out by the Indonesian government can then threaten the realization of the Maritime Axis vision; this is because the realization of this vision also emphasizes diplomacy to establish cooperation with various countries to support the realization of this vision. The polemic arising from the sinking of ships carried out by the Indonesian government can threaten diplomatic efforts to form Indonesia's cooperation with partner countries, especially in Indonesia's neighboring countries. In addition, the Indonesian government's decisive action through ship sinkings can also be a dilemma because neighboring countries arrest many Indonesian fishermen due to violating territorial boundaries or even practicing IUU Fishing in the country's territorial waters.

There have been cases of arrests of Indonesian fishermen in several countries where the authorities arrested the fishermen because they were considered to have violated territorial

boundaries and even practiced IUU Fishing (Sahputra, 2024a; Sahputra, 2024b). The Indonesian government was faced with a dilemma. If they continued to take firm action against IUU Fishing perpetrators and their vessels, then the countries where the perpetrators came from could also do the same to the Indonesian fishermen they arrested. In the end, the Indonesian government changed its approach to a softer one during the second term of President Joko Widodo's leadership from 2019-2024. During that time, two Indonesian Ministers of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Edhy Prabowo and Wisnu Trenggono, chose not to sink IUU Fishing suspect vessels.

Edhy Prabowo was reluctant to continue the ship-sinking policy implemented in the era of Minister Susi Pudjiastuti, and this was based on several reasons, namely (1) sinking ships that require high costs; (2) ships would be more useful if donated; and (3) the decision not to continue sinking ships had been approved by the president (Idris, 2020). Edhy's successor, Wahyu Sakti Trenggono, is reluctant to carry out ship sinkings. This reluctance is based on the consideration that sinking ships actually provide losses for Indonesia because the sunken ships can still be utilized, and also sinking ships can damage the marine ecosystem, where the recovery of marine areas takes a long time (Hakim, 2020). It can be seen that there has been a change in the Indonesian government's approach to handling IUU Fishing practices, from the previous strict approach through the sinking of IUU Fishing vessels to a more lenient approach oriented towards the utilization of the vessels. The change in approach is inseparable from the Indonesian government's efforts to maintain regional conduciveness, especially in neighboring countries, which is important to support the realization of the maritime axis vision.

The Indonesian government's efforts in dealing with IUU Fishing.

The first Joko Widodo administration, in 2014-2019, applied aggressive policies oriented towards law enforcement. This included the sinking of IUU Fishing vessels, which was strictly applied under the administration of the Minister of KKP, Susi Pudjiastuti. Basically, this ship-sinking policy has existed since the leadership of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as stipulated in Article 69 Paragraph 4 of Law No.31 of 2004 concerning fisheries. However, it was only firmly implemented by Susi Pudjiastuti (Mesha et al., 2022). Despite being controversial both at home and abroad, the government managed to frame this policy in an environmental securitization narrative, where IUU Fishing is portrayed as a threat that not only harms the economy but also national security and environmental integrity (Chapsos & Hamilton, 2019). On the one hand, this action is a form of commitment to implement policies

to eradicate IUU fishing, even though it has caused controversy and tension in neighboring countries. (Kristiyanto, 2015).

The government's approach to combating IUU fishing during Jokowi's second term (2019-2024) underwent a significant transformation. This approach focuses more on strengthening institutions and international cooperation, as well as utilizing technology to maintain maritime security and support the vision of the World Maritime Axis. The government has engaged in diplomatic efforts at the regional and international levels, emphasizing the importance of collaborative solutions in addressing IUU Fishing (Anwar, 2020; Po, 2023).

One prominent change is the strengthening of the Marine Security Agency (BAKAMLA), which was established in 2014 under Presidential Regulation No. 178 of 2014. BAKAMLA, as a marine law enforcement agency, is designed to integrate various maritime surveillance functions that were previously spread across various agencies. This institution has the authority to patrol, inspect, and prosecute IUU Fishing vessels (Kurniaty et al., 2021). Strengthening BAKAMLA is done by increasing operational capacity. For example, increasing the number of personnel, training, and procurement of equipment needed to conduct surveillance and law enforcement at sea. According to Afriansyah, BAKAMLA was formed to unite various law enforcement institutions that were previously fragmented so that they could function more effectively in maintaining maritime sovereignty (Afriansyah et al., 2024).

Jokowi hopes that BAKAMLA will be able to become the embryo of Indonesia's coast guard. For this reason, since its establishment, BAKAMLA has proactively strengthened its capacity as a government agency by establishing international cooperation, including one with Japan. Last 2020, precisely on July 6 to 9, BAKAMLA and Japan Coast Guard (JGC) organized a virtual training on maritime law enforcement. The purpose of this training is to improve the understanding and skills of human resources in the institution in facing challenges at sea, including, in this case, IUU Fishing. The training and cooperation continued until January 2022, when a technical cooperation agreement with the Japan International Cooperation Agency was reached on October 24, 2023. This marks the beginning of the cooperation between the two parties in maintaining the security of marine sovereignty in Indonesia. The main focus of the cooperation is to strengthen training capacity, improve inter-organizational coordination, and also develop personnel knowledge and skills (JICA, 2023).

Patrol vessel grants from Japan are also an important part of efforts to strengthen Indonesia's maritime surveillance. One of the surveillance vessels, Orca 05, which arrived in Indonesian waters in June 2023, is equipped with modern technology, including an awkward

surveillance radar and automatic navigation system, to increase the capacity of BAKAMLA and KKP to conduct patrols and surveillance in strategic water areas (Kompas, 2023; Antara, 2023; KKP, 2023). Based on KKP's press release, the Orca 05 Ship, which has a length of 63 meters, is able to survive up to 25 days at sea with a distance of 5000 nautical miles.

Japan also signed a second Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) grant agreement for Indonesia in March 2024. This OPV vessel, which is 85.6 meters long, can reach 22 knots, and can carry up to 70 personnel, is designed to strengthen BAKAMLA's fleet. It will be completed in 2027 and operated according to BAKAMLA's operational needs (CNN Indonesia, 2024).

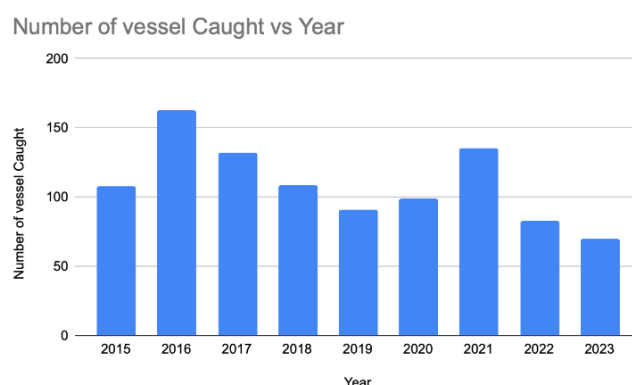
Meanwhile, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) complements BAKAMLA's efforts by implementing a quota-based Measured Fishing (PIT) policy. The policy, stipulated in Government Regulation No. 11 of 2023, not only helps prevent IUU fishing through the establishment of quotas but also supports the vision of a blue economy and maintains the sustainability of fish resources through the division of fishing zones and the application of controlled quotas (Sajjadia Luthfia, 2023). The implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) is supported by the use of modern technology, such as the Integrated Surveillance System (ISS), which includes satellites and a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). This technology allows KKP to monitor fishing activities from the pre-production stage to distribution to detect and prevent IUU Fishing practices more effectively; this also helps in data-based decision-making (Adhiem Aulia, 2023). Although the implementation still faces challenges, such as the readiness of port infrastructure and human resources, recent data shows that PIT implementation has succeeded in increasing PNBP revenue from the capture fisheries sector to reach Rp 966.02 billion by December 20 2024 (KKP, 2024).

Another effort is to strengthen the role of fisheries ports as an implementation of the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) ratification through presidential regulation no. 43 of 2016. This also emphasizes Indonesia's position and commitment to combating IUU Fishing. Moreover, the agreement implements the constitutional mandate to protect Indonesia's natural resources, especially fisheries. It is also a form of Indonesia's concern for global efforts to eradicate IUU Fishing through Port Cooperation between countries. This agreement also complements Indonesia's membership as a state party to UNCLOS 1982 and UN Fish Stock Agreement 1995. With the support of technology such as the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and modern radar, Indonesia is able to monitor vessel activities in real time so that early detection of potential violations becomes more effective.

In addition, strengthening maritime security through Joint Security Efforts with countries such as Japan has also shown significant results. The grant of modern patrol vessels, such as Orca 05, has increased the operational capacity of BAKAMLA and KKP to patrol strategic areas. This collaboration has not only improved diplomatic relations but also substantially reduced the number of IUU Fishing cases in recent years, as reflected by the decrease from 193 cases in 2018 to 35 cases by mid-2023 (Vinata & Kumala, 2023).

Efforts made by the government to eradicate IUU Fishing have shown fluctuating results from year to year, it is illustrated in Figur 3.

Figure 3 Number of vessel arrests (Source: KKP)



The government recorded a peak of 163 vessels caught in 2016 before declining in subsequent years, such as in 2019, with 91 vessels caught. Increased and more intensive law enforcement efforts resulted in another spike in 2021, with a total of 135 vessels caught. However, by mid-2023, a total of 70 IUU fishing vessels were secured, indicating a downward trend as a result of increasingly effective surveillance and monitoring. While such fluctuations also reflect the ongoing challenges in controlling IUU Fishing practices, the government's measures continue to show significant progress.

These efforts illustrate that an approach based on international collaboration, institutional strengthening, and the application of modern technology is key in addressing complex maritime challenges. This policy transformation reflects Indonesia's step forward in realizing sustainable marine governance and strengthening Indonesia's position as a maritime nation.

D. CONCLUSION

This research shows that the Indonesian government's stance on IUU fishing during President Joko Widodo's era had significantly changed from a hard stance to a soft one. In the first period (2014-2019), the ship-sinking policy became a symbol of the government's

commitment to maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty. However, this policy caused controversy at home and abroad, especially among ASEAN countries. In the second period (2019-2024), the government shifted to a more collaborative direction, focusing on strengthening institutions such as BAKAMLA, implementing modern technology-based Measured Fishing (PIT) policies, and strengthening international cooperation, including with Japan through patrol vessels. These changes reflect efforts to optimize the sustainable management of marine resources while maintaining stable diplomatic relations. This study highlights the importance of a balanced approach to maritime challenges, using a combination of law enforcement, international cooperation, and modern technology. The policy transformation implemented by the Indonesian government provides important lessons for other developing countries in dealing with the complex and multi-faceted problem of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

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