

ABSTRACT

Illegal fishing is one of the problems that often occurs in Indonesia, that is because Indonesia is a very strategic geographical location and can be reached by neighboring countries for Indonesian maritime boundary adjacent to it directly. Illegal fishing became a common problem that causes Indonesia to lose up to IDR 240 trillion per year. This research aims to analyze whether the law enforcement on illegal fishing in Indonesian sea is in accordance with Indonesian law and International law. The methodology used in this research is normative legal research. The result of research shows that the law enforcement on illegal fishing in Indonesia under Indonesian law based on Law No. 45 Year 2009 stated that Indonesian government may impose the punishment by burning and/or sinking of foreign vessel based on sufficient evidence. While the law enforcement on illegal fishing in Indonesia under International law related to the law enforcement of sovereignty over the territorial sea based on Article 2 UNCLOS 1982 stated that the coastal state may enforce all its laws and even criminal law against foreign vessels which conduct illegal fishing in the territorial sea of a coastal state and if the violations have an impact on the coastal state or disrupt the security of the coastal state, and law enforcement in Exclusive Economic Zone based on Article 73 UNCLOS 1982, the coastal states may take any measures, including boarding, inspection, arrest as well as the ship and crew shall be released with the reasonable bond given to the coastal state.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement, Illegal Fishing, Indonesian Sea.*