Illegal fishing is one of the problems that often occurs in Indonesia, due to Indonesia's strategic geographical location and its proximity to neighboring countries. This makes it easy for neighboring countries to fish in Indonesia's maritime boundary, which is directly adjacent to it. Illegal fishing has become a common problem causing Indonesia to lose up to IDR 240 trillion per year. This research aims to analyze whether the law enforcement on illegal fishing in Indonesian waters is in accordance with Indonesian law and International law. The methodology used in this research is normative legal research. The result of the research shows that the law enforcement on illegal fishing in Indonesia under Indonesian law, based on Law No. 45 of 2009, states that the Indonesian government may impose the punishment of burning and/or sinking of foreign vessels based on sufficient evidence. Meanwhile, 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 of the UNCLOS 1982, states 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, if the violations have an impact on the coastal state or disrupt the security of the coastal state, and law enforcement in the Exclusive Economic Zone, based on Article 73 of the UNCLOS 1982, allows the coastal states to 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.