



**INDONESIA'S UTILIZATION OF MARITIME
DIPLOMACY IN ADDRESSING ILLEGAL,
UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN
THE NORTH NATUNA SEA EXCLUSIVE
ECONOMIC ZONE UNDER PRESIDENT JOKO
WIDODO (2014-2019)**

By

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Indonesia's Utilization of Maritime Diplomacy in
Addressing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing
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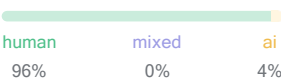
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1 CHAPTER I Introduction I. 1. Background of the Study IUU (Illegal, unreported, and unregulated) fishing is a rampant problem that plagues Indonesian waters. Due to IUU fishing, Indonesia suffered an annual loss of 4-7 tons, which amounts to USD 8.3 million in addition to the damage that is also reported to be inflicted towards the biodiversity of the sea itself (M. Hermawan, 2020). This poses a problem for Indonesia as one of the top 10 fish dependent nation in the world, with its fish consumption per capita reaching 46.49 kg in 2017 (WRI Indonesia, n.d.). In addition to the economic loss, IUU fishing poses a threat to the livelihood of fishers in Indonesia, especially due to the general lack of technology possessed and employed by Indonesian fishers, further making it difficult for them to compete against illegal fishing vessels from other countries that are generally better equipped, especially against the more advanced Chinese vessels. Among the areas in Indonesia that is rife with IUU fishing instances, Natuna has especially gained both public and government attention in recent years. Its EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) located in proximity with its neighbors: Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines. The northern part of Indonesian EEZ overlaps with Malaysia and Vietnam, and formerly with the Philippines up until the country finished and ratified its EEZ delimitation with Indonesia recently in August 2019 (Septiari, 2019). Natuna's EEZ also overlap with the Chinese claim over South China Sea, marked by its U-shaped 9-dash line border. In addition, with its massive annual catch potential of 1,421 tons of lobsters, 2318 tons of crabs, 9,711 tons of flower crabs, and 23,499 tons of squids, Natuna became a magnet for IUU fishing cases. In 2014-2018, Indonesia arrested 556 ships for IUU fishing, with 312 originating from Vietnam, 91 from the Philippines, 87 from Malaysia, 24 from Thailand, 26 from Indonesia, 3 from China, and 5 from other countries (Idris, 2020). Due to its proximity with the vessels' country of origin, the EEZ for Natuna became a hotspot for these cases. The importance of Natuna was underlined by 2 Former Defense Minister Ryamizard Ryacudu, who stated that Natuna existence is that of a door which must be guarded, lest thieves can come in (Connelly, 2016). And indeed, Natuna is especially vulnerable since it is spread across 262.000 km2 of sea which exceeds 10 times of its land size, making it difficult for Indonesia to patrol with its limited number of maritime assets (Supriyanto, 2015). To reduce the IUU fishing cases in Natuna, Indonesia has pushed the topic of IUU fishing in international forums. Indonesia has also pushed forward the delimitations of EEZ with Malaysia and Vietnam to create a clearer border, one that is hoped to be less prone of violations such as IUU fishing. In 2015, Indonesia have also created a task force named Satgas 115 (Task Force 115) designed to enforce IUU fishing-related laws and to combat illegal fishing in Indonesia. Another mechanism to curb the number of IUU fishing is the policy from the former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti to sink the offending ships. The mechanism being that the arrested vessels which crews have already went through the necessary proceedings, be transported back to the sea and sunk in a show of force. This is done all the while informing and inviting the representative of the vessel's country of origin to discuss her policy (Wijaya & Marta, 2019). From 2014-2019, the foreign fishing boat sunk under Pudjiastuti's policy reached 556 vessels, with most of the vessels

ABSTRACT

Title: Indonesia's Utilization of Maritime Diplomacy in Addressing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing in The North Natuna Sea Exclusive Economic Zone Under President Joko Widodo (2014-2019)

North Natuna Sea, as it was named by Indonesian government in 2017, is a hotbed for Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing. President Joko's "Global Maritime Fulcrum" proposal aims for the utilization of maritime diplomacy to resolve all sources of conflicts in Indonesia's maritime domain, with IUU fishing explicitly mentioned as one of said conflicts. This thesis then seeks to learn the implementation of maritime diplomacy to address the issue of IUU fishing within President Joko Widodo's first term (2014-2019) in North Natuna Sea. This study employs qualitative method and Christian Le Mièrè's Maritime Diplomacy as its framework. This study argues that Indonesia implementation of maritime diplomacy can largely be categorized to its three main actors: military (*Tentara Nasional Indonesia*), constabulary forces (Indonesia Water Police and Ministry of Fisheries' *Pengawas Perikanan*), and civilian (Indonesian local fishers). Each actor contributes into the implementation of different types of maritime diplomacy in North Natuna Sea. Coercive maritime diplomacy is conducted by military and constabulary forces, by detaining illegal fishing boats that operate in North Natuna Sea and sink illegal ships after a legal proceeding. Persuasive maritime diplomacy is conducted by all three actors, mostly involving operations, patrols, and military training in North Natuna Sea.

Keywords: IUU Fishing, Indonesia, Maritime Diplomacy, North Natuna Sea

ABSTRAK

Judul: Pemanfaatan Diplomasi Maritim Indonesia dalam Mengatasi Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing di Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif Laut Natuna Utara Di Bawah Presiden Joko Widodo (2014-2019)

Laut Natuna Utara, sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh pemerintah Indonesia pada tahun 2017, merupakan area yang marak dengan penangkapan ikan ilegal (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing). Usulan “Poros Maritim Global” yang diusung Presiden Joko bertujuan untuk pemanfaatan diplomasi maritim untuk menyelesaikan seluruh sumber konflik di wilayah maritim Indonesia, dan IUU fishing secara eksplisit disebutkan sebagai salah satu konflik tersebut. Tesis ini kemudian berupaya mempelajari implementasi diplomasi maritim untuk mengatasi isu IUU fishing pada periode pertama Presiden Joko Widodo (2014-2019) di Laut Natuna Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan kerangka teoritis Diplomasi Maritim oleh Christian Le Mière. Studi ini berpendapat bahwa implementasi diplomasi maritim di Indonesia secara garis besar dapat dikategorikan ke dalam tiga aktor utama: militer (Tentara Nasional Indonesia), pasukan kepolisian (Polisi Perairan Indonesia dan Pengawas Perikanan), dan sipil (nelayan lokal Indonesia). Masing-masing aktor berkontribusi dalam pelaksanaan diplomasi maritim di Laut Natuna Utara. Diplomasi maritim koersif dilakukan oleh pihak militer dan kepolisian, dengan menangkap kapal-kapal ikan ilegal yang beroperasi di Laut Natuna Utara dan menenggelamkan kapal-kapal ilegal setelah melalui proses hukum. Diplomasi maritim persuasif dilakukan oleh ketiga aktor tersebut, sebagian besar melibatkan operasi, patroli, dan pelatihan militer di Laut Natuna Utara.

Kata kunci: Diplomasi Maritim, IUU Fishing, Indonesia, Laut Natuna Utara

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
DWT	Deadweight Tonnage
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GT	Gross Tonnage
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
KKP	<i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i>
KP	<i>Kapal Pengawas</i>
KRI	<i>Kapal Perang Republik Indonesia</i>
MCS	Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance
MNEK	Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo
PPRC	<i>Pasukan Pemukul Reaksi Cepat</i>
RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
RIMPAC	Rim of the Pacific Exercise
TNI AD	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Darat</i>
TNI AL	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Laut</i>
TNI AU	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Udara</i>
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea