

THE ROLE OF FISHERY SUPERVISORS IN RESOLVING ILLEGAL AND DESTRUCTIVE FISHING CRIMES IN NORTH MALUKU, INDONESIA

Faisal¹, Robert Lengkong Weku², Dewi Suyatni³, Nurlaila Kadarwati Papuluwa⁴,
Nur Aida Ikrima⁵, Arief Budiono^{6*}, Warda Said⁷

^{1,2,3} Department of Law, Universitas Khairun Ternate, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Maluku Utara, Indonesia

⁵ Turner High School, Kansas City, Kansas, USA

⁶ Department of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

⁷ Universitas Madako Toli Toli, Indonesia.

E-mail: faisal@unkhair.ac.id¹, robert.lw@unkhair.ac.id², yatnisay@gmail.com³, nurlailakadarwati1@gmail.com⁴,
nur.aida.ikrима@gmail.com⁵, ab368@ums.ac.id^{6*}, warda@umada.ac.id⁷

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Abstract

Indonesia's Marine Fisheries Resources Supervisory Agency is a government institution under the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries which is committed to continuing to combat illegal fishing and destructive fishing, considering that illegal fishing activities that often occur are fish theft by foreign fishing vessels originating from several neighboring countries. The aim of this research is to analyze the role of fishery supervisors in supervising illegal fishing and destructive fishing practices in North Maluku Province. This was empirical legal research which utilizes both literature review and fieldwork, including interviews. The research results demonstrate the urgency of criminal law's function as an ultimum remedium. To support the realization of sustainable development in the fisheries sector, it is necessary to regulate alternative sanctions for perpetrators of illegal and destructive fishing that are anticipatory in nature. These alternative sanctions can take the form of sanctions aimed at social and economic improvements and repair of damage to fish resources and their ecosystems caused by illegal and destructive fishing practices. Fishery supervisors have the role in supervising illegal and destructive fishing practices in North Maluku Province. The Fishery Supervisory law enforcement system and partners have the role in stopping illegal fishing practices and destructive fishing in North Maluku Province.

Keywords: *destructive fishing; fishery supervisor; illegal fishing; Indonesia; North Maluku.*

INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state, with most of its territory comprised of vast waters (seas) with enormous and diverse fisheries potential. This fisheries potential represents national wealth and economic potential that can be utilized for the nation's future, serving as the backbone of national development. The vastness of Indonesia's waters and the weak oversight of fishing activities by authorities often lead to both foreign and local fishermen engaging in illegal fishing in Indonesia's territorial waters (Budi, 2018). The management of Indonesian seas must certainly reflect the support and justice towards the Indonesian people, especially fishermen who make the marine sector their main source of livelihood to support their families. Along with the development of the times, technological advances and global competition between developed and developing countries have led to various types of crimes in the fisheries sector, including the crime of fish theft (illegal fishing) and destructive fishing.

Irresponsible fishing is not limited to illegal fishing but also includes destructive fishing practices. This activity can cause significant losses, especially to the sustainability of existing aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, through the Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision, continues to strive to protect the oceans from the threat of destructive fishing. Thus, illegal fishing and destructive fishing activities are illegal fishing activities, fishing activities that are not regulated by applicable regulations, and activities that are not reported to an authorized/available fisheries institution or agency. Several previous studies have conducted research related to the role of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision in

monitoring and handling cases. illegal fishing and destructive fishing. The author highlights several key studies used as references, as published by Mirza (Mirza, 2021) revealing that the impact of declining economic activity due to the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic can also be a factor driving destructive fishing. Similar research related to the role of Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision with different research locations related to the Implementation of Handling and the Role of Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision was also studied by (Prawira, Sitompul, Arianti, & Baasithu, 2021) in Tanjung Balai Karimun, the results of the study revealed that the role of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision is monitoring, supervision, control and action. Procedures for the arrival of fishing vessels/fish unloading permits, vessels must report to fisheries supervisors regarding the cargo carried and fisheries supervisors check the conformity of the data provided by the ship with the cargo carried on the fishing vessel. Then, according to (Bintoro, Riani, Nadiarti, & Rumanta, 2024) on their research related to Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision will focus more on Strategies to Improve the Performance of Marine and Fisheries Resource Supervisors at the Tual Marine and Fisheries Resource Supervision Base.

Based on the description above, it can be analyzed that there are differences in research with the previous Author, namely the Author focuses more on the role of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision in resolving illegal fishing and destructive fishing crimes in North Maluku. As one of the youngest provinces of 33 Provinces in Indonesia, North Maluku was officially formed on October 4, 1999, through Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 1999 on the Formation of North Maluku Province, Buru Regency, and Southwest Maluku Regency (Mahmudah, 2015). Therefore, this research aims to analyze the role of Fisheries Supervisors in monitoring illegal fishing and destructive fishing practices in North Maluku Province, Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Director of the Water and Air Police of the North Maluku Regional Police, Senior Commissioner Arif Budi Winofa, told RRI that his party has currently mapped the waters that are often the location of bombings by irresponsible people or fishermen. The mapped locations are in several districts, namely North Halmahera Regency, Morotai Island Regency and South Halmahera Regency. Areas that are prone to fish bombs in the northern region are near Daruba, Kupa-Kupa and some areas of North Halmahera waters, then in the South Halmahera region, specifically in the western part of Kayoa sub-district and in the waters between Bacan and Gane Dalam (Wanto, 2018). Of the several cases of illegal fishing and destructive fishing that were uncovered, it was precisely because of the repressive efforts carried out by the Directorate of Water and Air Police (Ditpolairud) of the North Maluku Regional Police that succeeded in apprehending one perpetrator of the crime of destructive fishing or fishing using explosives in the waters of Tuamoda Hamlet, Tawa Village, East Kasiruta District, South Halmahera Regency. This arrest was carried out by the Investigation Team of the Sub-Directorate of Gakkum Ditpolairud of the North Maluku Regional Police on Thursday, April 17, 2025, at around 09.00 Eastern Indonesian Time ("Ditpolairud Polda Maluku Utara Amankan 1 Terduga Pelaku Destructive Fishing Di Perairan Halmahera Selatan," 2025). In addition, the destructive fishing case followed up by the North Maluku Regional Police's Water Police Directorate succeeded in securing a man who was the perpetrator of destructive fishing or fish bombing in the waters of Wayatim Village, Bacan Timur Tengah District, South Halmahera Regency, on Friday, August 1, 2025 ("Ditpolairud Polda Maluku Utara Amankan 1 Terduga Pelaku Destructive Fishing Di Perairan Halmahera Selatan," 2025). This presentation demonstrates that the rampant cases of illegal and destructive fishing in Indonesia, particularly in North Maluku, which constitute a fisheries crime, not only damage the marine ecosystem but also cause significant potential losses to the country's economy.

METHOD

This research is empirical legal research using a live case study approach as an approach to a legal event whose process is still ongoing (Efendi & Ibrahim, 2018). Thus, the achievement indicators targeted when the researcher conducted a documentation study/recommendation in order to obtain accurate truth in the process of refining this writing (Asti, Febriana, & Aesthetika, 2001), the purpose and use of this study are basically used to show the way to solve the research problem (Lamintang & Lamintang, 2012). The location of this research was the North Maluku Provincial area, Indonesia (Ali, 2002). The data collection techniques used by the researchers in this study included literature review and fieldwork, including interviews (Wardiono, 2019). These data collection methods are divided into two categories: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through fieldwork, while secondary data came from literature review (Chazawi, 2010).

The results of the field study inventory are analyzed to obtain conclusions and then analyzed using integrative and conceptual analysis methods that tend to be directed at finding, identifying, processing (Budiono et al., 2023), and analyzing legal materials to understand their meaning, significance, and relevance (Amiruddin, 2004). The data obtained will be systematically compiled after being selected based on the problem and seen for its compliance with applicable provisions, then discussed theoretically combined with the reality in the field to produce conclusions (Maramis, 1994).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

North Maluku Province holds a crucial role in the preservation of marine and fisheries resources globally and in Indonesia, due to several key factors, including high fisheries potential, vast waters, and a favorable yet vulnerable geographic location. North Maluku Province covers a total area of 145,819 km², with 75% of its total area being water, while the land area is only 25% (Zulham & Subaryono, 2017). This data shows that the area of North Maluku's waters is larger than the land, making marine and fishery resources in North Maluku province an important source of livelihood that must be maintained for its sustainability, especially for most local communities and Indonesian society in general. The large and small islands in North Maluku Province number 395 and have the potential for developing marine cultivation and capture fisheries with a fairly rich variety of fish species (Radiarta, Sudrajat, & Kusenendar, 2010). Furthermore, in the same source (Radiarta et al., 2010), the results of spatial analysis in North Maluku show that the total area of potential marine cultivation areas in North Maluku reaches 14,678 km², with details of the potential area of marine fish cultivation of 5243 km², the potential area of shellfish cultivation of 3,512 km², and the potential area of seaweed cultivation of 5923 km².

This data evidence demonstrates that North Maluku has rich marine and fisheries resource potential and can play a significant role in supporting the sustainability of Indonesia's marine and fisheries resources. Therefore, the preservation of marine and fisheries resources in North Maluku Province deserves our collective attention. Considering that North Maluku is one of the archipelagic provinces within the Indonesian archipelago, within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. It has 805 islands, consisting of 11 large islands: Halmahera Island, Cibi Island, Taliabu Island, Bacan Island, Morotai Island, Ternate Island, Obi Island, Tidore Island, Makian Island, Kayoa Island, and Gebe Island. The province covers 145,801.1 km², with 69.1 percent of its territory being covered by sea waters (Naim, 2010). The people of North Maluku capitalize on this geographical location in the capture fisheries sector. Most of them earn their living as fishermen in marine waters (Abdullah Togubu, Head of the Unit of the Marine and Fishery Service of North Maluku Province, personal communication, June 15th, 2025).

North Maluku Province's relatively open geographical location in Indonesian and global waters also creates its own vulnerabilities related to destructive fishing practices, commonly known as illegal and destructive fishing, where many local and foreign fishermen and vessels traverse and fish in North Maluku waters. North Maluku Province borders directly on the Pacific Ocean, which is an entry point for foreign fishing vessels, particularly from the Philippines, Thailand, and Taiwan (Naim, 2010). In addition to being frequently passed by foreign fishing vessels that have the potential to engage in unregulated fishing practices, namely fishing and fishery crimes, the waters of North Maluku Province. In enforcing maritime law, the North Maluku Regional Police's Directorate of Marine and Fisheries Affairs handled three destructive fishing cases in 2016, four in 2017, and one in 2018, with the majority of the destructive fishing incidents occurring in North Halmahera, South Halmahera, and Morotai. Meanwhile, according to records from the North Maluku Marine and Fisheries Department, 35 destructive fishing cases reached the decision stage between 2017 and 2018, including 20 fish poisoning cases, and 15 fish bombing cases (USAID SEA Project and WCS Indonesia, 2019). There were a number of destructive fishing cases handled by the Maluku Regional Police's Water Police Directorate in 2024, decreasing by 3 cases from a total of 17 cases in 2023 or 16. However, in 2024 the most common type of crime was illegal fishing, with 10 cases or 66% of the total 14 cases ("Kasus Illegal Fishing Di Maluku Utara Menurun," 2024). The vulnerable points for illegal fishing and destructive fishing in North Maluku will be described as follows (Leatemia & Wattimena, 2021):

Table 1. Areas Prone to Illegal Fishing and Destructive Fishing in North Maluku

No	Village/Sub-district	District	Vulnerability Level
South Halmahera			
1	Rep. Ambatin	Mandioli Island	High
2	Cape Mango	Mandioli Island	High
3	Mare Kapal	Kasiruta Island	Medium
4	Lata Lata	Muari Island	Medium
5	Aru-Mamang	Kasiruta Island	High
6	Gura Ici	Kayoa	High
7	Crazy	North Bacan	High
8	Pigaraja	East Bacan	High
9	Wayakuba	South East Bacan	Medium
10	Loleo Jaya	East Kasiruta	High
11	Tanjung Pramasan	Joronga Islands	High
12	Gala Island	Joronga Islands	High
13	Tawabi	Joronga Islands	High
14	Yomen	Jorongan Islands	Medium
15	Lamp Island	Mandioli Island	High
16	Wayaua	East Bacan	Low
17	Sabatang	East Bacan	Low
18	Sali Island	East Bacan	Low
19	Banana Island	East Obi	High
Taliabu			
1	Limbo	West Taliabu	High
2	Enggele	West Taliabu	High
3	Led	Led	High
4	Jorjoga	North Taliabu	Medium
5	Penu	East Taliabu	Medium
6	Paris	East Taliabu	Medium
7	Pancorang	South Taliabu	High
8	Todoli	Led	Medium
North Halmahera			
1	Bobale	North Kao	Medium
2	Gulo	North Kao	Medium
3	Marwea	East Tobelo	Low

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4	Mamuya	Galela	Medium
5	Tobo Tobo	Loloda Islands	Medium

Data source: Investigation by the North Maluku Province Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Office through collaboration with North Maluku Water Police and Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Department North Maluku.

This data only captures incidents that can be identified and handled by relevant institutions. Of course, many cases of illegal and destructive fishing remain unreported, unresolved, and unrecorded by authorized institutions. Data from the North Maluku Water Police and the North Maluku Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Department shows that illegal and destructive fishing cases in North Maluku occur almost every year and require effective handling. The implications of illegal and destructive fishing practices cause problems and losses for many parties. The impact of these practices outlines numerous issues that deserve serious attention. Control over the use of fish resources is necessary to prevent competing interests that could negatively impact fish resource destruction and, more broadly, lead to social unrest and ultimately socio-cultural instability in the region. Therefore, the use of criminal law in legislation is solely intended to provide authority in the law enforcement process (Oktoza, 2015). As public law, criminal law plays a role when there is a conflict between norms and the interests of citizens (Bakhari, 2013). Thus, the policy of criminalizing an act must be in accordance with and supported by a policy of determining sanctions and a policy of law enforcement mechanisms.

Illegal and destructive fishing practices are common in waters with coral reefs and tropical countries with high populations and economic pressures that lead to desperation among fishermen. Poverty in coastal areas significantly contributes to the prevalence of illegal and destructive fishing practices. This is why illegal and destructive fishing remain popular fishing methods in Indonesia, despite the practice being prohibited, dangerous for those involved, and threatening losses to the state. The serious threats and impacts of illegal and destructive fishing activities are the basis for the author to focus on the role of the Fisheries Supervisory Agency in dealing with illegal and destructive fishing perpetrators in North Maluku Province. Considering that the Marine Fisheries Resources Supervisory Agency is a government agency under the management of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries that is committed to continuously combating illegal and destructive fishing, by improving the operational performance of marine and fisheries resource supervision (Mirza, 2021).

The marine and fisheries resources owned by the Indonesian nation, especially North Maluku, have a number of potentials that can be optimized in their management, in order to realize the welfare of the people, the sustainability of marine and fisheries resources and their environment, and increase the role of the marine and fisheries sector in national economic development, as mandated by Article 21 Paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 69/Permen-Kp/2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources, which states that the Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources is a non-structural organizational unit in the field of supervision of marine and fisheries resources. National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency is led by a supervisory unit coordinator. The supervisory unit coordinator is appointed by the Director General of Marine Resources and Fisheries Supervision (The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). According to Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 69/Permen-Kp/2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources, the Technical Implementation Unit for Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources has the task of carrying out supervision of marine and fisheries resources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations (The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). The functions and authorities of the North Maluku Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision Agency play a crucial role in preserving marine and fisheries resources, as well as preventing illegal practices such as destructive fishing and the plundering of marine resources. The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency is tasked with monitoring, controlling, and enforcing the law in North Maluku's waters, including preventing illegal fishing and boundary violations. The following are some of the specific roles of the Fisheries Resources Development Agency in North Maluku:

1. Supervision and Law Enforcement. The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency conducts patrols at sea, monitors fishing activities, and takes action against violations of maritime and fisheries laws.
2. Prevention of Illegal Fishing. The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency seeks to

prevent environmentally damaging fishing practices, such as the use of explosives and poisons, and to prevent overfishing.

3. Marine Resources Management. The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency collaborates with various parties to ensure sustainable management of marine resources, including protecting marine and coastal ecosystems.
4. Counseling and Mentoring. The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency provides education to fishing communities about the importance of preserving marine and fisheries resources, as well as providing assistance in complying with applicable regulations.
5. Coordination with Related Agencies. The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency coordinates with other law enforcement agencies, such as the Indonesian Navy, the Regional Police, and the Maritime Security Agency, as well as with local governments and other relevant agencies. Therefore, The National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency in North Maluku plays a strategic role in supporting sustainable marine and fisheries development and safeguarding the well-being of coastal communities.

In carrying out its function of handling violations of the utilization of marine and fisheries resources, the North Maluku Branch of the National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency Base has a task or role that specifically focuses on the role of supervision, inspection, investigation and prevention of illegal fishing and destructive fishing. Through the press release of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number: Sp.184 / Sj.5 / Iv / 2025. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries through the Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision continues to strengthen the supervision of marine and fisheries resources in the North Maluku Province. Strengthening is carried out through plans to add a technical implementation unit for the National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency Base in Ternate City. The proposal to establish an independent work unit at the Echelon IV level of the Pratama National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency Base in Ternate has been submitted to the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform which will then be discussed intensively. The Ternate National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency Pratama Base will later have a span of control of the South Halmahera Fisheries Resources Development Agency Supervision Unit, the Morotai Fisheries Resources Development Agency Supervision Unit, and the Sula Islands Fisheries Resources Development Agency Supervision Unit ("KKP Berencana Tambah UPT Di Malut Perkuat Pengawasan SDA Perikanan," 2025).

Estimated potential data, allowable catch amounts, and utilization levels of fish resources in the Republic of Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (Code: 715), which includes the waters of Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea, and Berau Bay, have a potential for capture fisheries of 715,293 tons per year. Then, Fishery Management Area-716, which consists of the Sulawesi Sea and the waters north of Halmehara Island, has a potential for capture fisheries of 626,045 tons per year. Both Fisheries Management Areas have large potential for fish resources, especially the potential for tuna as a type of fish with high economic value ("KKP Berencana Tambah UPT Di Malut Perkuat Pengawasan SDA Perikanan," 2025). It is hoped that the presence of the new National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency surveillance base in Ternate City will be able to address the potential entry of foreign fishing vessels and address the presence of non-compliant local fishing vessels, such as those violating fishing zones, as well as monitoring marine resources.

Fisheries supervision is carried out by fisheries supervisors whose duty is to oversee the orderly implementation according to the provisions of laws and regulations in the fisheries sector. Inspection The implementation of inspections is carried out by fisheries supervisors. According to the provisions of Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries in Article 66 C, it is explained that fisheries supervisors are authorized to inspect fisheries business activities. Civil servant officials will conduct inspections if during patrols or receive information either from the monitoring system using the Vessel Monitoring System, complaints from fishing communities and Community Supervisory Groups. Then civil servant officials will inspect and arrest local and foreign vessels that do not have complete documents and use prohibited equipment. The North Maluku Fisheries Resources Development Agency Base has the main task and role of carrying out supervision of marine and fisheries resources to strengthen the handling of violations, such as illegal fishing and destructive fishing carried out in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia 715 and 716. The implementation of supervision is based on Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, in line with the mandate of Article 66 which reads: "Fisheries supervision is carried out by fisheries supervisors whose duty is to supervise the orderly implementation of the provisions of laws and regulations in the fisheries sector." Several stages in the supervision process, namely the determination of implementation standards carried out as a measurement that can be used as a benchmark to assess the results of

objectives, targets, quotas and implementation targets can be used as standards. The target of the implementation of surveillance patrols carried out by the North Maluku Fisheries Resources Development Agency Base is to carry out independent operations and joint operations. However, the implementation of supervision carried out by the North Maluku Fisheries Resources Development Agency Base in the implementation of supervision has not been optimal in the implementation of handling violations (illegal fishing and destructive fishing) in North Maluku Waters. Of the several cases of illegal fishing and destructive fishing that were uncovered, it was precisely because of the repressive efforts carried out by the Directorate of Water and Air Police (Ditpolairud) of the Maluku Regional Police that succeeded in apprehending one perpetrator of the crime of destructive fishing or fishing using explosives in the waters of Tuamoda Hamlet, Tawa Village, East Kasiruta District, South Halmahera Regency. This arrest was carried out by the Investigation Team of the Sub-Directorate of Water Police North Maluku Regional Police on Thursday, April 17, 2025, at around 09.00 Eastern Indonesian Time ("Ditpolairud Polda Maluku Utara Amankan 1 Terduga Pelaku Destructive Fishing Di Perairan Halmahera Selatan," 2025). In addition, the destructive fishing case followed up by the North Maluku Regional Police's Water Police Directorate succeeded in securing a man who was the perpetrator of destructive fishing or fish bombing in the waters of Wayatim Village, Bacan Timur Tengah District, South Halmahera Regency, on Friday, August 1, 2025 ("Ditpolairud Polda Maluku Utara Amankan 1 Terduga Pelaku Destructive Fishing Di Perairan Halmahera Selatan," 2025). There is no data and facts that cases of illegal fishing and destructive fishing were carried out by the Fisheries Resources Development Agency of North Maluku, because there are several factors that hinder the Fisheries Resources Development Agency institution in carrying out its role, namely eradicating illegal fishing and destructive fishing, these factors are:

1. Lack of Supervision: Although geographically, North Maluku province is surrounded by 805 islands and falls within four fisheries management areas, with the codes WPP-NRI 714, 715, 716, and 717. These fisheries management areas are rich in potential for tuna, skipjack tuna, and skipjack tuna, these vast marine areas face minimal oversight of fisheries theft and criminal activity.
2. Limited Supervision Budget: In addition to the lack of oversight, the proposed budget for monitoring North Maluku's vast marine area has only been allocated Rp 400 million. For 2023, the budget for monitoring is only Rp 600 million, despite the minimum budget required being around Rp 1.5 billion. Due to the limited budget, action programs, especially monitoring, are not running optimally. Furthermore, the monitoring unit currently in Ambon needs to be relocated to North Maluku. This will reduce regional control and oversight, particularly destructive and illegal fishing in North Maluku.
3. Lack of empowerment of local fishermen: Another issue is the lack of protection and empowerment for the 93,017 fishermen spread across 10 districts/cities, as mandated by Law No. 7/2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers. Ideally, the national fisheries policy would impact efforts to establish sustainable, responsible fisheries governance and improve the welfare of small-scale fishermen in North Maluku.

Several factors that hinder the Fisheries Resources Development Agency in carrying out its role, namely eradicating illegal fishing and destructive fishing, can be overcome by strengthening the supervision and management of capture fisheries that improve the welfare of fishermen and are free from destructive practices and illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing practices, as follows (Ichi, 2023):

1. The North Maluku Provincial Government should prioritize improving maritime monitoring, control, oversight, and control capabilities as key performance indicators for regional development. One way to achieve this is by increasing the maritime oversight budget. Furthermore, fisheries are a crucial factor in economic growth in North Maluku Province. Given its proximity to the Philippines in the Sulawesi Sea and the tuna, skipjack, and skipjack fishing zones in the Pacific Ocean, this region is highly vulnerable to fisheries crimes.
2. North Maluku requires concrete support from the central government to improve maritime surveillance capacity. This region, besides being rich in fisheries potential, faces real threats of fisheries crimes and transnational crime, requiring a systemic response. This includes establishing a policy framework, budget adjustments, and restructuring the National Marine and Fisheries Resources Development Agency institutional framework.
3. Establish a Joint Coordination Forum Across Agencies in Capture Fisheries Management and Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision to prevent the spread of destructive practices and unregulated fishing practices in North Maluku waters.
4. Establish a Regionally-Owned Fisheries Enterprise responsible for facilitating cold storage, procuring fishing vessels, acting as a capital partner, and purchasing fish catches for fisheries businesses. The

government is also encouraged to strengthen the fisheries trade system in North Maluku Province, both for domestic and international markets.

5. Allocate a budget for the implementation of training programs and technical guidance related to the Fishing Vessel Crew Skills Certificate, including the Fisherman's Skills Certificate, covering Basic Safety Training Fisheries (BST-F); fishing operations; fish handling skills; fish storage refrigeration; fishing vessel engine maintenance; and radio operators.
6. Improving the mechanism for managing complete fishing permit documents, both managed by the North Maluku Provincial Government and the central government, through the One-Stop Integrated Service based on online applications so that illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing practices can be avoided regional income and Non-Tax State Revenue can be increased.
7. Adding laboratory personnel at the Ternate Fish Quarantine, Quality Control, and Fishery Product Safety Agency in accordance with the required workload and avoiding the practice of dual positions.
8. Improving the quality and quantity of facilities and infrastructure of the Ternate Fish Quarantine, Quality Control, and Fishery Product Safety Agency laboratory to support efforts to combat destructive practices and unregulated fishing practices in the waters of North Maluku Province.
9. Ensuring the accommodation of the Ternate Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring Station, North Maluku Province, to strengthen surveillance in the southern and northern waters of the Maluku Sea and the northern waters of the Halmahera Sea adjacent to the Pacific Ocean.
10. The Minister of Transportation should facilitate marketing access for fishery products produced by business actors in North Maluku Province by increasing container capacity from 20 feet to 40 feet and adding a sea toll route from Weda Port, Central Halmahera Regency, to the port in Morotai Island Regency before returning to Makassar or Surabaya.

CONCLUSION

The Role of Fisheries Supervisors in supervising illegal fishing and destructive fishing practices in North Maluku Province is specifically regulated under Article 66 of Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, which states that Fisheries Supervision is carried out by Fisheries Supervisors who are tasked with overseeing the orderly implementation of the provisions of laws and regulations in the fisheries sector. The following are some of the specific roles of Fisheries Supervisors in North Maluku, First, Supervision and Law Enforcement. The Fisheries Supervisors conduct patrols at sea, monitors fishing activities, and takes action against violations of the law in the maritime and fisheries sector. Second, Prevention of Illegal Fishing. The Fisheries Supervisor strives to prevent fishing practices that damage the environment, such as the use of explosives and poisons, and prevents overfishing. Third, Management of Marine Resources. The Fisheries Supervisor collaborates with various parties to ensure sustainable management of marine resources, including protecting marine and coastal ecosystems. Fourth, Counseling and Assistance. The Fisheries Supervisor provides education to fishing communities on the importance of preserving marine and fisheries resources, as well as providing assistance in complying with applicable regulations. Fifth, the Fisheries Supervisor coordinates with other law enforcement agencies, such as the Indonesian Navy, Water Police, and Marine Security Agency, as well as with local governments and other relevant agencies. Thus, the Fisheries Supervisor in North Maluku has a strategic role in supporting the development of the sustainable marine and fisheries sector, as well as maintaining the welfare of coastal communities. The North Maluku Fisheries Supervisor is urged to continue to improve its efforts to address illegal and destructive fishing practices within its jurisdiction, while adhering to the provisions of Law Number 45 of 2009 on Fisheries. Furthermore, the Fisheries Supervisor should coordinate with other law enforcement agencies, such as the Indonesian Navy, Water Police, Maritime Security Agency, and Community Monitoring Groups so that the implementation of handling is carried out effectively. Illegal fishing and destructive fishing can be carried out maximally to prevent fisheries crimes, especially illegal fishing, and destructive fishing.

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