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The Role of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision of Ternate in Handling Illegal Fishing

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Abstract: The title of this paper is “The Role of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision of Ternate in Handling Illegal Fishing”. The object of this research is the action to settle illegal fishing by Technical Implementation Unit for Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision of Ternate. This paper aims to analyze the how this Technical Implementation Unit settles the illegal fishing crimes in Ternate as well as the factors that influence their actions in handling illegal fishing crimes in Ternate. This paper employed the sociological legal research method which studies and analyzes the legal behavior of individuals or communities, in relation to the law and the data sources used come from primary data. It employed the the conceptual approach, the statute approach, and the case approach. Results showed that the Technical Implementation Unit for Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision of Ternate resolves illegal fishing crimes namely by carrying out supervision, outreach to fishermen, carrying out routine patrols, verification and validation and carrying out investigations. The factors that influence their actions include the lack of human resources infrastructure facilities and the failure to achieve targets

Keyword: Illegal Fishing, supervision, Ternate, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia partly big its territory consists of from waters and obtain resource very high fisheries level fertility. Management sea Indonesia Of course must reflect partisanship and justice to public especially the fishermen who make sector maritime affairs and fisheries as source main eye livelihood For live family. As time goes by, progress technology as well as growing global competition cause occurrence various type action crimes in the field fisheries, one of them is action Illegal Fishing (Huda, 2015).

As a developing country along with population of big plus with surrounded sea, then sea become source part big Indonesian population for look for source life especially area coast, namely with become fishermen. The Indonesian sea is a strategic area and has great potential

in the form of sea territorial, waters archipelago and waters interior. Plus with waters sea in the form of an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which is future security nation through announcement The Government of the Republic of Indonesia on March 31, 1980.

Illegal Fishing is a fishing activity that is not authorized and contrary to applicable laws or regulations, the permit for marine activities is not reported to the agency/institution tasked with supervising fishing vessels that carry out shipping. This can also occur in all capture fisheries activities regardless of location, target species, fishing gear used and exploitation and can occur in all types of fisheries, both small-scale and industrial, fisheries in national and international zones (Hartanti, 2016).

Illegal fishing means any form of fishing activity that violates the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries and other applicable laws and regulations. Illegal fishing in its regulation is often juxtaposed with other fisheries crimes, namely Unreported and Unregulated (UIU) Fishing, which can literally be interpreted as illegal fishing activities, fishing activities that are not regulated by existing regulations, or activities that are not reported to an available fisheries management institution or agency (Amrani & Ali, 2015).

This Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision Agency has its own role and function in handling law enforcement issues in the maritime sector. The Technical Implementation Unit for Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision, hereinafter referred to as UPT PSDKP, is a Technical Implementation Unit of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in the field of marine and fisheries resource supervision which is under and responsible to the Director General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision Specifically in Ternate supervision of marine and fisheries resources in the Bastiong Fisheries Port is part of the supervision unit and work area of the Ambon PSDKP Station which has also been established in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number: 69 / PERMEN-KP / 2020 dated December 30, 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision, which includes the Work area in Ternate (Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2008).

Ternate PSDKP Base has roles and functions alone in tackling illegal fishing. Role and function the is do monitoring and prevention of illegal fishing. This monitoring of illegal fishing concerning field fishery catch, attempt cultivation as well as processing, transportation and marketing results fishery done through supervision. The role of supervision this can also done with publishing letter Operational Eligibility Permit (SLO) for ships that want to do activity operation fishing, implementation patrol boat fisheries (monitoring) ships that do not have SLO and or boat foreign), installation of VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) for ships measuring > 60 GT and carrying out verification boat fishing (Chazawi, 2010).

Illegal Fishing activities that often occur what happened next acted upon by PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate, namely activity Arrests made by ships Bitung which enters the PSDKP Ternate supervision area and does not own permission as well as the ship that did resistance moment done inspection by the Unit Team Supervisor. Activities Illegal acts committed illegal fishing vessels in the area PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate supervision, namely ships that carry out fishing excessive (Overfishing), Doing fishing with use material explosives, and do Fishing with use tool prohibited fishing like Group Drag nets, tiger trawls and the like, where can damage marine biota ecosystem as well as can damage fish population.

Based on description of the background behind the problem above, the author formulate problem How does the role of settlement action Illegal fishing crimes by PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate and what factors influence them handling case action Illegal fishing crimes by PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate?

METHOD

The type of research used by the researcher in compiling this manuscript is Empirical Legal Research. Empirical legal research is a legal research method that functions to observe the law in real terms and examine how the law works in the community (Salim & Nurbani, 2014). This research is said to be sociological legal research because it examines people in their social relationships. It can be said that legal research is taken from facts that exist within a society, legal entity, or government institution (Muhaimin, 2020).

Salim HS and Erlies Septiana Nurbaini, explain that empirical legal research is legal research that studies and analyzes the legal behavior of individuals or communities, in relation to the law and the data sources used come from primary data. The approaches used to analyze the problems in this research are the conceptual approach, the statute approach, and the case approach. The type of empirical legal research associated with the case approach is that researchers try to build legal arguments in the perspective of concrete cases that occur in the field, of course the case is related to illegal fishing events.

To obtain the necessary data, the researcher conducted the research at the Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision Office (PSDKP) Pangkalan Ternate, Nusantara Fisheries Port, Ternate. The type of data used by the researcher in this research is data on the research object through interviews with respondents and informants as well as resource persons, questionnaires or lists of questions and observations of the research location to be conducted.

The data obtained, both primary and secondary data, were analyzed qualitatively and then presented descriptively, namely by describing, explaining, and explaining the characteristics of the research results. Data analysis techniques were carried out by researchers in processing all the data obtained as a result of field research and the data was processed into precise and accurate information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Role Settlement Illegal Fishing by PSDKP Base Ternate

Law Number 45 Year 2009 Concerning Fisheries, Article 7 paragraph (6) states that fish resources themselves include various types of fish including other aquatic biota, namely:

1. The types of fish that are nationally protected can be seen in the table below:
2. Pisces (finned fish)
3. Crustaceans (shrimp, crab, etc.)
4. Mollusca (shell, oyster, squid, octopus, snail, etc.)
5. Coelenterata (jellyfish, etc.)
6. Echinodermata (sea cucumber, sea urchins, etc.)
7. Amphibia (frogs, etc.)
8. Reptiles (crocodiles, turtles, tortoises, monitor lizard, snake water, etc.)
9. Mammals (whale, dolphins, porpoises, mermaids, etc.)
10. Algae (sea grass)
11. Other water biota (Fauzi, 2010).

Table 1. List of Protected Fish

No	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES Status	National Status	Information
1	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Arowana Super Red	Appendix I	Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
2	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Golden Arowana	Appendix I	Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018
3	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Arowana Banjar	Appendix I	Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

					P.106/2018
4	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Green Arowana	Appendix I	Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018
5	<i>Scleropages garden</i>	Irian Arowana / Garden		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018
6	<i>Rhiodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Appendix II	Protected Full	Ministerial Decree KP 18/2013
7	<i>Pristis spp.</i>	Pari Saw	Appendix I	Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
8	<i>Manta spp.</i>	Manta Ray	Appendix II	Protected Full	Ministerial Decree KP 4/2014
9	<i>Himantura oxyrhyncha</i>	River Ray Spotted		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
10	<i>Himantura polylepis</i>	River Ray Giant		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
11	<i>Himantura signifier</i>	River Ray Edge		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
12	<i>Urolophus Kaianus</i>	Pari Kei		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
13	<i>Chitala borneensis</i>	Belida Borneo		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
14	<i>Chitala hypselonotus</i>	Belida Sumatra		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
15	<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Belida Lopis		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
16	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	Belida Java		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
17	<i>Homaloptera gymnogaster</i>	Banisters Review		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
18	<i>Cheilinus undulate</i>	Fish Napoleon	Appendix II	Protected Limited	Ministerial Decree KP 37/2013
19	<i>Balantiocheilus melanopterus</i>	Balashark			Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
20	<i>Barbodes microps</i>	Wader Cave		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
21	<i>Neolissochilus thienemanni</i>	Fish Batak		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
22	<i>Schismatorhynchus heterorhynchus</i>	Fish Market		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018

23	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i>	Fish Sea king	Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018
24	<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>	Fish Capungan/ Banggai / Banggai Cardinal Fish (BCF)	Protected Limited	Ministerial Decree KP 49/2018

Source: Decision Minister Marine And Fishery Republic Indonesia Number 1 2021 Regarding Protected Fish Types

If seen on fish Which protected in Maluku north in particular The scope of the PSDKP UPT Ternate's work area is:

Table 2. Fish Protected by the PSDKP Ternate Technical Implementation Unit

No	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES Status	National Status	Information
1	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Shark silk		Limited Protection	Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 21 Year 2021
2	<i>Dugong dugong</i>	Dugong		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of No 7 year 1999
3	<i>Nephropidae</i>	baby lobster		Protected	Permen- KP No 1/2015
4	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Turtle Scales		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of No 7 year 1999
5	<i>Cheilinus undulate</i>	Fish Napoleon	Appendix II	Protected Limited	Ministerial Decree KP 37/2013
6	<i>Himantura oxyrhyncha</i>	Pari Spotted River		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018
7	<i>Himantura polylepis</i>	River Ray Giant		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018
8	<i>Himantura signifier</i>	Pari River Edge		Protected	Regulation of the Ministry of LHK P.106/2018

Source: data PSDKP UPT Ternate

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the North Maluku region, especially in the PSDKP UPT Ternate, protection of protected fish is becoming attention special by country Which in fact supervision done in order to ensure the extinction of the fish itself.

Based on results study And discussion related role PSDKP Ternate in prevention Illegal fishing in region management fishery Ternate.

Supervision Source Power Marine And Fishery (PSDKP) as institution which are given authority by government in illegal prevention fishing Of course must carry out its functions properly, as does PSDKP Ternate.

Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision (PSDKP) Ternate is one of the Technical Implementation Units (UPT) of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in field supervision source Power maritime And fishery Which is under and responsible to the Director General of Marine Resources and Fisheries Supervision.

Previously, the PSDKP Base was a Ternate SDKP Work Unit (Satker), where the PSDKP Satker was still under the control of the Ambon PSDKP Station, Maluku. The establishment of the Ternate PSDKP Base was based on the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number: 33/PERMEN-KP/2016 Concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Supervision of Marine and

Fisheries Resources. This policy was issued with the aim of being a step to reduce violations that occur in the field, including the problem of illegal fishing.

The above information clearly shows that the Ternate SDKP Base has a big role in overcoming various problems that occur in sea waters. my shame And part beach Which There is in City Ternate, City Tidore, East Halmahera, West Halmahera and Central Halmahera, including in handling illegal fishing (Prayoga, 2021). PSDKP base in carrying out the function of handling violation utilization resource maritime And fisheries, have The tasks include supervision, outreach, inspection, patrol and prevention of illegal fishing.

Under Supervision illegal fishing Which in do it at UPT SDKP Ternate related to fishery resources is divided into (Syamsuddin, 2001):

1. Fishery catch
2. Cultivation
3. Unit processing fish
4. Distribution results fishery

Data case settlement action criminal illegal fishing in UPT SDKP Ternate can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Data on Illegal Fishing Cases in UPT SDKP Ternate

No	Ship Name	Year	Captain's Name	Basis of Penal Charge
1.	Km. Teguh Jaya 6	2019	Fedy Lahiwu	Chapter 94 Jo Chapter 28 paragraph (1), Chapter 100 jo Article 7 paragraph (2) letter d of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries as has amended and supplemented by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2009 concerning amendments on Constitution, Republic of Indonesia Number 31 2004 concerning Fisheries in conjunction with Ministerial Regulation Number. 57/PERMEN- KP/2014 concerning changes to the Regulation Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number. PER.30/MEN/2012 about Fisheries Business Catch in the State Fisheries Management Area of Republic Indonesia
2	Km. Indonesian Mako	2021	Marjun Tambaru	Chapter 98 jo. Chapter 42 Paragraph (3) and Article 100 jo. Article 7 Paragraph (2) letter c Republic of Indonesia Law Number 31 of 2004 regarding Fisheries As amended by Law Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Years 2009 regarding changes to the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Year 2004 concerning Fisheries in conjunction with Regulations Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN-KP/2020 concerning Fishing Routes and Fishing Gear Fish in WPPNRI and the Sea
3	Km. Reinow	2021	Rolly Attibe	Chapter 100 jo. Article 7 Paragraph (2) letter c of the Law Ri Number 31 Year 2004 regarding Fisheries As amended by Law Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Years 2009 regarding changes to the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Year 2004 concerning Fisheries in conjunction with Regulations Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN- KP/2020 concerning Fishing Routes and Fishing Gear Fish in WPPNRI And Sea
4	Km. Millennium	2021	Francisco Alexander	Chapter 100 jo. Article 7 Paragraph (2) letter c of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 31 2004 regarding Fisheries As has been amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 2009 regarding changes to the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries in conjunction with Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN- KP/2020 on Routes Fishing and Fishing Gear Fish in WPPNRI and Sea

5	Km. Infidel 03	2021	Jonathan Adrian	Chapter 100 jo. Chapter 7 Paragraph (2) letter c of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 31 of 2009 2004 regarding Fisheries As amended by Law Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Years 2009 regarding changes to the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Year 2004 about Fisheries and change finally with law no. 11 Year 2020 About Job Creation jo. Regulation Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN-KP/2020 on Routes Fishing and Equipment Arrest
	Km. Blessing Eternal 01	2021	Romi	Chapter 100 jo. Article 7 Paragraph (2) letter c of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 31 2004 regarding Fisheries As has been changed by law Republic of Indonesia Number 45 2009 concerning amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries and the latest amendments by law No. 11 Year 2020 concerning Job Creation in conjunction with Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN- KP/2020 on Routes Fishing and Equipment Arrest

Source: UPT SDKP Ternate

The UPT SDKP Ternate monitors *Illegal fishing* crimes by carrying out several methods, namely (Gunadi & Efendi, 2014):

1. Supervision, the supervision carried out by SDKP Ternate in resolving the problem of *illegal fishing* is by conducting supervision. The implementation of supervision can be optimized, especially supervision of fishing vessels in the port, with the policies established by the PSDKP Base. In line with the statement from PSDKP Ternate, "supervision can be optimal with several supervision units." PSDKP Ternate that is One in harbor dufa-dufa And in Goto Tidore port. This is done to supervise the area that has become Ternate PSDKP unit supervision area is at in region like in Halmahera east, Halmahera west, and Central Halmahera, in addition, supervision is carried out on ships that have a ship weight in over 30 Gt with a fishing area limit of 12 miles, whereas on 30 Gt And on 12 miles That in lower under the auspices of the provincial government, so supervision is also carried out in collaboration with government province in supervision boat boat *illegal fishing*."
2. Conducting outreach to fishermen and the general public, in supervision *illegal fishing* by PSDKP This done with various Methods include educating the fishing community. As stated by the Ternate PSDKP, "We conduct supervision by educating the fishing community, especially through outreach on preventing and prohibiting illegal fishing practices. We issue Operational Worthiness Permits (SLO) for vessels wishing to conduct fishing operations. Supervision is carried out by providing knowledge to the community. fisherman about prohibition do illegal fishing "Through a program to socialize existing regulations. The supervisory role is also carried out by providing outreach to fishing communities through the media."
3. Conducting routine patrols, routine patrols in the waters of the Ternate PSDKP unit area is something must in finish problem *Illegal fishing*. The Ternate PSDKP plays a significant role in addressing *illegal fishing* in the waters within its jurisdiction. Patrols are conducted by the Hiu-13 KP Vessel, a Class 3 vessel with a 150-day schedule operating in Maluku and North Maluku. whereas for animals there is 1 Speed Boat that in share by UPTD SDKP Ambon, namely, Bacan 1 Speed Boat, Ternate has 1 speedboat and Banda has 1 speedboat. According to the Ternate PSDKP, "The PSDKP unit Ternate Also active carry out patrol boat fisheries by monitoring vessels that do not have SLOs or fishermen who carry out *illegal fishing* such as bombing, using material chemistry or method method Which prohibited by law."
4. Verification and Validation: Verification and validation are part of the Ternate PSDKP's *illegal fishing resolution process*, as part of its efforts to address *illegal fishing* by

inspecting fishing vessels. According to the Ternate PSDKP, there are : in harbor Bation, Dufa-dufa or goto Tidore. Unit PSDKP Ternate will check the ship's Operational Eligibility Certificate (SLO) and the ship's suitability for operation, whether it is in accordance with the intended administration or not, so it must be checked directly."

5. Investigations, investigations are carried out to follow up on violations by vessels carrying out *illegal fishing* in the region. PSDKP Ternate unit. According to PSDKP Ternate:

"An investigation is carried out by PSDKP Ternate if it is found that a vessel is carrying out *illegal fishing* by "Fishing vessels suspected of committing violations do not have valid documents or complete documents and use fishing gear that is prohibited for use, the investigation of which is then recorded in a police report and submitted to the prosecutor for further action in court."

Based on the above statement, it is clear that the role played by the PSDKP unit Ternate in illegal handling fishing yet maximum in do, starting from socializing regulations, educating fishermen, carrying out patrols, carrying out inspection boat fisherman even give sanctions for illegal actors fishing Which arrested (Irawan, 2018).

Factors affecting handling case action illegal fishing crime by PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate

Some modes or type activity frequent illegal fishing carried out by Indonesian fishing vessels, such as fishing without permission or Fishery Business License (SIUP) and Fishery Business License Fishing Permit (SIPI) and Fishing Vessel Permit (SIKPI). Fishing Activities This own permission but violate provision as determined (violation) area fishing, violation tool arrest, violation obedience based), forgery or manipulation document (document procurement, registration and licensing ship), transshipment at sea (transfer process) cargo from One boat to boat other things done in the middle sea), no activate the transmitter (special for required ships install transmitter), and destructive fishing with use material chemicals, materials biological, materials explosives, tools method, and/ or dangerous buildings preservation source fishery resources (Sari, 2019).

Regulation Director General Supervision Resource Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2017 concerning Technical Instructions for Supervision of Fishing Vessels. When the vessel come, mandatory attach a notification letter Ship Arrival (STBLKK), SLO/ Certificate Replacement for Original SLO, SIPI/SIKPI, SKAT (ships >30 GT), SPB, BPKP (for fisherman small) and for boat carriers (port to port) who carry fish must equipped with SKAI and HC. Then done check physique in the form of completeness document fisheries, suitability harbor base, suitability number, size, type of fish with tool fish catcher, type tool fisherman, area SPKP capture and transmitter. Then done analysis and create an Arrival HPK. If appropriate, then results catch allowed For landed. Meanwhile If No according to, will followed up in accordance with applicable rules and results catch No allowed For landed (Hamdan, 2000).

1. Enforcement law Good as law material and law formal among them is a legal factor. In a law enforcement process, the legal factor is Wrong one that determines success enforcement law itself. However, law enforcement has not been implemented perfectly. matter That caused by Because happen problem or disturbance yanga.
2. Legal factors. In a law enforcement process, legal factors are one of the factors that determine the success of law enforcement itself. However, the failure to implement law enforcement perfectly is caused by problems or disruptions caused by several factors, such as failure to follow applicable principles. the law which is basic guidelines from a statutory regulation, the second thing is that there is no regulation to implement the law.
3. Law enforcement factors. Law enforcement officers have an important role in law enforcement itself, and the behavior and conduct of officers should reflect a personality

that can serve as an example for the community in everyday life. law Which professional is they Which can highly dedicated to the profession as a law enforcement officer, thus a law enforcement officer will be able to carry out his duties and authority as a law enforcer well.

4. Factor means or facilities. With adequate support for facilities and infrastructure enforcement law will can implemented with Good. The facilities and infrastructure referred to include, among others, human resources, organization good, capable equipment, and adequate funding sources. If these facilities and resources are provided, law enforcement will be optimal.
5. A legally aware society will certainly know what their rights and obligations are, thus they will develop their needs in accordance with the applicable regulations.
6. Factor culture. Culture law on basically covers basic values that underlie the validity of law in society, which serve as a benchmark for good and bad values (Khairi, 2016).

Based on the results of the author's research at the Ternate PSDKP unit, the factors that inhibit Which influence handling case action criminal illegal fishing is as follows:

Human resources are one of the most important things that cannot be ignored. released from A organization, Good institutions and company. Human resources are also key which determine settlement action illegal fishing crime in the Ternate PSDKP unit (Mahmudah, 2015).

Source Power man Which adequate process settlement illegal fishing can be completed well and in accordance with the targets set by the Ternate PSDKP unit. According to the Ternate PSDKP (Maradona, n.d.).

"The obstacle we are experiencing here is the lack of human resources where PSDKP bastiong only has two employee Country civil and one contract employee assigned to Dufa-Dufa Port, and one regional employee appointed by the Director General in Tidore. Furthermore, there is a shortage of fisheries resource employees.

Facility Infrastructure The infrastructure that hinders law enforcement against fisheries crimes by the Ternate PSDKP unit is the limited facilities and infrastructure compared to the vast maritime area. In addition, patrol vessels Which owned enter in category boat small (Type C3), Need For patrols in sea areas, medium-sized ships of the C2 type and large ships of the C1 type are recommended (Efritadewi & Jefrizal, 2017).

Based on explanation then can be stated that factor infrastructure Which complete very required in process enforcement law by PSDKP Ternate unit. According to PSDKP Ternate:

"Lack of ship facilities also affects patrols Because boat Which we Have that is boat type c3 that is "Napolion is used to carry out patrols where if there is bad weather we also experience obstacles in the patrol process."

There is also a lack of target achievement. Targeted law enforcement is needed to achieve law enforcement against illegal fishing vessels so that the Ternate PSDKP unit can achieve this target.

CONCLUSION

Based on results and discussion, it can be concluded that illegal fishing crimes by PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate based on the author's research results, namely resolving illegal fishing crimes namely by carrying out supervision, outreach to fishermen, carrying out routine patrols, verification and validation and carrying out investigations. Then, illegal fishing criminal cases by PSDKP Pangkalan Ternate based on the author's research results are, the lack of human resources (HR), infrastructure facilities and the failure to achieve targets by PSDKP Ternate.

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