

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to the Djuanda Declaration, Indonesia is recognized as the largest archipelagic country in the world, consisting of over 17,000 islands. With the inclusion of Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) spanning 2.7 million square kilometers, the nation's total maritime jurisdiction reaches approximately 5.9 million square kilometers. The coastline stretches around 81,000 kilometers, with the number of islands recorded at 17,504 (Rahman et al., 2021). In addition, Indonesia includes about 16 percent of the world's coral reefs, containing more than 2,000 species of reef fish. This makes Indonesia a significant provider of seafood both internationally and domestically. Indonesia's fishery products are estimated to provide 54 percent of all animal protein Indonesians consume. This makes Indonesia one of the countries that depend on fisheries resources. Indonesia produced around 6.22 million tons of marine fish in 2015; in 2018, the composition of Indonesian fisheries produced 6.71 million tons (White et al., 2022).

This is why Indonesia has waters with great potential, one of which is the Natuna Sea. According to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, in 2017, the potential of fish resources in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia Number 711 (WPP-RI 711), which includes the Natuna Sea and North Natuna Sea, reached 767,126 tons. The details of these potentials include large pelagic fish at 185,855 tons, small pelagic fish at 330,284 tons, demersal fish at 131,070 tons, reef fish at 20,625 tons, penaeid shrimp at 62,342 tons, and lobsters

at 1,421 tons, in addition to oil and mineral resources (Bhaskara et al. 2023) Indonesia's abundant marine and fisheries resources attract criminal activities by illegal groups, commonly referred to as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. The United Nations classifies IUU fishing as one of the seven primary threats to global maritime security. This practice can be driven by economic, social, institutional, and organizational factors within IUU fishing operations (Leonardo & Deeb, 2022).

Table 1. 1 Table of Detection and Capture of Vietnamese Fishing Vessels in the North Natuna Sea Q1 2021

Date	Number of Vessels	Detection Location	Activity	Capture
February 26 & 28, 2021	Many	77% in overlapping EEZ area, 23% in Indonesian EEZ	Illegal fishing	No Captures Reported
March 18 & 20, 2021	Dozens	Majority in Indonesian EEZ	Illegal fishing	2 vessels by KP Bisma 8001 (March 18, 2021)
March 28, 2021	Many	Majority in Indonesian EEZ	Illegal fishing	No Captures Reported
March 30, 2021	Several	More than 50% in Indonesian EEZ	Illegal fishing	No Captures Reported
April 2, 2021	More than 100 vessels	90% in Indonesian EEZ, 10% in Malaysian EEZ	Illegal fishing	1 vessel by KN Pulau Dana

To tackle this problem, the Indonesian government has adopted various measures against illegal fishing in Indonesia, including the enforcement of Law Number 45 of 2009, Article 69, paragraph (1). This regulation grants investigators and/or fisheries supervisors the authority to take decisive measures, such as burning or sinking foreign-flagged fishing vessels, based on adequate preliminary evidence. The policy was enforced on March 31, 2021, when the Indonesian government, in partnership with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, the Natuna State Attorney's Office, and the Karimun State Prosecutor's Office, executed this law by sinking 10 illegal fishing vessels. These vessels were identified as KNF 7788 TS, BV 92570 TS, BV 93160 TS, BV 92468 TS, BV 92467 TS, BV 8909 TS, BV 92778 TS, KG 91526 TS, KG 93811 TS, and KG 93012 TS, with several Vietnamese vessels apprehended in the waters of WPPNRI 7111 in the North Natuna Sea (Wijayanti, Sri Wahyuniarti, dan Fitriono 2021). There are advantages and disadvantages to implementing this policy, particularly due to the significant expenses involved in sinking ships. In 2015, the government spent IDR 60 trillion on bombs and additional costs to pay the officials participating in the sinking operations (Aryo dan Wiswayana 2020). According to the Vietnamese side, the Indonesian government's policy is seen as disruptive to friendly relations. Therefore, during the Jokowi administration, diplomacy was prioritized over the use of armed forces. However, in implementing this policy, Mrs. Susi did not immediately sink the ships; she still coordinated first with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Amarullah et al. 2023) The policy of sinking ships was implemented due to a shift in the Indonesian government's behavior from

passive to more aggressive. This change was prompted by an incident on April 27, 2019, in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the North Natuna Sea. At that time, Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) ships found Vietnamese fishing vessels engaging in illegal fishing in the area. When the Navy attempted to capture the Vietnamese ships, a Vietnamese fishing surveillance vessel that was escorting them blocked the effort. This provocative action led to a collision incident where the Vietnamese fishing surveillance vessel rammed into the Navy ship (Gede Jeje Vijanathananda Sara, Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, and Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini 2022)

On September 27, 2017, the Vietnamese vessel KM BD 95599 TS, measuring 65 GT, committed a violation of UNCLOS 1982 by engaging in illegal fishing in Natuna waters. Commanded by Le Bao Toan and manned by 14 Vietnamese nationals, the vessel utilized purse seine nets and operated without a Fishing Business License (SIUP) or Fishing Permit (SIPI) within Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). As a result, the Tanjung Pinang District Court found Le Bao Toan guilty of IUU Fishing. The court referred to Articles 92 *"Any person who intentionally conducts fisheries activities in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia in the fields of fishing, cultivation, transportation, processing, and marketing of fish, without possessing an SIUP as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years and a fine of up to IDR 1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah)"*. Then Article 26 paragraph (1) states, *"Anyone conducting fisheries activities in the fields of fishing, aquaculture, transportation, processing, and marketing of fish within the fisheries management area of the Republic of*

Indonesia must obtain an SIUP (Fishery Business License)." and Article 93 paragraph (2) states, *"Anyone who owns or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel engaging in fishing activities within the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia without possessing an SIPI, as outlined in Article 27 paragraph (2), shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a fine of up to IDR 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).*" These articles specify the offenses and penalties related to fisheries. As a result, Le Bao Toan, the captain and owner of the vessel, was sentenced to a fine of IDR 200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiah), with a subsidiary penalty of three months' imprisonment. (Aprizal and Muslimah 2019) In this case, the Indonesian government is considered to have effectively enforced laws against IUU Fishing in accordance with international and national legal standards. Although the punishment imposed was only a monetary fine without imprisonment, it is still regarded as a good form of law enforcement.

Moreover, Indonesia enforces Article 60 of Law Number 32 of 2014, which mandates the establishment of the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla). Bakamla is a non-ministerial government institution under the direct authority of the President, responsible for carrying out security and safety patrols across Indonesian waters and its jurisdictional regions. The formation of Bakamla is not based on a law but rather on Presidential Regulation Number 178 of 2014. Bakamla's responsibilities are confined to conducting security and safety patrols within Indonesian waters. Its role in handling illegal fishing cases may extend the chain of command and control, as it is not stipulated in Law Number 45 of 2009 on Fisheries. Consequently, further legal processes must be transferred to authorized bodies, such

as the Fisheries PPNS, the Police, and the Indonesian Navy (Franslia et al. 2020) However, as the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), it can certainly enhance the efficiency of law enforcement in Indonesia, as evidenced by conducting the Joint Patrol for National Maritime Security and Safety on August 23, 2022.

The Indonesian government also conducted a Joint Patrol for National Maritime Security and Safety on August 23, 2022, formed by six ministries of the Republic of Indonesia, these patrol activities involve several institutions, including the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA), the Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL), the Indonesian National Police, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the Customs and Excise Office, and the Maritime and Coastal Guard Unit (KPLP). The legal foundation for these operations is outlined in **Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022** on the Organization of Security, Safety, and Law Enforcement in Indonesian Waters and Jurisdictional Areas. Furthermore, this patrol activity is also regulated by **Ministerial Regulation No. 74/2022 of the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Menko Polhukam)**. This patrol activity involves a total of 17 Indonesian patrol vessels, focusing on the Malacca Strait, Singapore Strait, and North Kalimantan. The objective of the joint patrol is to provide protection and ensure maritime security in Indonesian waters. The patrol lasts for a full two months in the hope of reducing illegal activities in Indonesian waters. BAKAMLA has coordinated with the Vietnamese Coast Guard commander and the Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam to monitor and take action against foreign vessels violating regulations (Eka Sahputra 2022)

For the continental shelf of Natuna waters, Indonesia and Vietnam signed an agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf. This agreement was conducted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on June 26, 2003, in Hanoi, Vietnam. The agreement aims to strengthen Indonesia's sovereignty and ensure legal certainty for the outer islands in Natuna, which are directly adjacent to Vietnam. The agreement was made in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which recognizes the rights of archipelagic states and the importance of the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as the embodiment of the Nusantara Vision. (Indonesia 2007) However, the Natuna Waters dispute was triggered by differences in the method of drawing the baseline used to determine the EEZ. The Vietnamese use Phu Quoc Island, which is about 80 nautical miles from their mainland coastline, as one of the starting points. This makes Vietnam's EEZ claim extend to the south and collide with Indonesia's EEZ claim north of the Natuna Islands. Indonesia itself takes the baseline of the Natuna Islands, expanding their EEZ to the north. As a result, the contested territory between the two countries became a source of tension because each felt they had rights to natural resources in the region, such as fish and potential energy resources (Johanna Chirsty dan Ismu Budianto 2022)

Certainly, in the implementation of regulations for protecting the waters of Natuna, there are obstacles, as indicated by Former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Susi Pudjiastuti, highlighting the weakness in supervision and law enforcement in Indonesian waters as the primary trigger for illegal, unreported, and

unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. Susi Pudjiastuti points out weaknesses related to licensing and immigration rules that are easily exploited by certain parties, as well as limitations in imposing sanctions and enforcing laws firmly. The high global demand for fish and declining fish stocks are also significant factors triggering IUU fishing practices, where countries seek new Fishing Grounds, including Indonesia, which is still considered to have substantial potential. Therefore, weaknesses in supervision, law enforcement, and the imbalance between fish demand and availability are the main factors driving IUU fishing issues in Indonesian waters (Franslia et al. 2020).

Table 1. 2 Summarizing Table of The Regulations, Implementation, Challenges and Impacts

	Article	Subject Matter	Implementation	Challenges	Impacts
Law Number 45 of 2009	<i>“Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf”</i>	Permits the burning or sinking of foreign-flagged fishing vessels upon sufficient preliminary evidence.	Enforced on March 31, 2021, by sinking 10 illegal fishing vessels.	Significant expenses involved (IDR 60 trillion in 2015). Potential diplomatic tensions (disruption to friendly relations with Vietnam).	Strengthened enforcement of fisheries law.
Law Number 45 of 2009	Article 27, paragraph (2)	Requirement for foreign-flagged fishing vessels to possess an SIPI (Fishing Permit).	Enforced through court convictions, e.g., Tanjung Pinang District Court convicted Le Bao Toan in 2017.	Ensuring compliance by foreign vessels. Potential leniency in punishments	Reinforcement of legal standards for foreign fishing vessels. Promotes legal fishing activities.

				(monetary fines).	
Law Number 32 of 2014	Article 60	Establishment of the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla).	Bakamla conducts security and safety patrols in Indonesian waters.	Prolonged chain of command and control due to separate regulations for Bakamla.	Enhanced efficiency of law enforcement through joint patrols.
Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022		Organization of security, safety, and law enforcement in Indonesian waters.	Joint Patrol for National Maritime Security and Safety conducted in August 2022 with 17 patrol vessels.	Coordination among multiple agencies can be complex.	Improved maritime security and reduction in illegal activities in Indonesian waters.
Ministerial Regulation No. 74/2022		Regulation of joint patrol activities for maritime security.	Joint patrol focusing on the Malacca Strait, Singapore Strait, and North Kalimantan.	Requires extensive inter-agency coordination.	Strengthened maritime security and law enforcement in strategic areas.
Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf		Delimitation agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam.	Signed on June 26, 2003, to strengthen sovereignty and ensure legal certainty.	Dispute over EEZ baselines leading to territorial tensions.	Enhanced legal certainty for the outer islands and assertion of sovereignty.

1.2 Research Problems

1. How is the implementation of the Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022 policy regarding the Sea Patrol?
2. What are obstacles and challenges faced in the implementation of PP no. 13 of 2022 on sea patrols to protect Natuna waters from Vietnamese ships?
3. What are the inhibiting and supporting factors in the implementation to protect Natuna waters from Vietnamese ships?

1.3 Research Objectives

The research objectives are divided into two aims:

1.1.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research is to understand the difficulties and challenges encountered in the implementation of policies in Indonesia to prevent IUU Fishing.

1.1.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this research are to elaborate on the factors involved in the process of implementing Indonesian policies in the Natuna Waters to prevent IUU Fishing conducted by Vietnamese vessels.

1.4 Research Benefits

The research compiled by the author serves two purposes:

1.1.3 Academic Benefits

From the research written by the author, it is hoped that there will be benefits related to development in the academic world, thus serving as a reference for further researchers, especially those studying Indonesian policy analysis in protecting waters, particularly the Natuna waters.

1.1.4 Practical Benefits

The practical benefit for readers of this research is a better understanding of the importance of protecting Natuna waters from Vietnamese vessels in the

context of maritime security, preservation of marine resources, and local economic sustainability. By understanding Indonesia's efforts to address these challenges, readers can grasp the implications of government policies and actions in maintaining national sovereignty and promoting peace and cooperation in the region.

1.1.5 Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefit of this case is to contribute to the theoretical understanding of the importance of maritime protection policies in the context of maritime security and regional diplomacy. This case can be used as a case study to analyze the implementation of maritime policies, the effectiveness of regional cooperation in addressing maritime issues, and the role of diplomacy in maintaining national sovereignty.

1.5 Preliminary Studies

1.5.1 State of Art

Previous research is a summary of previous research articles related to the issues to be studied, including the researchers and the year of the research, research objectives, theories, methods, and research findings. Literature review is used to understand previous research on the same issues so that any research gaps can be identified, which can then become the focus of subsequent research. Research related to the issues in the implementation of Indonesian policies in protecting the Natuna Waters from Vietnamese vessels.

Table 1. 3 State of Art

No	Researcher's Name & Year of Research	Research Title	Research Methodology	Research Results
1.	S Ningrum Agria, E. Elyta, & U. Nuzulian, 2023.	Indonesian Foreign Policy in the Case of Illegal Fishing of Vietnamese Fishermen in the Natuna Islands on the Border of Indonesia and Vietnam in 2014-2021	Qualitative data collection through literature study	UNCLOS 1982 represents Indonesia's long-term strategy to combat illegal fishing. Law No. 5 of 1983 on the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEEI) also addresses UNCLOS violations related to illegal hunting, governing the utilization of fish resources within the Exclusive Economic Zone. In terms of foreign policy, Indonesia recognizes cooperative agreements with Vietnam and Presidential Decree No. 16 of 2017 on Indonesian maritime policy. However, these policies have yet to produce a significant reduction in the number of illegal fishing cases in Indonesia.
2.	Ali Martin dan Diajeng Sariah Santya. 2023	Indonesia Maritime Security Handling Strategy: A Case Study of Handling Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing in Indonesia from 2014-2019	Qualitative data collection through literature study	The analysis results conclude that Overall, the strategy for handling IUU Fishing in Indonesia involves synergy among government policies, support from NGOs such as Greenpeace, and active participation of the community through POKMASWAS, all parties collaborate to ensure the sustainability of marine resources, the economic sustainability of local communities, and Indonesia's territorial sovereignty.
3.	Chenika Fricila, R. Dudy Heryadi,	Indonesia-Australia Cooperation in Combating	Qualitative data collection through literature study	It states that despite various efforts made by Indonesia and Australia to address IUU Fishing, the results have not

	Dairatul Ma'arif.	Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing in the Timor Sea, Australia, 2017-2021		been effective. IUU Fishing cases increased in 2020, primarily due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which heightened poverty and reduced monitoring capacities. To tackle this issue, Indonesia and Australia need to improve marine governance and evaluate existing policies. A new comprehensive approach involving all stakeholders is necessary. Although the increase in cases has not disrupted bilateral relations, it prompts further cooperation to prevent illegal fishing in the future
4.	L. Romi Gaku Setojati, Tri Setyawanta, & Peni Susetyorini, 2023.	Illegal Fishing of Vietnam Ship due to Overlapping of Maritime Zone in Indonesian and Vietnam EEZ	Normative juridical, utilizing secondary data collection and qualitative data analysis.	The findings indicated that under UNCLOS 1982, disputes in overlapping zones within the EEZ should be resolved through mutual agreements to establish EEZ boundaries. Additionally, the disputing parties can implement provisional arrangements to mitigate conflicts in the North Natuna Sea area.
5.	Suhanto, Ayunita Adi Putri. 2023	Indonesia Policy In Resolving The North Natuna Sea Conflict With Tiongkok: A Case Study Of Illegal Fishing In 2019-2020	The research method employed is a qualitative approach with a descriptive type.	The research findings reveal that between 2019 and 2020, numerous Chinese fishermen carried out illegal fishing activities in the North Natuna Sea, under direct escort from the China Coast Guard (CCG). In response to China's unilateral claims, Indonesia renamed the waters, a change officially recognized by the UN in 2017.
6.	Jamal Hi Arsyad. 2020.	Indonesia – Vietnam Maritime	Qualitative methods using secondary data	Indonesia began discussions on the EEZ boundary with Vietnam in 2010. Between

		Boundary: Problems and Prospects of Settlement	through library research.	2010 and 2016, eight rounds of negotiations were conducted to determine the maritime boundaries between the two countries. Both parties agreed on several principles, with the first being that the negotiations would be guided by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982). Additionally, Indonesia and Vietnam affirmed that the continental shelf boundary and the EEZ represent two distinct regimes. The negotiations then progressed to defining the EEZ boundaries of each country, which still require technical, legal, and political considerations.
7.	Andika, Joviento, M Taufiq Ar Rauf. 2023	The Impact and Preventive Efforts of Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported (IUU) Fishing Cases in Indonesian Waters	This research employs a qualitative research type using the literature review method.	The results of this study indicate that, with an integrated and sustainable approach, Indonesia is making concerted efforts to prevent IUU Fishing. Through community empowerment, participation in international frameworks such as IPOA and CCRF, as well as strict law enforcement, Indonesia hopes to protect its fisheries resources and ensure the sustainability of its marine ecosystem.
8	Marjanuddin A Sidik, Bayu Asih Yulianto, Herlina Juni, Risma Saragih, Pujo Widodo, and Panji	Overview of Maritime Resilience and Maritime Security in Support of Indonesia's National Security	This writing was prepared using qualitative methods by conducting a literature review from various literature sources.	The findings in this study highlight that Indonesia's maritime domain management is closely tied to its strategic position as a key pivot in global trade and sea transportation routes, posing unique challenges in maintaining national security,

	Suwarno, 2023			particularly within the framework of maritime security and resilience. The maritime resilience perspective plays a vital role as it prioritizes human safety and the well-being of coastal communities, shifting the security focus towards human needs. Adopting this approach in the development of Indonesia's fisheries and marine sector is expected to mitigate future maritime threats, promote sustainable economic growth, and improve the welfare of coastal communities, ultimately strengthening the stability and security of Indonesia's maritime territory.
9	Ismah Rustam. 2020	China's Maritime Silk Road Strategy and Its Impact on Indonesia's Maritime Security	This research uses qualitative techniques	Despite facing internal issues and disputes in the South China Sea, which hinder its ambition to become an influential country, China is developing a maritime strategy to protect its economic interests. This includes strengthening its naval power and implementing the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which incorporates the Maritime Silk Road (MSR). The MSR prioritizes infrastructure development along its route, providing China with access to expand its maritime influence. Indonesia, with its strategically significant geographical position as a maritime nation, becomes an essential partner in the expansion of the MSR. However, Indonesia

				encounters maritime security challenges, including conflicts in the South China Sea and threats to its sovereignty. Therefore, Indonesia needs to adopt a foreign policy strategy that prioritizes maritime security and aligns with its vision as the Global Maritime Fulcrum.
10	Yulia Putri Rahmawanti, Satria Rizaldi Alchatib, Ganjar Widhiyoga, 2023,	Indonesia's Cooperation Effort with Interpol in Eradicating Illegal Fishing	The research methodology carried out in this study is a qualitative approach with a descriptive method	The prevalence of IUUF activities in Indonesia is attributed to various factors, one of which is the weak management of marine resources. Consequently, Indonesia has engaged in cooperation followed by other countries at the regional level, as well as international organizations such as FAO, UNODC, and Interpol.
11.	Supriyono, Satria Unggul Wicaksanan Perkasa, 2021.	Juridical Review of Illegal Fishing in Indonesia as Transnational Crime	The method used is a socio-legal approach, combining social sciences such as political science, economics, culture, history, anthropology, communication, and others.	IUUF is classified as a transnational crime as it fulfills the criteria in Article 3(2) of the UNTOC 2000, involving multiple countries. These crimes are planned, directed, and controlled in one country, while their execution occurs in another, involving various actors.
12.	Andrea A. Stefanus, John A. E. Vervaele, 2021.	Fishy business: regulatory and enforcement challenges of transnational organised IUU fishing crimes	The research methodology used is a qualitative method by showing several other technical aspects of organized crime in the IUUF sector	IUUF generates economic and environmental impacts, disrupting social and legal orders. It contributes to the destruction of marine habitats like coral reefs, depletes fish stocks, and causes direct harm to humans, marine species, and ecosystems.
13	Karjoko, Abdul Kadir Jaelani, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi	Establishment of Indonesian Maritime Power: Regulation of	Normative legal research techniques with a statutory approach	Efforts to strengthen fisheries laws to combat transnational crimes in the fisheries sector include amending fisheries

	Handayani, & Muhammad Jihadul Hayat, 2021.	Transnational Organized Crime on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing		regulations, especially those related to fisheries crimes.
14.	Nurdin Kasim, Aris Widagdo, 2019.	Combating illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing in Indonesia	Efforts to strengthen fisheries laws to combat transnational crimes in the fisheries sector include amending fisheries regulations, especially those related to fisheries crimes.	IUUF is a global, regional, and national issue that threatens food security, and effectively addressing IUUF requires a collaborative approach involving various stakeholders.
15.	Witbooi, E., Ali, KD., Santosa, M.A. et al., 2020.	Organized crime in the fisheries sector threatens a sustainable ocean economy	The research methodology used is descriptive qualitative	Organized crime in the fisheries sector poses a significant potential for damage and losses. Such crimes pose a grave threat to sustainable marine economies, resulting in detrimental social, economic, and environmental implications.

From the opinions of experts above, we can see concrete examples of maritime protection efforts that have been undertaken by the government. For example, the Indonesian government has adopted a proactive foreign policy and has established cooperation with other countries such as Australia and Vietnam in combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Additionally, the government has collaborated with NGOs and involved the community in the IUU Fishing handling strategy, demonstrating an inclusive and participatory approach. Supervision and management of marine resources have been enhanced through

international cooperation via institutions such as Interpol, emphasizing the importance of cross-border collaboration in addressing this issue. Thus, these concrete steps reflect the holistic approach needed to protect marine resources and ensure the economic sustainability of coastal communities, as expressed in the research of these experts.

The first study titled *"Indonesian Foreign Policy in the Case of Illegal Fishing of Vietnamese Fishermen in the Natuna Islands on the Border of Indonesia and Vietnam in 2014-2021"* aims to explore Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with cases of illegal fishing by Vietnamese fishermen in the Natuna Islands from 2014 to 2021. This study used qualitative data collection methods through literature review. The research findings show that UNCLOS 1982 is Indonesia's long-term goal in addressing illegal fishing cases. Additionally, Law No. 5 of 1983 concerning Indonesia's EEZ regulates violations of UNCLOS related to illegal fishing. This policy regulates the use of fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone. In its foreign policy, Indonesia acknowledges cooperation agreements with Vietnam and Presidential Decree No. 16 of 2017 on Indonesia's maritime policy. However, these policies have not substantially reduced illegal fishing cases in Indonesia.

The second study titled *"Indonesia Maritime Security Handling Strategy: A Case Study of Handling Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing in Indonesia from 2014-2019"* aims to analyze Indonesia's maritime security strategy in addressing Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) Fishing cases from 2014 to 2019. This study used qualitative data collection methods through literature review. The research findings concluded that the strategy for handling IUU Fishing in

Indonesia involves synergy between government policies, support from NGOs such as Greenpeace, and active community participation through POKMASWAS. All parties collaborate to ensure the sustainability of marine resources, the economic sustainability of local communities, and Indonesia's territorial sovereignty.

The third study titled *"Indonesia-Australia Cooperation in Combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing in the Timor Sea, Australia, 2017-2021"* aims to evaluate cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in combating IUU Fishing in the Timor Sea from 2017 to 2021. This study used qualitative data collection methods through literature review. The research findings state that despite various efforts made by Indonesia and Australia to address IUU Fishing, the results have not been effective. IUU Fishing cases increased in 2020, especially due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which increased poverty and reduced monitoring capacity. To address this issue, Indonesia and Australia need to enhance maritime governance and evaluate existing policies. A new comprehensive approach involving all stakeholders is required. Although the increase in cases has not disrupted bilateral relations, it encourages further cooperation to prevent illegal fishing in the future.

The fourth study, titled *"Illegal Fishing of Vietnam Ships Due to Overlapping Maritime Zones in the Indonesian and Vietnamese EEZ,"* aims to examine illegal fishing activities by Vietnamese vessels resulting from overlapping maritime zones in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of Indonesia and Vietnam. This research employs a normative juridical method, utilizing secondary data collection and qualitative data analysis. The findings indicate that under UNCLOS

1982, disputes in overlapping EEZ zones should be resolved through mutual agreements to establish EEZ boundaries, while disputing parties can implement temporary arrangements to mitigate conflicts in the North Natuna Sea region.

The fifth study titled *"Indonesia Policy In Resolving The North Natuna Sea Conflict With China: A Case Study Of Illegal Fishing In 2019-2020"* aims to examine Indonesia's policies in resolving the North Natuna Sea conflict with China, focusing on illegal fishing cases from 2019 to 2020. This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The research findings show that from 2019 to 2020, many Chinese fishermen entered the waters of the North Natuna Sea to engage in illegal fishing, directly escorted by the China Coast Guard (CCG). To counter China's unilateral claims, Indonesia also made a name change legally recognized by the United Nations in 2017. Indonesia adopted various policies to assert its sovereignty, including increasing maritime patrols and strengthening military presence in the region. Although these efforts have not fully stopped illegal fishing activities by Chinese fishermen, they demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to maintaining sovereignty and security in the North Natuna Sea.

The sixth study, titled *"Indonesia – Vietnam Maritime Boundary: Problems and Prospects of Settlement,"* aims to explore the challenges and potential resolutions of the maritime boundary dispute between Indonesia and Vietnam. This research utilized secondary data through library research, with qualitative data analysis. The findings indicate that Indonesia initiated discussions on EEZ boundaries with Vietnam in 2010. Between 2010 and 2016, eight rounds of negotiations were held. Both parties agreed on several principles, primarily guided

by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982). They also affirmed that the continental shelf and EEZ boundaries represent two separate regimes. Negotiations on the EEZ boundaries are ongoing, requiring further technical, juridical, and political considerations.

The seventh study titled *"The Impact and Preventive Efforts of Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported (IUU) Fishing Cases in Indonesian Waters"* aims to analyze the impact and efforts to prevent IUU Fishing cases in Indonesian waters. This study used qualitative research with a literature review method. The research findings show that with an integrated and sustainable approach, Indonesia is making serious efforts to prevent IUU Fishing. Through community empowerment, participation in international frameworks such as IPOA and CCRF, as well as strict law enforcement, Indonesia hopes to protect its fishery resources and ensure the sustainability of its marine ecosystem.

The eighth study titled *"Overview of Maritime Resilience and Maritime Security in Support of Indonesia's National Security"* aims to examine the management of Indonesia's maritime domain and its relationship with national security. This study used a qualitative method with a literature review from various sources. The research findings show that the management of Indonesia's maritime domain is closely related to its strategic position as a vital hub in global trade and maritime transportation routes, presenting unique challenges in managing national security, especially in the concept of maritime security and resilience. The perspective of maritime resilience is crucial as it encompasses human safety and the welfare of coastal communities, focusing security on human needs. The

development of Indonesia's fisheries and maritime sectors with this approach is expected to reduce maritime threats in the future, support sustainable economic growth, and enhance the welfare of coastal communities, thus significantly impacting the stability and security of Indonesia's maritime territory.

The ninth study titled *"China's Maritime Silk Road Strategy and Its Impact on Indonesia's Maritime Security"* aims to examine China's Maritime Silk Road strategy and its impact on Indonesia's maritime security. This study used qualitative techniques. The research findings show that despite facing internal problems and disputes in the South China Sea that hinder its ambition to become an influential country, China is developing a maritime strategy to protect its economic interests. This includes strengthening its naval power and implementing the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) which integrates the Maritime Silk Road (MSR). The MSR prioritizes infrastructure development along its route, giving China access to expand its maritime influence. Indonesia, with its strategic geographical position as a maritime nation, becomes a significant partner in the expansion of the MSR. However, Indonesia faces maritime security challenges, including conflicts in the South China Sea and threats to its sovereignty. Therefore, Indonesia needs to adopt a foreign policy strategy that prioritizes maritime security and aligns with its vision as the World's Maritime Axis.

The tenth study titled *"Indonesia's Cooperation Effort with Interpol in Eradicating Illegal Fishing"* aims to analyze Indonesia's cooperation efforts with Interpol in combating illegal fishing. This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The research findings show that the high activity of IUUF in

Indonesia is caused by various factors, one of which is the weak management of marine resources. As a result, Indonesia is cooperating with other countries at the regional level and international organizations such as FAO, UNODC, and Interpol.

The eleventh study, titled "*Juridical Review of Illegal Fishing in Indonesia as Transnational Crime*," aims to analyze illegal fishing in Indonesia as a transnational crime. This research applied a socio-legal approach, combining various social sciences, including political science, economics, culture, history, anthropology, communication, and others. IUUF is classified as a transnational crime as it fulfills the criteria in Article 3(2) of UNTOC 2000, involving the territories of multiple countries. The crime is orchestrated, directed, and planned in one country, while its execution takes place in another, involving multiple actors.

The twelfth study titled "*Fishy Business: Regulatory and Enforcement Challenges of Transnational Organised IUU Fishing Crimes*" aims to examine the regulatory and law enforcement challenges of transnational organized crimes in the IUUF sector, this study employed a qualitative method, highlighting various technical aspects of organized crime in the IUUF sector. The research findings reveal several key issues.

The thirteenth study titled "*Establishment of Indonesian Maritime Power: Regulation of Transnational Organized Crime on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing*" aims to examine the establishment of Indonesia's maritime power in regulating transnational organized crime in the IUU Fishing sector. This study used normative legal research techniques with a legislative approach. The research findings show that efforts to strengthen fisheries law in

combating transnational crimes in the fishing sector include amending fisheries regulations, especially those related to fisheries crimes.

The fourteenth study titled *"Combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Indonesia"* aims to analyze efforts to combat IUU Fishing in Indonesia, this study applied a normative legal research method with a legislative approach. The research findings indicate that IUUF poses a global, regional, and national threat to food security, necessitating a collaborative approach involving various stakeholders for effective mitigation.

The fifteenth study titled *"Organized Crime in the Fisheries Sector Threatens a Sustainable Ocean Economy"* aims to examine organized crime in the fisheries sector and its impact on a sustainable ocean economy. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The research findings show that organized crime in the fisheries sector has significant potential for damage and loss. Such crimes pose a serious threat to a sustainable ocean economy, resulting in detrimental social, economic, and environmental implications.

In the implementation of the above policies, there are many obstacles and challenges. This aspect has not been thoroughly researched in previous studies. Therefore, the author will analyze the obstacles and challenges in the implementation of Indonesia's government policies in protecting the Natuna Sea from IU fishing by Vietnamese fishing boats. Additionally, factors affecting the effectiveness of the implementation of these policies will be analyzed.

1.6 Public Administration

Wilson (Thoha, 2008: 92) emphasizes that public administration can be defined as the governance carried out by government officials for the benefit of society. In this sense, power that was previously in the hands of rulers has now shifted to the people. All policies made by the government are based on the aspirations, needs, and interests of the people or society.

According to Dunsire (Keban, 2008: 2), administration refers to the management, governance, implementation, guidance, formulation of public policy principles, analysis, balancing, and presentation of decisions and policy considerations, along with the collaborative efforts of individuals and groups to produce public goods and services. Moreover, administration is recognized as both an academic discipline and a theoretical field. It goes beyond mere administrative duties, such as organizing documents and preparing reports for superiors (Keban, 2008: 3).

Public administration involves organizing and coordinating public resources and personnel to formulate, implement, and oversee public policy decisions. Consequently, experts regard public administration as both a science and an art, dedicated to managing public affairs and carrying out assigned responsibilities (Chandler and Plano in Keban, 2008: 3).

Keban (2008: 4) Political science experts often replace the term public administration with the word "bureaucracy". This term is more popular because it is easier to understand and can be directly observed by the general public compared to public administration. Furthermore, this variation in meaning may also originate

from the understanding of the term "public" itself. Public can refer to the wider society as opposed to individuals, but it also refers to those working for the benefit of the wider society, known as "government institutions".

1.6.1 Public Administration Paradigm

Nicholas Henry (2004) outlined five paradigms in public administration, which are as follows:

- **Paradigm 1 – ‘The Politics-Administration Dichotomy’ (1900-1926)**

This period is marked by the publication of books by Frank J. Goodnow (1900) and Leonard D. White (1926). In "Politics and Administration," Goodnow states that the state has two functions and organs: politics and administration. Politics relates to state policies, while administration deals with the implementation of those policies. Prior to Goodnow's book, Woodrow Wilson addressed a similar subject in "*The Study of Administration*" (1887). Wilson asserted that administration should be distinct from politics to guarantee adherence to the policies executed. He perceived administration as a neutral, value-free field, separate from political influence. Paradigm 1 emphasizes *locus*, determining where public administration should be positioned, with the perspective that public administration belongs within government bureaucracy.

- **Paradigm 2 – ‘Administrative Principles’ (1927-1937)**

This paradigm began with the publication of the book "Principles of Public Administration" by Willoughby in 1927, which stated that there are

scientific principles in administration that can be studied and applied by administrators. During this period, public administration research grew rapidly, and public administration programs were opened in universities and academies. Administrative principles, as proposed by Gulick & Urwick (POSDCoRB) and Max Weber, became the operational basis of organizations. Books such as "Administrative Behavior" by Herbert Simon (1947) and "The Administrative State" by Dwight Waldo (1948) added to the debate on values in public administration, with Simon showing the limits of rationality in decision-making and Waldo asserting that public administration is a product of material and ideological conditions.

- **Paradigm 3 – ‘Public Administration as Political Science’ (1950-1970)**

After criticism of previous approaches, public administration returned to its parent discipline, political science. This was marked by a lack of intellectual frameworks and a decrease in the number of public administration-related articles in political science journals. Although there were efforts from the Comparative Administration Group (CAG) to improve the epistemological foundation of public administration with the support of the Ford Foundation, they faced a dilemma between the practical orientation of American public administration and the theoretical orientation of comparative public administration.

- **Paradigm 4 – ‘Public Administration as Administration Science’ (1956-1970)**

This paradigm emerged almost simultaneously with Paradigm 3. Because public administration was considered "second-class citizens" in political science, scholars began to seek alternative approaches and chose management as a new focus. Management provided specialized techniques that could be applied in various institutional settings, but the unique identity of public administration in the context of management became blurred. During this period, the significant journal "Administrative Science Quarterly" was established, bringing together public, private, and nonprofit administration under one premise.

- **Paradigm 5 – ‘Public Administration as Public Administration’ (1970-)**

By the late 1960s, confidence within the public administration academic and practitioner community began to rise. In 1970, public administration formally distinguished itself from management and political science, highlighted by Luther Gulick's article "*Public Administration as Neither Management nor Political Science.*" The establishment of The National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) in the same year signified the acknowledgment of public administration as an independent field of study, dedicated to addressing public issues and interests. NASPAA became responsible for accrediting public administration programs at various universities and colleges.

1.6.2 Implementation

Implementation is the action or the execution of a carefully and meticulously planned plan. From this term, derived from English "to implement," which means to carry out. Implementation is not an ordinary activity, it is a serious activity that has been carefully planned and carried out to achieve specific goals. (Rahayu 2022) According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Wahab (2008:65), implementation refers to actions undertaken by individuals, government entities, or private groups to accomplish objectives outlined in a policy. Therefore, implementation can be understood as the process of executing strategies and actions intended to achieve specific goals (Salsa Bella and Widodo 2023)

1.6.3 Public Policy Implementation Model

Policy implementation fundamentally ensures that a policy meets its objectives. There are two primary steps in implementation of public policy: direct execution through programs or by formulating derivative policies. The implementation process follows a clear sequence, starting from programs, followed by projects, and finally activities. This model aligns with common management mechanisms, particularly in the public sector. Policies are first translated into programs, which are then divided into projects and further into activities executed by the government, the community, or through collaborative government-community efforts. Van Meter and Van Horn, as cited in Budi Winarno (2008:146-147), define public policy implementation as actions derived from prior decisions. These

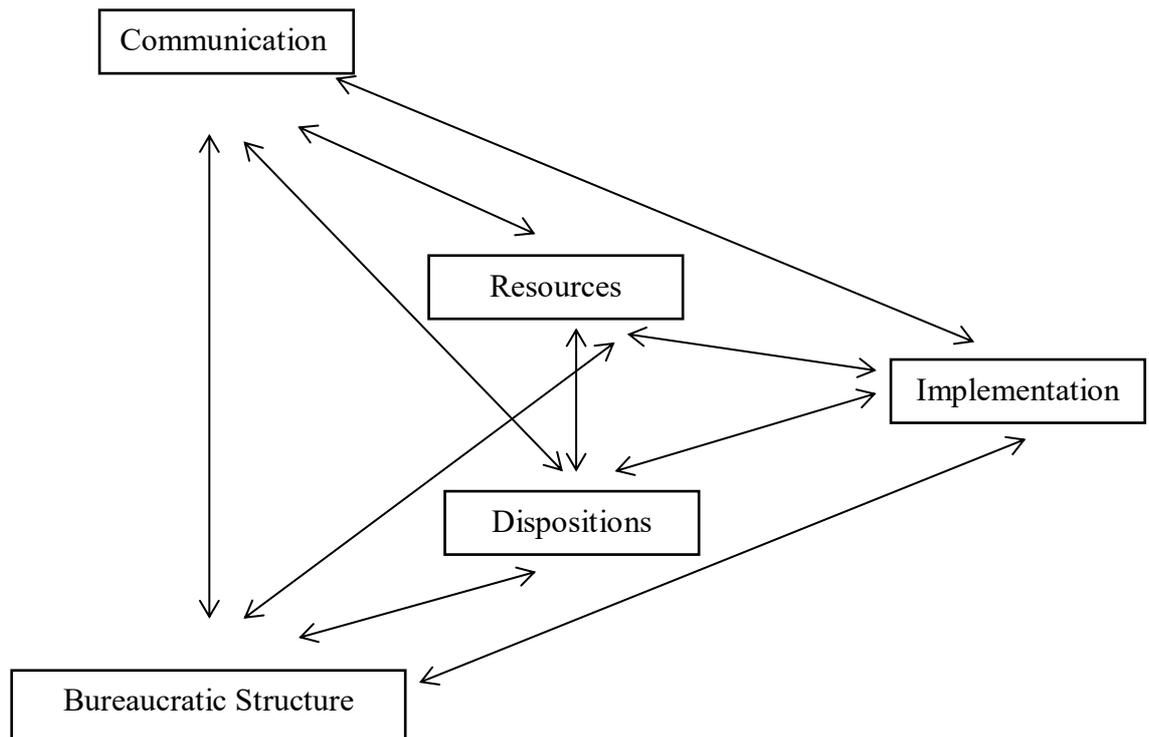
actions involve transforming decisions into operational measures within a specific timeframe and include continuous efforts to achieve both major and minor changes outlined in the policy decisions. Public organizations carry out these actions to accomplish established objectives (Masuara, Aneta, and Ahmad 2024).

According to Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier (1979), as cited by Solihin Abdul Wahab (2008: 65), implementation refers to understanding what occurs after a program is declared valid or officially formulated. The essence of policy implementation lies in the events and activities that follow the enactment of state policy guidelines, encompassing both administrative efforts and their tangible impacts on the community or circumstances. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that policy implementation begins only after the policy's goals and objectives are clearly defined or identified. Therefore, implementation is a series of activities carried out by various actors aimed at achieving outcomes that align with the established policy objectives (Maidin, Nurdin, and Putera 2022)

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that policy implementation will not commence until the goals and objectives are established or identified through policy decisions. Therefore, implementation is a process involving various actors who carry out activities aimed at ultimately achieving outcomes that align with the policy's goals and objectives. According to George Edward III in Widodo (2010:96), four factors influence the success or failure of policy implementation:

communication factor, resources factor, disposition factor, also bureaucratic structure factor.

Figure 1. 1 Policy Implementation According to George Edward III



1. Communication

Edward III (Leo Agustino, 2016:137), the indicators used to measure the success of the communication variable include:

- **Transmission Dimension:** Effective communication transmission can lead to good implementation. Often, what happens in the transmission of communication is the occurrence of misunderstandings (miscommunication), which is caused by communication passing through

several levels of bureaucracy, resulting in distortion of what was originally intended along the way.

- **Clarity Dimension:** When a policy is communicated to implementers, target groups, and other stakeholders, it must be delivered clearly to ensure they understand the purpose, objectives, and substance of the policy.
- **Consistency Dimension:** This dimension ensures that the policy is not confusing to implementers, target groups, and stakeholders, maintaining a consistent understanding among all parties involved.

2. Resources

The second variable or factor is Resources. Edward III in Agustino (2012:151) stated that the indicators of resources consist of several elements, which are:

- a. **Staff:** The primary resource in policy implementation is the staff. Failures in policy implementation often stem from a lack of sufficient, qualified, or competent personnel. Merely increasing the number of staff is not enough; it is essential to have personnel with the necessary skills and expertise to effectively implement the policy or fulfill the tasks specified by the policy.
- b. **Information:** Information exists in two forms: first, information regarding the procedures for executing the policy, and second, data on the implementers' adherence to government rules and regulations that have been established.
- c. **Authority:** This is formal authority that is necessary for the government to function. Authority serves as legitimacy or the power for implementers to carry out the policy that has been politically established.

- d. Facilities: Infrastructure plays a crucial role in policy implementation. Even if implementers have adequate personnel and the authority to perform their duties, the absence of essential facilities can hinder their ability to execute tasks effectively.

3. Disposition

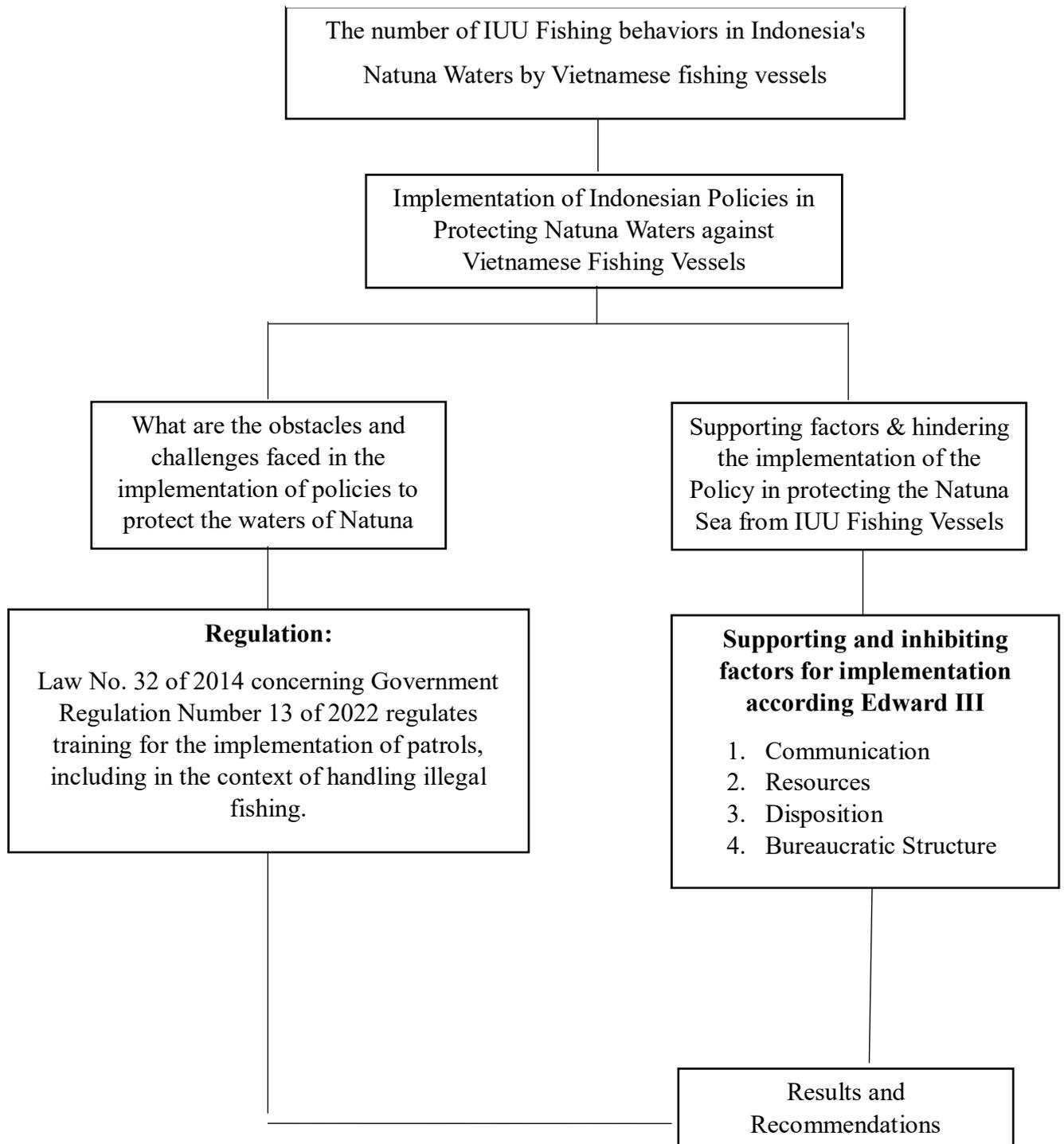
In determining the effectiveness of public policy implementation, Edward III (Leo Agustino, 2016:139) highlights that the disposition or attitude of policy implementers is a crucial factor. For a policy to be implemented successfully, implementers must not only understand what needs to be done but also have the skills to execute it properly. This ensures that the policy is carried out without deviation or misinterpretation, making the implementers' attitude a vital element in the overall success of the policy.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

It has an impact on the implementation of a policy. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are an important aspect of the structure in any organization.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

Figure 1. 2 Theoretical Framework



1.8 Concept Operationalization

The main subject of this research is the implementation of policies in Indonesia to protect Natuna Waters from Vietnamese fishing vessels. The implementation of this policy will be analyzed based on the phenomenon occurring in Natuna Waters, referring to the existing regulations, specifically Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022. Furthermore, this study will examine the inhibiting and supporting factors in the implementation process using George C. Edward III's policy implementation concept.

Phenomenon 1 focuses on the Implementation of Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022 in Protecting Natuna Waters from Vietnamese Fishing Vessels.

Phenomenon 2 discusses the Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Protection of Natuna Sea from IUU Fishing, identifying the key elements that contribute to or hinder the success of policy implementation using George C. Edward III's framework.

Table 1. 4 Operational Concept PP No 13 Tahun 2022 and Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Protection of Natuna Sea from IUU Fishing

Phenomenon	Sub-Phenomenon	Indicators	Observed
Implementation of Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022	Joint Patrols	Coordination between agencies (Bakamla, TNI AL, Polairud, PSDKP KKP, Bea Cukai, KLHK)	Coordination mechanisms outlined in interviews.
		Deployment of personnel and patrol assets	Deployment strategy in the National Patrol Plan (Renpatnas).
		Scheduled monitoring and evaluation by Bakamla and relevant agencies	Quarterly evaluations conducted.
	Independent Patrols	Patrols carried out by technical agencies based on their respective authorities	Based on agencies' work programs and budgets.
		State Budget (APBN) allocation for patrol operations, equipment, and personnel training	Budgetary support for patrol operations.
		Technical support from Bakamla for information exchange or case handling	Bakamla's role in supervision and case handling.
	Coordinated Patrols	Bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements (e.g., Indonesia-Malaysia,	Examples of cooperative patrols like Optima Malindo, Gannet, Kastima.

		Indonesia-Australia)	
		Joint planning and coordination through Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings	Coordination through Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings.
		Development and enforcement of SOPs for patrol procedures	SOP creation and enforcement to standardize patrol procedures.
		Evaluation of patrols after completion to improve future patrols	Evaluation after patrols to improve future missions.
Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Protection of Natuna Sea from IUU Fishing	Communication	Transmission: Channeling information from communicators through communication media between researchers and PSDKP KKP, BAKAMLA, Polair, Syahbandar, Rapala, and Pokmaswas.	Information transmitted and understood well across involved parties.
		Clarity: A work unit can easily understand information about policy activities.	Easy understanding of policies by work units.
		Consistency: Information about the activities of government officials has been consistently maintained.	Communication has remained consistent regarding government activities to protect Natuna waters.
	Resources	Resources of PSDKP KKP,	Availability of trained and

		Bakamla, and Polair	competent personnel.
		Financial resources for supporting patrol activities in Natuna waters	Adequate budget allocated for patrols in Natuna waters.
		Facilities or infrastructure necessary for policy implementation	Sufficient facilities and equipment are available.
		Time resources needed for the policy activities	Time allocation is sufficient to implement policies effectively.
	Disposition	Honesty, commitment, and democratic nature of the officials.	Officials display honesty and commitment, aiding policy implementation.
	Bureaucratic Structure	Organizational structure influences policy implementation (e.g., within KKP, Bakamla).	Clear organizational structure that aids decision-making and implementation.
		Adherence to SOPs	SOPs followed, maintaining consistency in policy enforcement.

1.9 Research Methods

1.9.1 Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the implementation of Indonesia's policy in protecting Natuna waters from Vietnamese fishing vessels. The descriptive qualitative research method

focuses on collecting fact-based data through observation, interviews, and document studies. The purpose of this study is to gain a deep understanding of the problem that occurs by describing in detail the information obtained. By using this method, the researcher hopes to describe the data in detail through verbal or verbal descriptions based on observations of the subjects or behaviors of the research subjects. The analysis of the implementation of this policy is expected to provide a clearer insight into the effectiveness of the actions that have been taken by the Indonesian government in protecting Natuna waters from the threat of foreign fishing vessels, especially from Vietnam.

1.10 Research Site

A research site is a place where research is conducted to be able to collect actual information and data from the object being studied. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) of Central Jakarta City which is located at Jl. Medan Merdeka No. 16. Mina Bahari 3. In addition, BAKAMLA RI in Jl. Panglima Hitam, Bukit Senubing, East Bunguran District, Natuna Regency, Bakamla Natuna Station Office – 297111, in addition Kasat Polair Polres Natuna in Kampung Tua Penagih Polres Natuna, Syahbandar in Pelabuhan Prikanan Serat, Lempa Natuna. Some of these places were chosen as research sites/areas because public organizations have positions, roles, and programs in protecting Natuna waters.

1.11 Research Subject

The subject of research or known as a research informant is a person or a group of people who can provide information related to what is being researched. In this study, the technique used to determine informants is the purposive sampling technique, which is a technique for determining informants based on certain criteria or considerations. Based on this, the researcher determines potential people to provide information about the Implementation of Indonesian Policy Analysis in the protection of Natuna Waters from Vietnamese ships, namely:

Table 1. 5 Research Subject

Report	Reasons for Choosing Informants
PSDKP KKP	The Directorate General responsible for the supervision of marine resources and fisheries is the Directorate General of PSDKP. In carrying out this supervisory task, the Directorate General of PSDKP collaborates with the Navy, Bakamla, and Polair.
Direktorat Hukum Bakamla	Bakamla is responsible for coordinating maritime security in Indonesian waters, including patrolling and monitoring to prevent the entry of illegal fishing vessels, especially in Natuna waters
Kasat Polairud Polres Natuna	Responsible for marine patrol operations to supervise and enforce the law in Indonesian waters.
Syahbandar Pelabuhan Perikanan	oversees foreign vessels operating in Indonesian waters, ensuring they comply with safety standards and regulations. They manage docking permits, monitor fish unloading activities, and collaborate with agencies like Bakamla, Customs, and the Navy to prevent illegal fishing and enforce maritime laws.
Pokmaswas	Pokmaswas are responsible for monitoring and reporting illegal fishing activities, helping to protect coral reefs and aquatic ecosystems. They collaborate with local authorities and agencies to ensure the sustainability of marine resources in the region.

Rapala	The patrol program aims to enhance surveillance and law enforcement in Indonesia's maritime areas. This program is designed to maintain maritime security, including preventing illegal activities such as illegal fishing, smuggling, and the destruction of marine ecosystems. Through Rapala, Bakamla collaborates with other relevant agencies to carry out joint operations at sea and ensure that Indonesia's waters remain safe and protected.
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1.1.6 Data Types

- **Types of Data:** The data consists of interviews with informants in the field of Marine and Fisheries, BAKAMLA, Kasat Polairud Polres Natuna, Syahbandar Pelabuhan Perikanan, Pokmaswas & Rapala.
- **Data Collection Methods:** During interviews and observations, the researcher will record the data obtained. In this research, the researcher analyzes the implementation of Indonesia's policy in protecting the Natuna waters against Vietnamese ships.
- **Photos:** Photos are taken during observations to support the results from interviews and observations with informants.
- **Written Sources:** Written sources include books, journals, articles, and supporting documents such as BAKAMLA's Strategic Plan and Performance Reports from the Directorate of Sea Operations.

1.12 Data Sources

In qualitative research, data sources refer to statements and actions, strengthened by reviewing other references. Data sources are divided into two categories:

- **Primary Data:** Primary data in this research is obtained directly from various information sources, which are the main components of the research. Key informants include the Ditjen PSDKP KKP, BAKAMLA, Polair, Syahbandar, Pokmaswas& Rapala. Ditjen PSDKP provides insights on marine and fisheries resource surveillance. BAKAMLA, focusing on sea operations and patrols, offers insights into maritime security coordination in Indonesian waters. Polair, responsible for maritime patrol operations, provides data on law enforcement in maritime areas. Syahbandar Natuna oversees foreign vessels operating in Indonesian waters, ensuring they comply with safety standards and regulations. They manage docking permits, monitor fish unloading activities, and collaborate with agencies like Bakamla, Customs, and the Navy to prevent illegal fishing and enforce maritime laws. Pokmaswas, they are responsible for monitoring and reporting illegal fishing activities, helping to protect coral reefs and aquatic ecosystems. They collaborate with local authorities and agencies to ensure the sustainability of marine resources in the region. Rapala, The patrol program aims to enhance surveillance and law enforcement in Indonesia's maritime areas. This program is designed to maintain maritime security, including preventing illegal activities such as illegal fishing, smuggling, and the destruction of marine ecosystems. Through Rapala, Bakamla collaborates with other relevant agencies to carry out joint operations at sea and ensure that Indonesia's waters remain safe and protected.

- **Secondary Data:** Secondary data supports primary data and is not obtained directly. Generally, secondary data is gathered by reviewing various references, notes, documents, and similar sources. In this research, secondary data is obtained from articles, journals, books, and other supporting documents such as BAKAMLA's Strategic Plan and the Performance Reports of the Directorate of Sea Operations.

1.13 Data Collection Techniques

The techniques or methods used by the researcher to collect data, while data collection instruments are tools chosen and used by the researcher to make the data collection process systematic and easier. The data collection methods include various ways to obtain the needed data. In this research, data is collected through three methods: (1) observation, (2) interviews, and (3) documentation, as explained below:

- **Observation**

Observation involves direct monitoring where the researcher observes and records all phenomena occurring in the field, concluding based on the objects observed. The researcher observes the protection of the Natuna waters against Vietnamese ships to gather information related to the activities carried out for analyzing the implementation of protection policies in the Natuna waters against Vietnamese ships.

- **Interviews**

Interviews are a process of collecting data by conducting question-and-answer sessions between the researcher and informants to gather as much information as possible for the research. In this research, the researcher uses open interviews, informing the informants about the purpose of the interview.

- **Documentation**

Documentation is used to complement and add accuracy and truth to the data or information collected from existing documentation materials in the field, which can be used for data validity checks. Document analysis is conducted to gather data from archives and documents in or outside the research location related to the research. This method is used to collect data already available in recorded documents. It serves as a complement to the data obtained through observation and interviews.

- **Literature Study**

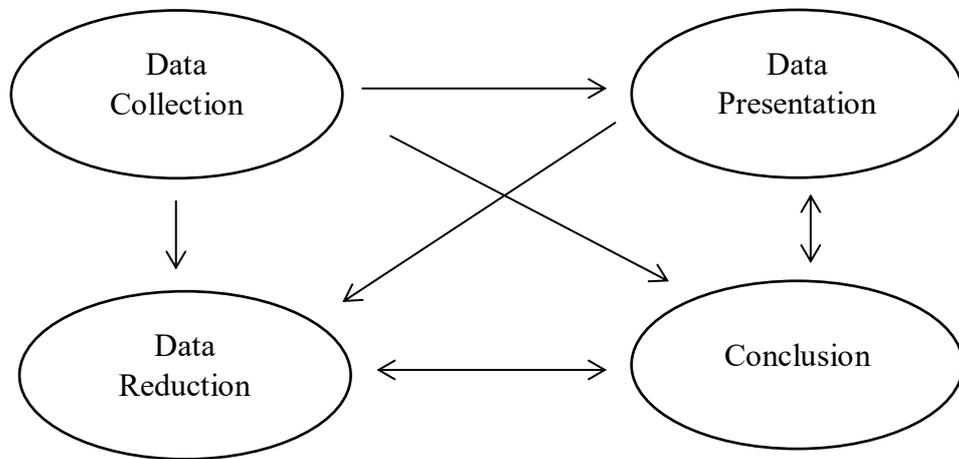
Literature study is a method of gathering information by reviewing existing references. This research collects information through literature study based on books, articles, literature, and records related to community empowerment programs.

1.14 Data Analysis And Data Interpretation

The systematic process of searching and organizing data from interviews, field notes, and documentation involves categorizing information, breaking it into smaller units, synthesizing it, identifying patterns, selecting key points for study, and drawing conclusions. This process helps make the data more understandable

for both researchers and others. Sugiyono (2018:482) describes this as data analysis. This study uses an interactive analysis model, where data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing are interconnected and influence each other.

Figure 1. 3 Components of Data Analysis of Interaction Models



In relation to this research, the researcher employed the second method, namely interactive analysis models, with the following steps:

- Data Collection

This was carried out by gathering the necessary data from various sources in the field. The research was conducted by the researcher at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) of Central Jakarta City which is located at Jl. Medan Merdeka No. 16. Mina Bahari 3. In addition, BAKAMLA RI in Jl. Panglima Hitam, Bukit Senubing, East Bunguran District, Natuna Regency, Bakamla Natuna Station Office – 297111, in addition Kasat Polair

Polres Natuna in Kampung Tua Penagih Polres Natuna, Syahbandar in Pelabuhan Prikanan Serat, Lempa Natuna

- Data Reduction

Miles and Huberman said, data analysis involves summarizing information, selecting key points, emphasizing crucial aspects, and identifying recurring themes and patterns. This process helps to simplify complex data, making it easier to interpret and draw meaningful conclusions. Thus, the reduced data provides a clear picture and facilitates further data collection and retrieval when needed, organized systematically and easily managed. In reducing the data, the researcher first identifies the collected data to determine its relevance and relationship to each data group.

- Data Presentation

This involves collecting information by detailing the phenomena related to the analysis of the implementation of the Natuna waters concerning Vietnamese vessels, allowing the researcher to draw conclusions and take action.

- Conclusion

The initial conclusions drawn are tentative and subject to change if further data collection does not provide strong supporting evidence. However, if valid evidence is found, the conclusions will be credible. Therefore, drawing conclusions involves examining the patterns, themes, and connections between variables to ensure the conclusions are credible.

1.15 Data Quality

Sugiyono (2006:299) explains that the standard for data validity is defined as the legitimacy of the data. The validity of research data indicates how accurately the data reflects the truth. This accuracy means that the data genuinely represents the actual information collected by the researcher. Therefore, to determine the quality of the data in a study, data triangulation is necessary to analyze the conditions occurring in the implementation of Indonesia's policy to protect the Natuna waters from Vietnamese vessels. According to Sugiyono (2015:83), data triangulation is a technique that integrates various data and sources. Wijaya (2018:120-121) defines data triangulation as a method of verifying data from multiple sources by applying different techniques at different times. This includes source triangulation, data collection technique triangulation, and time triangulation.

In this case, credibility of the research with existing data and sources. That is;

1. The researcher compared the results of interviews from the Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (Ditjen PSDKP), the Indonesian Navy, BAKAMLA (Directorate of Sea Operations), and Polairud with the content of documents related to the Implementation of Policies in the Protection of Natuna Waters Against Vietnamese Ships.

