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<https://doi.org/10.61796/jgrpd.v1i4.996>**OPTIMIZATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOVEREIGNTY IN NATIONAL WATERS TO MAINTAIN STABILITY IN INDONESIA'S MARITIME TERRITORY****Novan Brhamasta Anugrah Prakasa**

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Abstract: To outline efforts to optimize law enforcement and sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas in maintaining the stability of the maritime area. Effective law enforcement and maintenance of ocean sovereignty are key elements to prevent conflicts and secure marine resources. This article discusses challenges and strategies in improving maritime law enforcement and securing Indonesia's maritime sovereignty. By integrating legal, security, and diplomacy approaches, Indonesia can strengthen its position as a strong maritime country and maintain the stability of its maritime areas. In conclusion, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, the military, and other stakeholders is essential to achieve this goal.

Keywords: Law enforcement, sea sovereignty, Regional stability

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In the global context, Indonesia's maritime area is one of the most strategic because of its strategic location and abundant natural resources. However, major challenges have emerged in maintaining sovereignty and security in the region, including the problem of violations of the law of the sea, illegal fishing, and threats to state sovereignty [1]. In the midst of the complexity of these problems, law enforcement is one of the main pillars in maintaining the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas. Without effective law enforcement, efforts to address violations of maritime sovereignty and security will be difficult to realize. In addition, state sovereignty in the maritime area is also the main key in ensuring national interests and maritime security. Optimal law enforcement in Indonesia's maritime areas also has a wide impact, both economically and politically. By ensuring security and sovereignty in the national sea, Indonesia can increase investor confidence, strengthen its geopolitical position, and enhance regional cooperation in the field of maritime security. This is an important key in building Indonesia's image as a strong and stable maritime country [2].

In this context, a journal that discusses the optimization of law enforcement and sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas will provide in-depth insights into the challenges, strategies, and efforts needed to maintain the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas. By analyzing policies, regional cooperation, and the implementation of the law of the sea at the national level, the journal can provide a comprehensive view of the steps that need to be taken to ensure Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and security in the future. Efforts to optimize law enforcement and sovereignty in national seas are also a priority in the context of the development of global dynamics, especially in the face of transnational threats such as human trafficking, narcotics, and terrorism that are increasingly encroaching into maritime areas [3]. The existence of a large sea area makes Indonesia vulnerable to these various illegal activities, which can disrupt national stability and affect the country's economic sustainability.

The role of the sea in meeting the needs of food, energy, and transportation also makes maritime security a crucial aspect in maintaining the welfare of the Indonesian people. Disruption to the sustainability of economic activities at sea can have a direct negative impact on the welfare of the people, so that law enforcement and sovereignty in the national sea are key in ensuring the sustainability of national development. In the context of regulations, Indonesia has adopted various legal instruments both at the national and international levels to regulate marine resources management and maritime law enforcement. However, challenges continue to arise in the implementation and enforcement of these laws, such as the lack of trained human resources, the lack of coordination between agencies, and the complexity of cross-sectoral and cross-regional problems [4]. The importance of the theme discussed on optimizing law enforcement and sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas is important to provide an in-depth understanding of the challenges, strategies, and innovations needed to maintain the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas. By analyzing the role of legal institutions, cooperation between countries, and community participation in maritime law enforcement, the journal can make a valuable contribution in developing policies and best practices in maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and security.

A number of previous studies in national journals have discussed the issue of law enforcement and sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas. For example, research by Widodo and Timbul (2018) [5]. Highlights challenges and strategies in maritime law enforcement in Indonesia, focusing on the role of law enforcement agencies and inter-agency coordination. Their findings point to the need for increased human resource capacity, better coordination between agencies, and strengthening regional cooperation to address maritime law violations. In addition, research by Susanto et al. (2019) [6]. Explore the impact of human trafficking in Indonesia's maritime areas on state sovereignty and regional stability. Through case studies and statistical analysis, they identified patterns of human trafficking occurring in Indonesia's territorial waters and highlighted the need for enforcement

more effective laws to protect state sovereignty and human rights. Meanwhile, research by Hadi et al. (2020) [7] examines the implementation of illegal fishing prevention policies in Indonesian seas and their impact on the stability of marine ecosystems and the economic sustainability of coastal communities. The results of their research show that strong law enforcement plays an important role in reducing illegal fishing practices and improving the welfare of coastal communities.

These studies provide a deeper understanding of the challenges and solutions in optimizing law enforcement and sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas, as well as serve as a foundation for further research in this field. These studies make a valuable contribution in identifying the challenges faced in law enforcement and the maintenance of sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas. By highlighting weaknesses in the maritime law enforcement system, lack of interagency coordination, and the negative impact of illegal practices such as human trafficking and illegal fishing, the study is a call for further action and improvement in efforts to protect Indonesia's maritime sovereignty. This research also offers a number of solutions and recommendations that can be implemented in an effort to optimize law enforcement and sovereignty in the national sea. Strengthening human resource capacity, increasing cooperation between institutions and countries, and increasing public awareness of the importance of maintaining the sustainability of marine resources are some of the things that are proposed to be considered. By utilizing the findings of previous studies, further research in this field can develop more effective and targeted strategies in maintaining the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas. Through collaboration between the government, academics, NGOs, and other stakeholders, it is hoped that this further research can be a concrete step in strengthening maritime law enforcement and ensuring that Indonesia's maritime sovereignty is well maintained. Thus, Indonesia's maritime area can continue to contribute positively to national development, community welfare, and regional stability.

Methods

The research method of this journal proposes a holistic approach that integrates document analysis, field observation, and in-depth interview techniques to competent resource persons in the field of maritime law and maritime security. Through this interview technique, the researcher seeks to gain a deep understanding of issues related to law enforcement and sovereignty in Indonesia's

national seas. Three problem formulations that are in accordance with the title of this journal are as follows: (1) How is law enforcement carried out in Indonesia's national seas? (2) What are the main challenges faced in maintaining sovereignty in Indonesia's maritime areas? (3) How can increased law enforcement and sovereignty contribute to the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas? By analyzing the results of interviews and other data, it is hoped that this journal can provide in-depth insights and relevant policy recommendations to strengthen law enforcement and sovereignty, which in turn will improve the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas.

Results and Discussion

a. Enforcement of Indonesia's National Sea Law

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) has a very important role in maintaining sovereignty in Indonesia's national seas. One of the main focuses of MPA is to supervise and manage Indonesia's marine and fishery resources [8]. In the context of law enforcement, MPAs are responsible for enforcing regulations related to the management of marine resources, including countering illegal practices such as unsustainable fishing, illegal mining, and marine pollution. To carry out its duties, the KKP collaborates with various other institutions, including relevant ministries/institutions such as the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, and the Indonesian Navy. For example, in overcoming illegal fishing practices, the KKP can work with the Indonesian Navy to conduct sea patrols and crack down on illegal perpetrators. In addition, the KKP also plays a role in cooperation international to maintain sovereignty in national seas. Through international forums such as ASEAN and the United Nations (UN), MPAs are involved in the negotiation and implementation of international maritime agreements that have an impact on Indonesian waters. This international cooperation strengthens Indonesia's position in maintaining its maritime sovereignty, as well as expanding the reach of law enforcement in national seas.

Overall, the role of MPAs in law enforcement in Indonesia's national seas is very important. By collaborating with various institutions and through international cooperation, MPA plays an active role in maintaining Indonesia's marine sovereignty and ensuring sustainable management of marine resources. The Indonesian Navy has a crucial role in law enforcement in Indonesia's national seas as well as in overcoming maritime security threats to ensure the country's maritime sovereignty. As part of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Navy has the primary responsibility to protect maritime sovereignty and national interests in Indonesia's vast territorial waters [9]. In the context of law enforcement, the Indonesian Navy works with other law enforcement agencies, such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and the Maritime Security Agency, to supervise and crack down on violations of the law at sea, such as illegal fishing, human trafficking, and drug smuggling. An important role in dealing with maritime security threats, such as maritime terrorism, arms smuggling, and the capture of illegal ships. They carry out patrols, supervision, and enforcement in Indonesian waters to prevent and overcome various cross-border crimes. In addition, the Indonesian Navy also plays a role in supporting international law enforcement, such as search and rescue (SAR) at sea and in carrying out Indonesia's obligations as a member of international agreements, for example in terms of preventing and controlling marine pollution.

As part of law enforcement in the national sea, the Indonesian Navy carries out its duties based on the legal framework that has been established, including Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2014 concerning the Eradication of Fisheries Crimes. In addition, they also operate in accordance with international law, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which establishes the boundaries of a country's jurisdiction at sea. By ensuring maritime security and sovereignty, the Indonesian Navy plays an important role in supporting the stability of Indonesia's maritime area and protecting national interests in the strategic maritime environment [10]. Through hard work and cross-agency cooperation, the Indonesian Navy continues to strive to maintain the security and sustainability of Indonesia's marine resources for the welfare of the nation. In carrying out its role, the Indonesian Navy is also active in regional and international cooperation

to increase the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement at sea. They participated in various joint exercises with the navies of neighboring countries as well as international partners for the exchange of experiences, techniques and strategies in confronting complex maritime security challenges. Involved in maritime community development programs, such as maritime awareness development among coastal communities and training for fishermen on sustainable fisheries practices. This is done as a preventive effort to reduce the potential for violations of the law at sea, such as illegal fishing, as well as to increase community involvement in maintaining maritime security and sovereignty.

However, in carrying out its duties, the Indonesian Navy is also faced with various challenges, including the vastness of Indonesia's maritime area that is difficult to monitor comprehensively, lack of resources, and resistance from parties who violate the law. Therefore, efforts to continue to increase capacity, inter-agency coordination, and support from the government and the community are key in ensuring the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia's national seas [11]. The role of the Indonesian Navy in law enforcement in Indonesia's national seas is not only important to maintain the country's maritime security and sovereignty, but also to protect valuable marine resources and support economic, environmental, and social sustainability in Indonesia's maritime areas. Indonesia's legal framework, including the latest Law on the Eradication of Fisheries Crimes, plays an important role in supporting law enforcement efforts in the national sea. The law, which in 2014 has been implemented as Law Number 32 on the Eradication of Fisheries Crimes, provides a strong legal foundation to combat illegal activities in the fisheries sector, which often harm marine ecosystems and threaten the sustainability of fish resources.

One of the important aspects of this Law is to give authority to the authorities to effectively enforce the law against violations in the fisheries sector, be it through supervision, enforcement, and strict action against violators of the law. In addition, this Law also provides a legal basis for the establishment of related institutions and bodies tasked with carrying out law enforcement functions in the fisheries sector. By providing a legal basis, the Law on the Eradication of Fisheries Crimes also stipulates strict sanctions for violators. This includes criminal and administrative sanctions that can be imposed on individuals or companies involved in illegal activities such as illegal fishing, the use of fishing gear that damages the environment, or the illegal trade of fishery products. Through this robust legal framework, the Indonesian government can ensure that law enforcement in national seas is carried out effectively and fairly [12]. However, challenges remain in implementing the law, including a lack of adequate resources and infrastructure in some areas, as well as coordination between various related agencies. Therefore, the government continues to make efforts to strengthen law enforcement capacity in the national sea to maintain the stability of the marine ecosystem and the sovereignty of Indonesia's territorial waters. Coordination between the central government and local governments is very important in law enforcement efforts in Indonesia's national seas. This is because Indonesia's seas stretch along various provinces and districts, so it requires solid cooperation between the central and regional governments to maintain the sovereignty, security, and sustainability of the sea.

Special regulations that regulate this include Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which gives authority to local governments to manage and supervise marine resources in their areas. In addition, there is also Presidential Instruction Number 16 of 2017 concerning the Optimization of the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands which emphasizes the importance of coordination between the central and regional governments in the management of marine areas. Through this instruction, local governments are encouraged to be actively involved in monitoring, law enforcement, and environmental protection in coastal and marine areas under their jurisdiction. Coordination is carried out through various mechanisms, including coordination meetings between relevant agencies at the central and regional levels, the formation of a joint team for law enforcement at sea, and the exchange of information and data related to sea conditions and suspicious activities. In addition, the central government also provides technical assistance and other support to local governments in terms of law enforcement in the national sea. However, there are still several challenges in coordination between the central and regional governments, such as differences

in capacity and resources, as well as administrative and bureaucratic constraints. However, with the existence of regulations that regulate and encourage cooperation between these two entities, it is hoped that law enforcement in Indonesia's national seas can continue to be improved in order to maintain the stability of the maritime area and national interests as a whole.

The main challenges in law enforcement in Indonesia's national seas include vast and complex areas, limited resources, and illegal activities such as fish theft, illegal fishing, and smuggling. Indonesia's sea area consisting of more than 17,000 islands and having vast waters are a challenge in terms of supervision and law enforcement. In addition, the existence of various parties involved in illegal activities at sea, including foreign fishermen who enter Indonesian waters illegally, is also a serious challenge. To overcome this challenge, the Indonesian government has taken several strategic steps. One of them is by increasing cooperation between institutions such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Indonesian Navy, and the Police in conducting patrols and surveillance in Indonesian waters. The government is also increasing the use of technology such as satellites and ocean monitoring systems to improve the effectiveness of surveillance. The government also strengthens legal regulations related to law enforcement at sea, such as ratifying Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning the Eradication of Fisheries Crimes which provides a strong legal basis to overcome illegal activities at sea. The government is also making diplomatic efforts with neighboring countries to increase cooperation in maritime surveillance and law enforcement in jointly owned waters.

The Indonesian government's efforts to address the challenges of law enforcement in national seas require a comprehensive and sustainable approach. In addition to interagency cooperation and the use of technology, education and training for law enforcement officers is also an important part of increasing their capacity to deal with complex situations at sea. With a deep understanding of maritime law and effective law enforcement methods, officers will be better able to identify, stop, and crack down on violations of the law at sea. In addition, regional and international cooperation is also a crucial aspect in overcoming maritime security issues. By forging strong partnerships with neighboring countries and international organizations, Indonesia can strengthen surveillance and law enforcement efforts in jointly owned waters, as well as avoid unnecessary conflicts. Through regional and international forums, Indonesia can share information, technology, and best practices in maritime law enforcement, thereby increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts across the region. Prevention and enforcement efforts, economic development of coastal communities are also an integral part in overcoming marine security problems. By providing a sustainable economic alternative for coastal communities, governments can reduce incentives to engage in illegal activities at sea, such as fish theft or smuggling. This approach not only helps address maritime security issues, but also improves the overall well-being of coastal communities.

No less important is the protection and preservation of marine ecosystems. By maintaining the sustainability of marine resources, governments can ensure that the economic potential and security of the ocean can be maintained for future generations. Measures such as the establishment of conservation areas, sustainable fisheries management, and continuous monitoring of illegal activities in the sea are concrete efforts to maintain the balance of marine ecosystems and support long-term marine security. In the face of complex challenges at sea, the involvement of all elements of society, including the private sector and civil society organizations, is also crucial. By raising awareness of the importance of maritime security and involving all parties in law enforcement efforts at sea, Indonesia can create a safer, more sustainable, and more productive marine environment for all its people. In addition, the importance of raising international awareness of maritime security issues should not be overlooked. Through public diplomacy, participation in international forums, and advocacy campaigns, Indonesia can gain global support in efforts to tackle illegal activities at sea. By strengthening diplomatic relations and cooperation with partner countries, both at the regional and global levels, Indonesia can expand its maritime surveillance and enforcement network and increase the effectiveness of these efforts.

The government must also pay attention to the aspect of human rights protection in law

enforcement at sea. Increased law enforcement activities can have an impact on the lives of traditional fishermen and coastal communities. Therefore, it is important for the government to ensure that law enforcement efforts are carried out with respect for human rights, including the rights of fishermen and coastal communities to live and work safely and prosperously. In addition to law enforcement efforts carried out by the government, active participation from the private sector is also needed. Fishing companies, the marine industry, and shipping companies have an important role to play in preventing and combating illegal activities at sea. By implementing responsible business practices and committing to respecting applicable regulations and laws, the private sector can be an effective partner in ensuring the safety and sustainability of the oceans. Finally, it is important for the government to continue to evaluate and monitor the success of law enforcement efforts at sea. By analyzing data and information obtained from surveillance and law enforcement activities, the government can identify areas that require further attention and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies that have been implemented. With the approach that is adaptive and responsive to changes in conditions and new challenges, Indonesia can continue to increase its capacity in maintaining the security and sustainability of its national seas.

b. Challenges in Maintaining Sovereignty

The Indonesian government faces complex challenges in maintaining sovereignty in its maritime areas, especially with the emergence of problems such as smuggling, illegal fishing, and foreign intrusion [13]. To overcome this, the government has implemented a series of strategic measures: First, the government has increased patrols and surveillance in Indonesian waters. This is done through increasing the presence of patrol boats and law enforcement at various strategic points. With this increased presence, the government hopes to be more effective in detecting and tackling illegal activities at sea, including smuggling and illegal fishin. Second, the government actively collaborates with related agencies, both on a national and international scale. Cooperation between domestic institutions and cooperation with other countries is key in dealing with this problem. For example, through cooperation with neighboring countries and international institutions, such as Interpol and Interpol-Fishcrime, Indonesia can exchange information and cooperate in law enforcement at sea.

The government has also taken legislative steps to strengthen the legal framework that supports law enforcement at sea. Laws such as Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries provide a strong legal basis to deal with the problem of illegal fishing [14]. Meanwhile, Law Number 17 of 1985 concerning P3K provides a legal basis for law enforcement against ships that commit criminal acts in Indonesian waters. However, the government is still faced with significant challenges in maintaining sovereignty in its maritime areas. Factors such as the vastness of Indonesia's maritime area and the limitations of human and technological resources are the main obstacles in law enforcement efforts at sea. Therefore, the government continues to evaluate and improve strategies to overcome these challenges to ensure that sovereignty in Indonesia's maritime areas is maintained [15]. Although the government has taken strategic steps to improve law enforcement at sea, the challenges faced remain complex and diverse. One of the main challenges is the inability to effectively monitor Indonesia's vast maritime areas. Indonesia's maritime area covers more than 5.8 million square kilometers with thousands of islands and hundreds of thousands of kilometers of coastline, making thorough surveillance very difficult.

The limitations of human resources and technology are also serious obstacles. Although the government has increased the presence of patrol boats and maritime law enforcement personnel, the number is still insufficient to monitor such a large area of the sea [16]. The use of advanced technologies such as satellite monitoring systems and marine sensors can help improve the effectiveness of surveillance, but this requires significant investment and adequate resources. In addition to internal challenges, Indonesia is also faced with external challenges in maintaining sovereignty in its maritime areas. Foreign intrusions, including illegal fishing activities by foreign vessels in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), are often a source of bilateral tension with neighboring countries. Law enforcement in sensitive maritime areas such as the Natuna Sea and the

Sulawesi Sea is the main focus in efforts to maintain Indonesia's maritime sovereignty. In overcoming this challenge, the government continues to evaluate and improve strategies. Increased cooperation with neighboring countries and international institutions is key in overcoming the problem of foreign intrusion and illegal fishing. In addition, increasing investment in human resource development and technology is also a priority to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement at sea. With these steps, it is hoped that the government can overcome challenges and maintain sovereignty in Indonesia's maritime areas effectively.

The Indonesian government has taken a number of concrete steps to increase patrols and surveillance in Indonesian waters to strengthen law enforcement at sea. One of the main steps is to increase the capacity and physical presence of law enforcement officers in the region sea. This is done through an increase in the number and quality of patrol fleets, including patrol boats and aircraft, which are equipped with advanced technology to detect and monitor activities at sea. The government also strengthens cooperation between institutions and countries in conducting maritime surveillance. This is done through cooperation between the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Defense, the Police, and the Indonesian Navy. This cooperation includes information exchange, operational coordination, and joint action in responding to maritime security threats, such as illegal fishing, smuggling, and other transnational crimes. Increasing the use of information and communication technology in marine surveillance. This includes the use of satellite-based maritime monitoring and surveillance systems (Ship Tracking Satellite Systems or VMS) that allow for faster detection of suspicious activity at sea. In addition, automatic identification systems (AIS) are also used to track the movement of ships in real-time.

Efforts to empower local communities are also an important part of the government's strategy to strengthen marine surveillance [17]. This is done through community involvement in marine supervision and monitoring activities, as well as the provision of education and training on the importance of preserving marine resources and their role in maintaining state sovereignty. With this series of concrete steps, the Indonesian government seeks to strengthen law enforcement at sea, ensure that the sovereignty of its maritime territory is maintained, and protect marine resources that are important assets for the country and its people. Regional and international cooperation plays an important role in supporting law enforcement efforts in Indonesia's seas, especially in addressing issues such as money laundering and human trafficking at sea. Indonesia has been actively working with neighboring countries in the Southeast Asian region, such as through ASEAN and other regional forums, to strengthen cooperation in terms of information exchange, patrol coordination, and training of maritime law enforcement personnel.

Indonesia is also engaged in broader international cooperation, including with institutions such as Interpol and Europol, to enhance law enforcement coordination and intelligence exchange related to cross-border crimes in waters. These efforts aim to track and crack down on crimes such as money laundering related to illegal activities at sea. In addition to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, Indonesia has also signed various international agreements, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides a legal basis for the enforcement of sovereignty and security at sea. By becoming a member of UNCLOS, Indonesia can take the necessary legal steps to protect its maritime areas from illegal activities, including human trafficking and money laundering. However, although regional and international cooperation has made a positive contribution, there are still challenges that need to be overcome. One of them is more effective coordination between various law enforcement agencies at the national and international levels, as well as a deeper understanding of complex issues such as human trafficking at sea. Therefore, Indonesia continues to enhance cooperation with its regional and international partners and strengthen capacity in maritime law enforcement to effectively address these challenges.

In this case, Indonesia is also active in developing bilateral cooperation mechanisms with certain countries that have similar interests in maintaining maritime security and dealing with cross-border crimes. These include intelligence exchanges, joint training, and joint patrols to strengthen law enforcement in waters vulnerable to illegal activities. The Indonesian government has also established

various domestic policies aimed at improving law enforcement at sea, including regulations governing fisheries activities, maritime security, and management of marine natural resources [18]. For example, Indonesia's Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has implemented a sophisticated monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) system to monitor fisheries activities in Indonesian waters and identify violations. Efforts to eradicate money laundering and human trafficking at sea are also supported by legal and security institutions in Indonesia, including the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) and the State Intelligence Agency (BIN). Which collaborate with similar institutions at the international level. Despite the challenges and obstacles faced in law enforcement efforts in Indonesia's seas, such as limited resources and inter-agency coordination, the government continues to strive to increase its capacity and effectiveness through regional and international cooperation as well as the development of necessary infrastructure and technology. With this joint effort, it is hoped that Indonesia can strengthen its maritime sovereignty and protect the security and natural resources in its waters.

The latest law that is the basis for law enforcement in Indonesia's seas is Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs. This law has a wide scope, regulating various aspects related to the management, utilization, preservation, and enforcement of laws in Indonesia's maritime areas. One of the important points in this Law is the emphasis on the concepts of sovereignty, sustainability, and diversity of marine resources. The implementation of Law Number 32 of 2014 is carried out by various related institutions, including the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Ministry of Transportation. Implementation measures include strengthening surveillance and patrols in Indonesian waters, increasing the capacity of maritime law enforcement officials, and developing regional and international cooperation. In addition, this Law also regulates sanctions and law enforcement for violations that occur at sea, such as illegal fishing, marine pollution, and violations of Indonesia's sovereign rights in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Law enforcement agencies such as the Marine Police, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, have an important role in enforcing the law in accordance with the provisions contained in Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs.

Although the Act provides a strong legal foundation, challenges in its implementation remain, including human resource issues, interagency coordination, and adequate funding. Therefore, the government continues to make efforts to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia's seas to maintain the sovereignty, security, and sustainability of marine resources [19]. In addition to direct implementation by government agencies, Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs also encourages active community participation in maintaining and managing marine resources. The concept of community empowerment in marine management is one of the approaches emphasized in this law. Community empowerment efforts are carried out through various capacity building, counseling, and training programs for fishermen, fishing groups, and coastal communities. The goal is for local communities to have a good understanding of the importance of maintaining the sustainability of marine resources and understand their roles and responsibilities in the management of marine areas. In the context of law enforcement, the implementation of Law Number 32 of 2014 also includes strengthening cooperation between government agencies, the community, and the private sector in combating various forms of violations at sea. Cross-sectoral cooperation and active participation of all parties are expected to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and reduce vulnerability to threats such as illegal fishing, marine pollution, and other illegal activities.

Although there have been steps taken in the implementation of Law Number 32 of 2014, the challenges in maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and sustainability remain complex and continue to change along with local and global dynamics. Therefore, there needs to be a strong commitment from all relevant parties to continue to improve coordination, capacity, and effectiveness in maintaining the sustainability and sovereignty of Indonesia's seas. Law enforcement officials face complex challenges in dealing with illegal activities such as illegal fishing in Indonesian waters. Illegal fishing practices often involve parties who do not comply with regulations and restrictions set by the government, threatening the sustainability of fish resources in Indonesian waters. To address

these challenges, Indonesia's Marine Law has an important role in providing a legal framework that regulates the management of marine and fisheries resources. Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs regulates various aspects related to the management of marine resources, including fishing. This law provides a legal basis for the government to establish policies and regulations aimed at protecting, managing, and utilizing marine resources in a sustainable manner. One important aspect of the law is its emphasis on the protection of fish resources through the regulation of fishing quotas, fishing zones, and fishing bans in certain areas.

In practice, law enforcement officials work with various parties, including the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Police, and the Indonesian Navy, to supervise and enforce the law against illegal fishing activities. They use a variety of methods and technologies, including air and sea patrols, and the use of satellite monitoring systems, to detect and crack down on violations of the law at sea. Regional and international cooperation is also an important part of law enforcement efforts in Indonesian waters. Indonesia actively participates in regional and international forums to exchange information, coordinate in law enforcement, and increase capacity in surveillance and law enforcement at sea. With the implementation of strong Marine Law and cross-sectoral and regional cooperation, it is hoped that law enforcement officials can be more effective in dealing with illegal activities such as illegal fishing in Indonesian waters, so as to maintain the sustainability of fish resources and ensure the economic sustainability and livelihoods of coastal communities that depend on these resources. The main challenges faced by law enforcement in enforcing law in Indonesia's vast waters include complex coordination between various law enforcement agencies, difficult oversight of vast areas, and the problem of lack of human resources, technology, and budget. Indonesia's territorial waters, which consist of more than 17,000 islands and have a coastline of about 54,720 km, are a challenge in law enforcement efforts, especially in the face of illegal activities such as illegal fishing, human trafficking, and drug smuggling.

In facing these challenges, international laws such as UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) play an important role in supporting law enforcement efforts in Indonesian waters. UNCLOS provides a clear legal framework regarding the rights and obligations of states in the management and utilization of marine resources, including the right to enforce the law in their territorial waters. As a country that has ratified UNCLOS, Indonesia has an obligation to enforce the rules contained in the convention in its waters. One of the important aspects of UNCLOS that supports law enforcement efforts is the recognition of the concept of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The EEZ grants the state the exclusive right to manage and utilize the natural resources in the waters, as well as to enforce the law therein. This allows Indonesia to carry out law enforcement activities in its EEZ with the support of international law. In addition, UNCLOS also regulates international cooperation in law enforcement at sea. Article 33 of UNCLOS, for example, mandates states to cooperate effectively in preventing and combating illegal activities at sea, including by conducting information exchange, training, and technical assistance. Thus, cross-border cooperation in law enforcement at sea is important in facing these complex challenges. Nevertheless, the implementation of international law such as UNCLOS in the context of law enforcement in Indonesian waters still requires continuous efforts, including increasing the capacity of law enforcement officials, strengthening cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation, and utilizing more sophisticated technology for more effective supervision and law enforcement. Cooperation between various law enforcement agencies such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Police, and the Indonesian Navy plays an important role in dealing with violations in Indonesian waters. This coordination is regulated in legislation with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement and protecting the sovereignty and security of Indonesia's vast territorial waters [20].

First, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) has a leading role in supervising fisheries and marine activities in Indonesian waters. They are responsible for the management of fish resources, enforcement of fisheries rules, and supervision of ships operating in Indonesian seas. The KKP works closely with other agencies such as the Police and the Indonesian Navy to deal with violations at sea, especially those related to illegal fishing, theft of natural resources, and other illegal

activities. Second, the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) has an important role in enforcing the law in Indonesian waters. They are responsible for law enforcement against various types of crimes at sea, including cross-border crimes such as human trafficking, drug smuggling, and piracy. The National Police collaborates with the KKP and the Indonesian Navy in maritime patrols and arrests of criminals in Indonesian waters. Third, the Indonesian Navy also has a role in maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and security. They are involved in maritime patrol operations, surveillance of territorial waters, and responding to maritime security threats such as piracy and maritime terrorism. Cooperation between the Indonesian Navy, KKP, and the National Police is important to ensure effective law enforcement and maintain security in Indonesian seas. Coordination between law enforcement agencies is regulated in various regulations and laws, including Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Indonesian National Police, and Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. In addition, this cooperation is also regulated through various agreements and agreements between institutions that aim to improve coordination and effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesian seas. With good coordination between various law enforcement agencies, it is hoped that violations in Indonesian waters can be handled more efficiently and effectively, as well as ensure that the sovereignty and security of Indonesian waters are well maintained.

The role of technology and innovation in supporting law enforcement efforts in Indonesia's seas is crucial in facing the complex and widespread challenges in these waters. One of the technologies that has helped in surveillance and law enforcement at sea is satellite monitoring systems. Using data from satellites, law enforcement officials can monitor activities at sea in real-time, including illegal activities such as illegal fishing, theft of natural resources, and other violations of marine regulations. This satellite monitoring technology allows for more effective law enforcement by facilitating the identification of locations, tracks, and patterns of behavior of criminals at sea. In addition, other technologies such as Automatic Identification System (AIS), Close Range Surveillance (CRS), and early detection systems also make a great contribution to law enforcement efforts at sea. The AIS system, for example, allows for the identification and tracking of ships directly, making it easier for law enforcement officials to monitor the activities of ships in Indonesian waters. Early detection systems allow for quick identification of potential security threats at sea, such as illegal fishing or theft of natural resources. In Indonesia, the use of technology in law enforcement at sea is regulated in various laws and regulations. One of them is Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs, which regulates the protection, management, and utilization of marine resources. The law contains provisions regarding the application of technology in maritime surveillance and law enforcement, including the use of satellite monitoring systems and other technologies to support these efforts.

Further regulations may also be issued by relevant institutions such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries as well as the Police and the Indonesian Navy to regulate the use of technology in more detail in the context of law enforcement in Indonesian waters. Thus, the use of technology and innovation that continues to grow is expected to continue to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials in maintaining the security and sovereignty of Indonesia's seas. Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs is the main legal basis that regulates the protection of natural resources in Indonesia's seas. This law mandates the protection, management, and sustainable use of marine resources for the sake of national interests and the sustainability of marine ecosystems. One of the important aspects regulated in this law is the sustainable management of natural resources, which includes overexploitation activities. In practice, the application of this law involves various aspects, including supervision and enforcement by various related institutions, such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Police, and the Navy. They carry out sea patrols, inspections, and enforcement of violations that occur in Indonesian waters.

Establishing obligations for parties carrying out marine resource exploitation activities to comply with the provisions that have been set, such as fishing quotas, the minimum size of fish that can be caught, and protected zones. Law enforcement is also supported by technological

developments, such as satellite monitoring systems and digital applications that facilitate monitoring of activities at sea. This allows authorities to identify and crack down on violations more effectively. International cooperation is also important in preventing overexploitation in Indonesian waters. Indonesia is involved in various regional and international agreements and cooperation that regulate the sustainable management of marine resources, such as within the framework of UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) and various regional agreements. Thus, the implementation of Law No. 32 of 2014 on Marine Affairs and law enforcement efforts that are coordinated and supported by technology and international cooperation are the main strategies in preventing excessive exploitation of natural resources in Indonesia's seas.

The implementation of Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs is an important step in regulating and supervising marine resource exploitation activities in Indonesia. Through this law, the government can establish clear provisions regarding the management of marine resources, including catch quotas, the minimum size of fish that can be caught, and zones that must be protected. In addition, coordinated law enforcement efforts are also key in preventing overexploitation. With cooperation between law enforcement agencies, local governments, and other relevant agencies, violations of these provisions can be identified and acted upon effectively. The use of modern technology, such as satellite monitoring systems and digital applications, has also made a major contribution in supporting law enforcement at sea. This technology allows for more accurate and efficient monitoring of activities in Indonesian waters. With more detailed data on activities at sea, authorities can more easily identify potential violations and take timely preventive action. In addition, international cooperation is also a crucial factor in efforts to prevent overexploitation in Indonesian waters. By joining regional and international agreements and cooperation, Indonesia can gain support in managing marine resources sustainably and protecting its national interests.

c. **Improving Law Enforcement and Sovereignty**

The Indonesian government has made various efforts to supervise and enforce the law in national waters to protect the country's natural resources and economic interests [21]. One of the laws that is the basis for law enforcement in Indonesia's seas is Law Number 17 of 1985 concerning the Application of the Law of the Sea, which has undergone several amendments to accommodate the latest developments in the field of maritime law. This law gives authority to various government agencies, such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Transportation, and the Maritime Security Agency, to conduct supervision and law enforcement in Indonesian waters. In addition to Law No. 17 of 1985, Indonesia also refers to other relevant laws, such as Law No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, which regulates the management and protection of fishery resources in Indonesian waters. In addition, Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries provides a legal basis for the enforcement of rules related to supervision and law enforcement in the fisheries sector.

The Indonesian government also relies on relevant regulations issued by various relevant agencies, such as government regulations, presidential decrees, and ministerial regulations, to provide further details on the implementation of the law [22]. In addition, Indonesia is also active in establishing cooperation with neighboring countries and international institutions to strengthen supervision and law enforcement in joint waters, by still refers to the principles of international law, including those listed in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Furthermore, the Indonesian government is taking various concrete steps to supervise and enforce the law in national waters. One of the main steps is to increase the presence of sea patrols, both through patrol boats and aircraft, to monitor activities in Indonesian waters. This is done to prevent and overcome violations such as fish theft, illegal fishing, and illegal trade in natural resources. The government also strengthens cooperation between law enforcement agencies, such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Police, and the Indonesian Navy, in law enforcement efforts at sea. With good coordination between various related parties, it is hoped that law enforcement at sea can be carried out effectively and efficiently.

The government also continues to monitor economic activities at sea, such as the

management of fisheries and mining resources at sea, to ensure that these activities are carried out in a sustainable manner and in accordance with applicable regulations. Thus, natural resources in the sea can be utilized optimally without sacrificing environmental sustainability and national interests. In addition to law enforcement efforts carried out by the government, community participation is also an important factor in maintaining security and order at sea. Through education and socialization, the public is expected to better understand the importance of protecting and protecting Indonesian waters and report any suspicious activities to the authorities. With these various steps, it is hoped that the Indonesian government can continue to increase supervision and law enforcement in national waters to protect natural resources and the country's economic interests as well as maintain the sovereignty of Indonesia's maritime areas. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) and the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla) are the two main agencies in Indonesia that are responsible for law enforcement in Indonesian waters. MPA has a special role in protecting fishery resources and marine ecosystems, while Bakamla focuses on maritime security, including law enforcement related to violations such as fish theft, illegal fishing, and other illegal activities in Indonesian seas.

The KKP actively conducts patrols and surveillance in Indonesian waters using patrol boats and aircraft to detect and crack down on violations of the law. They also play a role in enforcing the law against foreign vessels that violate Indonesian fisheries regulations, such as illegal fishing in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In addition, MPAs are also involved in law enforcement against violations related to the marine environment, such as pollution and environmental degradation. Meanwhile, Bakamla is responsible for law enforcement related to maritime security, including maritime traffic surveillance, cross-border crime countermeasures, and law enforcement against violations of the law in Indonesian waters. They use patrol boats, radar, and other monitoring systems to monitor activities at sea and respond to incidents or violations that occur. The role of these two institutions is greatly influenced by existing laws, such as Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, which provides a legal basis for MPAs to protect Indonesia's fishery resources and enforce the law against violations in the fisheries sector. In addition, Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs provides a legal basis for Bakamla to carry out supervision and law enforcement in Indonesia's maritime areas. With this legal basis, the MPA and Bakamla have a strong foundation to carry out their duties in effectively dealing with violations of the law in Indonesian seas.

Through cooperation between the KKP and Bakamla, as well as with other law enforcement agencies such as the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Attorney General's Office, various joint operations are carried out to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesian seas. These operations include joint patrols, ship raids, and crackdowns on lawbreakers at sea. In addition, MPA and Bakamla also collaborate with international institutions and neighboring countries for information exchange and cooperation in dealing with violations in jointly accessed waters. However, the role of KKP and Bakamla in law enforcement in Indonesian seas is also influenced by certain challenges and obstacles. One of them is Indonesia's vast sea area and complex, thus making it difficult to supervise and enforce the law effectively throughout the region [23]. In addition, the lack of human resources, technology, and equipment is also an obstacle in carrying out law enforcement in the sea, which includes thousands of islands and hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of waters. To address these challenges, the Indonesian government continues to invest in infrastructure and technology upgrades to strengthen law enforcement capabilities at sea. In addition, efforts to strengthen regional and international cooperation are also a priority, including in terms of information exchange, personnel training, and capacity building to improve the effectiveness of maritime law enforcement in Indonesia. Thus, it is hoped that strong and effective law enforcement can contribute to the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas and the protection of natural resources and the country's economic interests.

Cooperation between Indonesia and neighboring countries and international institutions in law enforcement in jointly accessed waters is one of the important aspects in maintaining the security and stability of the maritime area. In this context, Indonesia has actively established bilateral and multilateral cooperation with neighboring countries and international institutions to strengthen law

enforcement in jointly accessed waters. Bilaterally, Indonesia has signed a number of cooperation agreements with neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Australia. These agreements provide a framework for cooperation in the field of maritime law enforcement, including the exchange of intelligence information, joint patrols, and coordination of enforcement of violations of the law in jointly accessed waters. For example, Indonesia and Australia have cooperated through bilateral agreements and forums such as the ASEAN Summit to enhance surveillance and law enforcement in mutually accessible maritime areas. At the multilateral level, Indonesia also actively participates in international institutions aimed at strengthening law enforcement at sea, such as Interpol, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Through participation in these forums, Indonesia can share intelligence information, develop law enforcement capacity, and coordinate with other countries to address maritime security threats of a transboundary nature.

The special regulations or bilateral agreements that guide this cooperation usually include provisions on information exchange, coordination of law enforcement actions, and consultation mechanisms in dealing with violations of the law in jointly accessed waters. For example, Indonesia has signed bilateral agreements on illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) with several neighboring countries, which regulate cooperation in monitoring and cracking down on violations in the marine fisheries sector. Through close cooperation with neighboring countries and international institutions and through the adoption of special regulations and bilateral agreements, Indonesia can strengthen law enforcement in jointly accessed waters, maintain the security of marine areas, and ensure the sustainability of marine natural resources. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in law enforcement in jointly accessible waters also provides additional benefits for Indonesia in overcoming complex challenges in the maritime region. By sharing intelligence and conducting joint patrols, neighboring countries can support each other in detecting and tackling illegal activities such as fish theft, human trafficking, and drug smuggling.

Participation in international institutions such as the IMO and ARF allows Indonesia to play an active role in the development of international regulations and standards in the field of maritime security [24]. Thus, Indonesia can influence the global agenda and ensure that its national interests are accommodated within the applicable international legal framework. With regard to specific regulations and bilateral agreements, the effective implementation of these provisions requires good coordination between law enforcement agencies, relevant government agencies, and international partners. Mechanisms for rapid and accurate information exchange, as well as coordination of cross-border law enforcement actions, are key to success in dealing with violations of the law in jointly accessed waters. Therefore, by strengthening regional and international cooperation in the enforcement of the law of the sea and by implementing special regulations and bilateral agreements well, Indonesia can increase the effectiveness of supervision and law enforcement in its maritime areas. This not only has a positive impact on the stability of Indonesia's marine areas, but also contributes to regional security and the sustainability of marine resources globally.

International law, especially the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), plays an important role in law enforcement in Indonesia's seas. UNCLOS, which entered into force in 1994, provides a comprehensive framework for the management of marine resources, maritime boundaries, the rights and obligations of coastal states, and the rights and obligations of non-coastal states. In the context of Indonesia, UNCLOS provides a strong legal basis to uphold sovereignty and national interests in its territorial waters. The implementation of UNCLOS in law enforcement in the Indonesian sea is reflected in various policies and actions taken by the government. For example, Indonesia uses UNCLOS principles in setting the boundaries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and its continuous runoff in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS. This allows Indonesia to protect natural resources in its territorial waters and take legal action against violations that occur in it. The influence of UNCLOS is also seen in law enforcement against illegal activities, such as illegal fishing, illegal mining, and marine pollution. Under UNCLOS, Indonesia has the right to exercise jurisdiction and enforce the law in its EEZ, including stopping and taking action against

violators. Law enforcement actions such as sea patrols, ship inspections, and the arrest of illegal vessels are carried out to maintain the security and sustainability of Indonesia's marine resources.

However, the influence of UNCLOS on law enforcement policies and actions in Indonesia's maritime areas is also faced with several challenges. One of them is the non-compliance of several countries with the provisions of UNCLOS, especially in the context of overlapping territorial claims and maritime disputes. In addition, Indonesia also needs to continue to strengthen its capacity in terms of supervision, law enforcement, and maritime dispute resolution to optimize the implementation of UNCLOS in the national context. Overall, UNCLOS plays a key role in shaping policy and enforcement actions in Indonesia's waters, providing a robust legal framework to protect sovereignty and national interests in its territorial waters. By adhering to the principles of UNCLOS and increasing law enforcement capacity, Indonesia can continue to strengthen stability and security in its maritime areas and play an active role in global ocean protection efforts. UNCLOS also encourages Indonesia to be actively involved in regional and international cooperation in terms of maritime law enforcement. As a member of UNCLOS, Indonesia has an obligation to cooperate with other countries in maintaining maritime security, protecting the maritime environment, and addressing cross-border threats such as illegal trade, piracy, and marine pollution. The influence of UNCLOS in law enforcement policies and actions in Indonesia's maritime areas is also reflected in diplomatic efforts to resolve maritime disputes. Indonesia has used the UNCLOS framework as a basis to defend its claims to maritime rights before international bodies such as the Continental Maritime Boundary Commission and the International Court of Arbitration.

In addition, Indonesia has also taken advantage of UNCLOS in establishing the boundaries of Additional Zones outside its EEZ, such as Fisheries Conservation Zones, to protect natural resources that are important for marine ecosystems and fisheries sustainability. This action is in line with UNCLOS principles that encourage countries to utilize marine resources sustainably. Thus, the influence of UNCLOS on law enforcement policies and actions in Indonesia's maritime areas is not only internal, but also extends to regional and international aspects. In the face of challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, and illegal activities at sea, Indonesia continues to rely on UNCLOS as the main legal foundation to protect its sovereignty and national interests and contribute to the stability and security of the maritime region globally. Furthermore, the influence of UNCLOS on law enforcement policies and actions in Indonesia's maritime areas also includes the protection of the traditional rights of coastal communities and indigenous tribes who depend on the sea for their livelihoods and livelihoods. UNCLOS recognizes the importance of paying attention to the special needs of coastal communities and indigenous tribes in the management of marine resources in their regions. Indonesia has taken steps to ensure that the interests and rights of coastal communities are recognized and protected within existing legal frameworks, including through marine resource management policies that involve the active participation of local communities. This is in line with UNCLOS principles that encourage community participation in the sustainable management of marine resources.

The influence of UNCLOS is also reflected in Indonesia's efforts to increase regional capacity and cooperation in maritime law enforcement. Indonesia has been involved in various regional and international initiatives, such as the Southeast Asia Maritime Cooperation Forum (ASEAN) and the Regional Cooperation Agreement for the Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing), to enhance coordination and information exchange in maritime law enforcement. Thus, the influence of UNCLOS on law enforcement policies and actions in Indonesia's maritime areas is not only limited to juridical or security aspects, but also includes social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Through the implementation of UNCLOS principles, Indonesia strives to ensure that the management of marine resources is carried out in a sustainable, fair, and equitable manner for all parties involved, so as to contribute to the stability and prosperity of Indonesia's marine areas and the world as a whole. Challenges and obstacles in law enforcement in Indonesia's seas include various complex and diverse aspects. One of them is the vastness of Indonesia's sea area which covers more than 5 million km², with thousands of islands and islets and

long distances between the main islands. This makes it difficult to effectively supervise and enforce the law, especially in remote and rarely monitored areas. In addition, the problem of corruption and lack of human and technical resources in law enforcement agencies is also a serious obstacle in efforts to deal with violations at sea.

To address these challenges, the Indonesian government has designed various strategies and programs. One of the main approaches is to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement agencies, including the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Maritime Security Agency, and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) [25]. Through this cross-agency cooperation, it is hoped that law enforcement at sea can become more coordinated and effective. In addition, the government has also taken steps to improve regulations and policies related to law enforcement at sea. This includes the drafting and amendment of relevant legislation, such as the Marine Law, which provides a strong legal basis for marine resource management and law enforcement in Indonesian waters. These changes or adjustments to the law aim to provide clearer authority and more effective tools for law enforcement agencies in dealing with violations at sea. In the future, it is hoped that these changes and adjustments will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesian seas. However, this complex challenge requires sustained and collaborative efforts from various parties, including governments, law enforcement agencies, civil society, and the private sector, to achieve the desired goals in maintaining Indonesia's maritime security and sovereignty.

In relation to increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia's seas, additional steps that can be taken by the government include investment in infrastructure and technology, training and development of human resources, and increasing public awareness of the importance of maintaining maritime security and sovereignty. Investments in infrastructure and technology such as satellite monitoring, maritime monitoring systems, and better telecommunications capacity can strengthen surveillance and detection capabilities for illegal activities at sea. With more advanced technology, law enforcement agencies can be more responsive in following up on violations and tracking down maritime crime perpetrators. Increasing training and human resource development is also important to improve the capacity and professionalism of law enforcement officers at sea. This includes training in the areas of maritime law, navigation, and effective law enforcement tactics. With well-trained human resources, law enforcement agencies can work more efficiently and effectively in dealing with different types of violations at sea.

In addition, increasing public awareness of the importance of maintaining maritime security and sovereignty can also support law enforcement efforts in Indonesian seas. Through education and social campaigns, the community can become partners in reporting suspicious activities at sea and supporting law enforcement efforts carried out by the government. By combining these various measures, it is hoped that the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia's seas can be significantly improved, which in turn will contribute to the stability of Indonesia's maritime territory and ensure that the country's sovereignty is well maintained. Efforts to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia's seas can also be supported through closer international cooperation with neighboring countries and international institutions. Through intelligence exchange, joint patrols, and cooperation in cracking down on violations of the law at sea, Indonesia can strengthen its ability to address cross-border maritime security threats. Strengthening maritime diplomacy can also be an effective strategy in maintaining maritime security. Through dialogue and negotiations with other countries, Indonesia can strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations that promote cooperation in law enforcement, marine environment maintenance, and sustainable development of the maritime economy.

In addition to the concrete efforts above, it is also important to continue to evaluate and improve law enforcement policies and strategies at sea. This includes the development of performance indicators, monitoring mechanisms, and policy adjustments in accordance with dynamic developments in the marine and fisheries sector. By integrating all these aspects, it is hoped that the improvement of law enforcement and maritime sovereignty can make a significant contribution to the

stability of Indonesia's maritime areas, which in turn will support the sustainable development and welfare of the maritime community. Of course, cooperation and commitment from various parties, be it the government, law enforcement agencies, civil society, or the private sector, are very important in achieving this goal. All parties need to work together to overcome existing challenges and obstacles and to strengthen law enforcement efforts in Indonesia's seas. It is also worth remembering that law enforcement at sea is not only about taking action against violations, but also about prevention. Preventive measures such as sustainable management of marine resources, increased awareness of the law of the sea, and inclusive economic development of coastal communities can help reduce the incidence of violations at sea. With awareness of the importance of maritime security as an integral part of the country's sovereignty, Indonesia can continue to move forward in strengthening law enforcement at sea, maintaining the stability of its maritime areas, and ensuring that abundant marine resources are an advantage for the nation and state.

Conclusion

Optimizing law enforcement and sovereignty in national seas is indeed an important key in maintaining the stability of Indonesia's maritime areas. In this context, Indonesia has complex challenges, considering its vast sea area and the diversity of activities that occur in it. To face this challenge, coordinated and integrated efforts are needed between various related agencies, including the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Indonesian Navy, and the police. One important step that can be taken is to intensify marine patrols. This not only helps in detecting and preventing illegal activities in Indonesian waters, but also provides a deterrent effect for maritime criminals. Intensive marine patrols can also increase local people's trust in the government, as it demonstrates a commitment to protecting their waters. In addition, strengthening cooperation with neighboring countries is also an effective strategy. Cross-border crimes, including illegal fishing and human trafficking, often involve multiple countries in the chain of events. By increasing regional cooperation, both in terms of information exchange and law enforcement actions, Indonesia can be more effective in dealing with security issues in its territorial waters. In this context, regional forums such as ASEAN can be an important platform to strengthen maritime cooperation between its member countries.

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