



## Law Enforcement Against Illegal Fishing Perpetrators in Indonesia-Australia Border Waters (Case Study in Rote Ndao Regency, NTT Province)

Satria Akbar Bachtiar<sup>1\*</sup>, Irzani A. Abdulrahman<sup>2</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Kupang, Kupang, Indonesia

\*Correspondence: [satria.kefamenanu123@gmail.com](mailto:satria.kefamenanu123@gmail.com)

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 26.10.2025

Accepted: 05.12.2025

Published: 29.12.2025

### ARTICLE LICENSE

Copyright © 2025 The

Author(s): This is an

open-access article

distributed under the

terms of the Creative

Commons Attribution

ShareAlike 4.0

International (CC BY-SA

4.0)

### ABSTRACT

*This study discusses law enforcement against illegal fishing practices in the waters of Rote Ndao Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, which directly borders Australia. Normatively, the legal basis for countering illegal fishing has been regulated in Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries and Law Number 45 of 2009, including regulations regarding fishing permits, prohibitions on the use of dangerous fishing gear, criminal and civil sanctions, and the establishment of the Fisheries Court. However, in practice, various serious obstacles are still found in the field. This study uses a qualitative approach through interviews, observations, and document analysis to identify the role of legal policies and factors that hinder implementation in border areas. The results of the study show that law enforcement has not been running optimally due to overlapping authority among law enforcement agencies, limited human resources and monitoring facilities, the absence of a deterrent effect due to inconsistent sanctions, and weak legal awareness among fishing communities, which is further exacerbated by coastal economic conditions. **This study contributes to the scholarly discourse by demonstrating that the weakness of illegal fishing law enforcement in border areas is not caused by a legal vacuum, but rather by failures in policy coordination and implementation.** Thus, the main weakness lies not in the absence of the rule of law, but in weak implementation and coordination in the field. This study recommends the need for law enforcement governance reform, modernization of technology-based monitoring facilities, consistency in the application of sanctions, and an approach based on economic empowerment and legal education for coastal communities so that efforts to eradicate illegal fishing can be carried out effectively, fairly, and sustainably.*

**Keywords:** Australia, Illegal Fishing, Indonesia, Law Enforcement, Borders

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic state with a land area of approximately 1,919,440 km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 17,508 islands, and a maritime area of around 3,273,810 km<sup>2</sup>. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia exercises sovereignty over its territorial sea extending up to 12 nautical miles and holds sovereign rights over an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of up to 200 nautical miles, as stipulated under international maritime law (Sarkol 2017). Indonesia's marine areas possess abundant natural resources, particularly fisheries and seabed resources, which constitutionally must be utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Geographically, Indonesia occupies a strategic position that provides significant economic potential, especially in the fisheries sector. One form of illegal fishing that poses a serious threat to marine sustainability is the use of toxic and hazardous substances. Such practices constitute a criminal offense under Law Number 45 of 2009, which amends Law Number 31 of 2004 on Fisheries. Article 8 paragraph (1) explicitly prohibits any person from engaging in fishing and/or aquaculture activities using chemical substances, biological agents, explosives, tools, methods, or structures that may damage or endanger the sustainability of fish resources and their environment within the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia. (Hakim and Mu'allifin 2023).

Based on Article 71 of the Fisheries Law, it states: 1. With this Law, a fisheries court is established with the authority to examine, adjudicate, and decide criminal acts in the fisheries sector. 2. The fisheries court as intended in Paragraph (1) is within the general judicial environment. Then Article 71A of the Fisheries Law states: The fisheries court is authorized to examine, adjudicate, and decide criminal cases in the fisheries sector that occur in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia, both committed by Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens. Even though there are rules, not everyone obeys them, often there are still violations (Syahputra et al. 2024)

Current environmental conditions and environmental policies have a great impact on the right to life, the right to health, the right to work and education, the right to information, participation, and justice in natural resource management, and other human rights. Issues of human rights today no longer revolve around the issue of recognition and guarantee of protection of human rights, because in almost all countries, both in their constitutions and in laws and regulations, recognition and guarantees of protection of human rights have been given. Illegal fishing is a real threat to the global marine ecosystem, which requires an effective law enforcement model to address it. The crime of illegal fishing, when viewed from the operational perspective of fishing, can be grouped into 2 (two) parts, namely foreign or former foreign ships and Indonesian original ships. As is known, the investigation of illegal fishing crimes is carried out by Civil Servant Investigators, Police Investigators, and Naval Officer Investigators. With many agencies having authority, there is still an overlap of authority in conducting investigations (Sobang 2017).

The urgency of the research, illegal fishing that continues to take place in the waters of Rote Ndao Regency, which is directly adjacent to Australian waters, is an increasingly urgent problem to be addressed. The impact of this practice not only includes the destruction of marine ecosystems that are critical to the sustainability of various species of fish and other marine organisms, but also has very significant consequences for the economic life of coastal communities

1. How do the current legal policies play a role in tackling illegal fishing practices in the waters of Rote Ndao Regency, NTT
2. What are the factors that are obstacles for law enforcement officials in overcoming illegal fishing in the waters of Rote Ndao Regency, NTT

## **2. Method Research**

This study adopts a qualitative empirical approach aimed at obtaining an in-depth understanding of existing legal policies and the obstacles faced in law enforcement against illegal fishing in the Indonesia–Australia border waters of East Nusa Tenggara, with a case study conducted in Rote Ndao Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province (Ilham, 2025). Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with key informants selected purposively based on their institutional roles and direct involvement in fisheries governance and law enforcement. These informants included officials from fisheries authorities, maritime law enforcement agencies, and representatives of coastal communities. Secondary data were obtained through field observations and systematic analysis of relevant laws, regulations, policy documents, and official reports related to fisheries management and border enforcement (Nurfajriani et al. 2024).

Data analysis was carried out using qualitative descriptive and thematic analysis techniques, involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing to identify recurring patterns, institutional challenges, and policy gaps in the enforcement of fisheries law. To ensure the validity of the findings, triangulation was applied by cross-checking data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentary sources. The research was conducted within a defined time frame, namely from [month/year] to [month/year], allowing for focused data collection and contextual analysis. Based on the empirical findings, the study formulates policy-oriented solutions, including strengthening supervision capacity, enhancing inter-agency coordination, ensuring the consistent and transparent application of sanctions, empowering coastal communities, and improving the coherence of fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks (Fadhilah 2025).

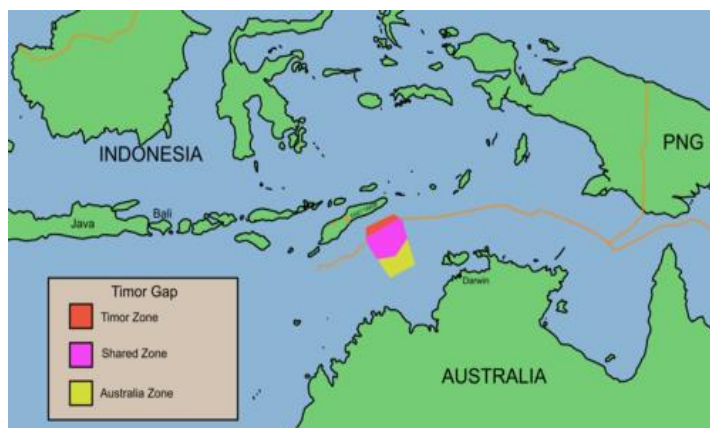
## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Results**

Rote Ndao Regency is one of Indonesia's outermost border regions in East Nusa Tenggara Province, strategically located due to its direct adjacency to Australian waters and its proximity to Timor-Leste. The regency

has a marine area of approximately 2,376 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline extending about 330 km, positioning it as a significant fisheries zone as well as a vulnerable maritime border area. Its location adjacent to international waters increases exposure to illegal fishing activities, both by foreign vessels and by local fishers employing prohibited and environmentally destructive fishing methods. This condition poses not only economic risks but also serious threats to marine resource sustainability and state sovereignty. The combination of high marine potential, dependence of coastal communities on fisheries-based livelihoods, and weak maritime surveillance infrastructure makes Rote Ndao a highly relevant case study for examining law enforcement challenges and sustainable fisheries governance in border areas. (Begawatsari 2015).

In order to strengthen the descriptive description above, the following is a map of Rote Ndao Regency showing the border area and the main water area



Sumber: <https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/ensiklopedia/Perbatasan%20Australia%E2%80%93Indonesia>

### 3.2. Current legal policies play a role in tackling illegal fishing practices in the waters of Rote Ndao Regency, NTT

Normatively, Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 has provided a strong legal basis for the government in tackling fisheries crimes, especially illegal fishing. The provisions in the law affirm that any person or legal entity who fishes without a permit, uses prohibited fishing gear, or violates Indonesian waters can be subject to criminal or civil sanctions. In fact, the regulation on the establishment of the Fisheries Court (Article 71) shows the state's commitment to provide a more specific, fast, and effective law enforcement mechanism (Kristanto 2023).

However, at the implementation level, the policy still faces various serious obstacles in the field, including:

#### a. Overlapping Law Enforcement Authority

Investigation of fisheries crimes in Indonesia is regulated under Law Number 31 of 2004 as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009. Article 73 paragraph (1) authorizes three different institutions to conduct investigations: Fisheries Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), investigators of the Indonesian National Police, and investigators of the Indonesian Navy. This multi-authority arrangement is further reinforced by Law Number 2 of 2002 on the National Police and Law Number 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces, which mandate law enforcement functions at sea.

However, empirical findings from this study indicate that the existence of at least three investigative authorities operating simultaneously in the same maritime zone is not accompanied by a standardized operational coordination mechanism. Interview data with law enforcement officials in Rote Ndao reveal that case handling frequently involves more than one institution at the initial stage, yet no formal joint command structure exists at the investigation level. As a result, several cases experience procedural stagnation, particularly during the transition from investigation to prosecution.

Document analysis of case records at the local fisheries authority shows that a significant portion of detected illegal fishing incidents do not proceed to court adjudication, mainly due to jurisdictional uncertainty and inter-agency coordination failures. This institutional overlap generates sectoral ego and weakens

enforcement effectiveness, ultimately eroding public trust in maritime law enforcement. These findings demonstrate that the core problem lies not in the absence of legal authority, but in fragmented institutional governance, necessitating clearer division of authority and an integrated enforcement framework.

b. Limitations of Monitoring Facilities and Infrastructure

Marine surveillance in border areas such as Rote Ndao Regency faces serious structural limitations. Based on field observations and official regional reports, the available patrol fleet is numerically insufficient when compared to the vast maritime coverage area of approximately 2,376 km<sup>2</sup>, resulting in large surveillance gaps, particularly in outer maritime zones. Interviews with supervisory officers indicate that routine patrols are conducted only periodically, rather than continuously, due to operational constraints. Furthermore, technological monitoring tools such as satellite-based vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and radar detection are not fully integrated across agencies, causing delays in information sharing and response time. From an institutional perspective, staffing levels remain disproportionate to enforcement needs, with limited personnel trained in both maritime surveillance technology and fisheries law enforcement.

These limitations directly affect the implementation of Law Number 31 of 2004 jo. Law Number 45 of 2009, which emphasizes preventive supervision as a key enforcement mechanism. The absence of adequate patrol capacity and technological support allows illegal fishing activities, particularly by foreign vessels, to persist undetected for extended periods, undermining both fisheries sustainability and Indonesia's maritime sovereignty as mandated under Law Number 43 of 2008 on State Territory.

c. The Deterrent Effect Is Not Optimal

Although criminal sanctions for illegal fishing are clearly stipulated under fisheries law, empirical evidence suggests that enforcement outcomes remain inconsistent. Analysis of court decisions and interview data indicates a tendency toward lenient sentencing, particularly in cases involving small-scale or traditional fishers, where humanitarian and socio-economic considerations dominate judicial reasoning. While this reflects elements of restorative justice, it also results in sentencing disparities that weaken legal certainty.

Conversely, large-scale illegal fishing cases involving foreign vessels often conclude with administrative measures, such as fines or deportation, rather than full criminal prosecution. Law enforcement officials interviewed acknowledged that cost considerations, diplomatic sensitivity, and evidentiary challenges frequently influence such outcomes. This enforcement pattern reduces the perceived risk of punishment, thereby diminishing the deterrent effect of criminal sanctions.

The absence of consistent sentencing standards across cases creates an enforcement gap where illegal fishing remains economically attractive relative to the legal risks involved. This condition contributes to repeated violations and weakens both domestic and international confidence in Indonesia's fisheries law enforcement regime

d. Socio-Economic Aspects and Legal Justice

Law enforcement practices in fisheries crimes reveal structural inequality in their application. Field data show that small-scale fishers constitute the majority of individuals processed under criminal provisions, particularly for violations involving prohibited fishing gear under Article 9 paragraph (1) and Article 85 of the Fisheries Law. In contrast, industrial-scale actors with greater economic and political leverage are more likely to face administrative sanctions or non-judicial resolutions.

This imbalance is reinforced by limited access to legal assistance and economic alternatives for coastal communities. Interviews with traditional fishers indicate that economic pressure, lack of capital, and restricted market access often push them toward prohibited fishing practices as a survival strategy. Despite the availability of strict enforcement tools—such as vessel sinking under Article 69 paragraph (4) their application remains selective and inconsistent.

These empirical patterns confirm that the principal issue lies not in normative inadequacy, but in unequal implementation, producing what is commonly perceived as “the law being sharp downward and blunt upward.” Such conditions exacerbate socio-economic vulnerability and undermine the legitimacy of fisheries law enforcement.

### **3.2. Factors that are obstacles for law enforcement officials in overcoming illegal fishing in the waters of Rote Ndao Regency, NTT**

Although the legal framework regarding fishing crimes has been clearly regulated in Law No. 31 of 2004 jo. Law No. 45 of 2009, illegal fishing practices in the field are still rampant. From the findings in the field based on the results of interviews with the Head of Polairud Rote ndao and Danlanal Rote ndao, where there is a gap between the normative legal basis and factual implementation. Some of the main factors that are obstacles in law enforcement in border areas such as Rote Ndao Regency include:

#### **a. Limited Human Resources (HR) and Supervision Facilities**

The vast area of Indonesia's seas, especially in Rote Ndao Regency, which is directly adjacent to Australian waters (Fricila, Heryadi, and Ma'arif 2022) presents a major challenge in maintaining the sovereignty and sustainability of marine resources. The strategic and vulnerable geographical condition is not comparable to the number of fisheries supervisory officers and patrol boats available. Existing patrol vessels are often in poor operating conditions and have limited range, so they are unable to reach the entire vast water area. As a result, supervision can only be carried out at certain points and is not comprehensive. This limitation is exacerbated by a very limited number of personnel, so that patrol activities take place sporadically and inconsistently. The loophole in supervision opens up opportunities for foreign vessels and local fishermen to carry out illegal fishing without detection. For example, in January 2024, a case of *blast fishing* was revealed in the waters of Tanjung Oepao, Rote Ndao, which ensnared three local fishermen as suspects. On the other hand, the case of Rote fishermen who were arrested by Australian authorities in 2025 for allegedly violating the boundaries of territorial waters shows the weak control in the border area. These examples confirm that without adequate supervision, *illegal fishing practices* not only harm the country economically, but also threaten the sustainability of marine ecosystems and the well-being of coastal communities that depend on the fisheries sector.

#### **b. Inter-Agency Coordination That Is Not Optimal**

Law enforcement in Indonesian waters involves many institutions, including the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) through the Fisheries PPNS, the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Indonesian National Army Navy (TNI AL), and the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), each of which has a basis of authority according to the law. PPNS Fisheries is specifically authorized to conduct investigations of fisheries crimes as stipulated in Law No. 31 of 2004 jo. Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, while the National Police has the authority to conduct general investigations based on the Criminal Code, including the handling of fisheries cases. The Indonesian Navy, in accordance with Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, plays a role in maintaining maritime sovereignty as well as arresting foreign ships that violate territorial boundaries, while Bakamla through Law No. 32 of 2014 is mandated to conduct security and safety patrols in all waters of Indonesian jurisdiction. Normatively, this division of authority is intended to complement each other.

However, in practice, there is often overlap and tug-of-war of authority, for example, the Fisheries PPNS and the National Police are both authorized in investigations, or the Indonesian Navy and Bakamla which both patrol the sea. This condition is exacerbated by the problem of transfer of cases, where ships captured by the Indonesian Navy or Bakamla often wait for a long time to be processed by the KKP and the National Police, thus causing legal uncertainty. The lack of data integration, operational coordination, and sectoral ego between agencies has caused many cases of *illegal fishing* to not be handled completely, some even stop at the investigation stage. This situation has a serious impact on the effectiveness of law enforcement at sea, creating a legal loophole that is exploited by perpetrators, both local fishermen and foreign vessels. In the context of border areas such as Rote Ndao Regency, weak coordination and weak synergy between institutions not only have implications for the country's economic losses, but also threaten the sustainability of fishery resources, marine ecosystems, and the welfare of coastal communities that depend on the marine sector as the main source of livelihood

#### **c. Economic Aspects of Fishermen**

The economic aspect is one of the main factors that encourage the rampant practice of *illegal fishing* in Rote Ndao Regency, where the structural poverty experienced by coastal communities puts some fishermen in

a difficult position. Limited access to business capital, environmentally friendly fisheries technology, and fair market guarantees make it difficult for them to switch to sustainable fishing methods. In situations of economic urgency, the instant benefits of using prohibited fishing gear, such as fish bombs, potassium cyanide, and tiger trawls, are considered more promising even if they are aware of the legal risks and ecological impacts. This practice not only damages marine ecosystems and threatens the sustainability of fishery resources, but also creates a vicious cycle of poverty, because environmental damage ultimately reduces the fishermen's own catch (Ahmad Arif Fadilah et al. 2025) Thus, the problem of *illegal fishing* cannot be separated from the socio-economic welfare dimension of fishermen, which requires a law enforcement approach as well as economic empowerment, such as providing access to capital, environmentally friendly technology, and market guarantees, so that fishermen have more profitable alternatives in the long term without having to damage the sea.

d. Limited Legal Awareness and Public Education

Limited legal awareness and low education of fishing communities are significant factors that hinder law enforcement in the fisheries sector (Gamgulu, Studi, and Hutan 2024) Many fishermen in Rote Ndao do not fully understand the legal consequences of *illegal fishing* practices, both criminal threats and administrative sanctions that can ensnare them, so violations often occur not solely because of unlawful intentions, but due to limited legal literacy. This condition is exacerbated by a lack of knowledge about the ecological impact of the use of destructive fishing gear, such as fish bombs, potassium cyanide, or tiger trawls, which in the long run are detrimental to the sustainability of their own livelihoods.

The low legal awareness is further exacerbated by the lack of socialization, counseling, and legal assistance programs that are participatory and sustainable for the fishing community (Fernandes 2017) As a result, law enforcement is often perceived as an act of repression that oppresses small communities, rather than as a means of legal education that educates and empowers. Thus, it can be concluded that the obstacles to law enforcement in the fisheries sector are not only derived from structural, institutional, and limited resources, but are also closely related to the socio-economic dimension and low legal awareness of the fishing community. The combination of these factors makes efforts to eradicate *illegal fishing* in Rote Ndao Regency still far from optimal and requires a more humane, educational, and empowerment-based approach to coastal communities.

#### 4. Conclusion

The current legal policies, especially Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries and Law Number 45 of 2009, have normatively provided a strong legal basis in tackling the crime of *illegal fishing* through the regulation of permits, the prohibition of dangerous fishing gear, criminal and civil sanctions, and the establishment of the Fisheries Court (Ramadhan 2024). However, its implementation still faces various serious obstacles, such as overlapping authority between law enforcement officials (PPNS, Polri, and TNI AL) which is not accompanied by effective coordination, limited supervision facilities and infrastructure including fleets and technology, deterrent effects that have not been achieved due to inconsistencies in the implementation of sanctions, as well as socio-economic and legal justice aspects that show the law is sharper downwards but blunt upwards because it ensnares more temporary small fishermen Major perpetrators often escape with light sanctions. Thus, the main weakness of countering *illegal fishing* does not lie in the absence of the rule of law, but in the weak implementation, coordination, means of supervision, and partiality of the law, so that it is necessary to reform law enforcement governance, modernize surveillance technology, consistency in the application of sanctions without discrimination, and policies that are more in favor of social justice in order to counter *illegal fishing* can run effectively, fairly, and sustainably.

Law enforcement against *illegal fishing* practices in Rote Ndao Regency still faces various serious obstacles even though the legal framework has been clearly regulated in Law No. 31 of 2004 jo. Law No. 45 of 2009. Limited human resources and means of supervision make the control of large sea areas, especially the border area with Australia, not run optimally, thus opening a gap for the perpetrators to operate. In addition, coordination between law enforcement agencies that has not been synergistic has caused overlapping authority and uncertainty in the legal process. The economic factors of fishermen who are entangled in structural poverty encourage some coastal communities to use illegal fishing gear for instant gain, while low legal awareness and lack of public education cause violations to occur often without a full understanding of the legal and ecological risks. Therefore, the countering of *illegal fishing* in Rote Ndao Regency not only requires improvements in structural and institutional

aspects, but also a comprehensive approach through improving monitoring facilities, strengthening inter-institutional coordination, economic empowerment of fishermen, and sustainable legal and environmental education for coastal communities.

## 5. Speech Thank You

The author expresses his deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia for funding support through the Beginner Lecturer Research Program (PDP). This research grant assistance has provided a valuable opportunity for the author to carry out research with the title "*Law Enforcement Against Illegal Fishing Perpetrators in Indonesia-Australia Border Waters (Case Study in Rote Ndao Regency, NTT Province)*". This support not only helps in funding research, but also encourages academic capacity building, scientific development, and real contributions in finding solutions to legal and social problems in Indonesia's border areas.

## Bibliography

- Ahmad Arif Fadilah, Muhammad Rohim, Hayla Erian, and Shilla Safitri. 2025. "Konsepsi Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Atas Lingkungan Hidup Yang Sehat Dan Baik." *DIAJAR: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran* 4(1):68–75. doi: 10.54259/diajar.v4i1.2381.
- Begawatsari, Fauziyah. 2015. "PERENCANAAN SENTRA KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN TERPADU (SKPT) KABUPATEN ROTE NDAO." *Jurnal Ilmiah Plano Krisna* 14(1):53.
- Fadhilah, Nurul. 2025. "Perspektif Hukum Pidana Serta Penegakannya Terhadap tindak Pidana Perjudian Sabung Ayam Di Kabupaten Pohuwato." *Indonesian Civil Law Review (ICLR)* 1(1):18–36.
- Fernandes, Inggrit. 2017. "Tinjauan Yuridis Illegal Fishing Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Perikanan." *Jurnal Hukum Respublica* 17(1):189–209. doi: 10.31849/respublica.v17i1.1456.
- Fricila, Chenika, R. Dudy Heryadi, and Dairatul Ma'arif. 2022. "Kerjasama Indonesia-Australia Dalam Menanggulangi Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing Di Laut Timor Australia Tahun 2017-2021." *Global Political Studies Journal* 6(2):89–106. doi: 10.34010/gpsjournal.v6i2.7996.
- Gamgulu, Wahyuni, Program Studi, and Manajemen Hutan. 2024. "BARAKATI : Journal of Community Service BARAKATI : Journal of Community Service." 02(2):59–65.
- Hakim, A., and M. D. A. Mu'allifin. 2023. "Tanggung Jawab Negara Dalam Menangani Penangkapan Ikan Secara Illegal Di Indonesia (State's Responsibility in Mitigation of Illegal Fishing in Indonesia)." *Rechtsvinding* 12(3):503–23.
- Kristanto, Beny. 2023. "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Illegal Fishing Dengan Penenggelaman Kapal Dalam Perspektif Pertahanan Nasional Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum Statuta* 2(2):97–108. doi: 10.35586/jhs.v2i2.9049.
- Lisda Rahmasari. 2017. "PENGARUH JARAK TEMPUH MELAUT, LAMA BEKERJA DAN TEKNOLOGI TERHADAP PENDAPATAN NELAYAN." *JURNAL SAINTEK MARITIM* 16(2):302.
- Nainggolan, Poltak Partogi. 2014. "Masalah Krusial Di Kabupaten Kepulauan Terluar Rote Ndao." *Jurnal Penelitian Politik* 11(1):59–77.
- Ninef, Jotham S. R., Luky Adrianto, R. Dahuri, M. F. Rahardjo, and Dedi S. Adhuri. 2019. "STRATEGI PENGELOLAAN PERIKANAN SKALA KECIL Strategy for Managing for Small-Scale Fisheries Using Ecosystem Approach in the Rote Ndao Regency , East Nusa Tenggara." *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan* 14(1):47–57.
- Nurfajriani, Wiyanda Vera, Muhammad Wahyu, Ilhami Arivan, Rusdy Abdullah Sirodj, and M. Win Afgani. 2024. "Triangulasi Data Dalam Analisis Data Kualitatif." *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10(17):826.

- Ramadhan, Azis Akbar. 2024. "Kewenangan Pengadilan Perikanan Dalam Memeriksa Dan Mengadili Tindak Pidana Illegal Fishing Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak." *Jurnal Cahaya Mandalika* ISSN 2721-4796 (Online) (45):1111–28.
- Sarkol, Firman J. S. 2017. "Tinjauan Yuridis Mengenai Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Dengan Bahan Kimia Di Wilayah Zee Indonesia (UU No.31 Tahun 2004 Jo UU No. 45 Tahun 2009)." *Lex Privatum* V(2):85–92.
- Sobang, Chaterina A. Paulus dan Yohanis Umbu L. 2017. "IMPROVE SOCIAL RESILIENCE OF FISHER HOUSEHOLDS: A CASE STUDY IN NEMBRALA VILLAGE OF ROTE NDAO REGENCY." *Journal of Economic and Social of Fisheries and Marine* 5(01):13–21.
- Syahputra, Irwandi, Eki Darmawan, Heni Widiyani, Tike Murti, Sari Dewi, and Sebastian Alboen. 2024. "Eksistensi Pengadilan Perikanan Dalam Mengadili Perkara Tindak Pidana Perikanan Di Indonesia." 8(2):192–223.