

Track One of Multi Track Diplomacy of Indonesia for The Sake of Promoting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Practices as Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) in International Community

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Abstract : As an archipelago country, Indonesia is abundant with marine resources. This particular condition is because of geographic condition that comprising more than 17.504 of islands and the second largest coastline in the world. At the same time, Indonesia also become the epicentre of marine life in the Coral Triangle, which is hosting the highest biodiversity of marine life. For this reason, according to FAO report in the year of 2016, Indonesia marine fish production is the second largest in the world after China. Although rich with its marine resources, this country is experiencing problematic situation, which is related to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF) practices. As a result, this situation affects sustainability of fish production and marine ecosystem in Indonesia. In relation to methodology, this scientific paper is categorized as descriptive, that will describe the effort of Indonesia Government for the sake of mitigating the IUU Fishing Practice through promoting IUUF as Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). Furthermore, this paper also applying the concept of Multi Track Diplomacy, which will determine and show the tracks that used by Indonesia government to promote IUUF as TOC. Lastly, the source of data of this scientific paper is secondary which obtained from literature reviews, online journals and other relevant articles. Finally, the research shows, Indonesia mostly adopting Track One (Government) as the actor to promote IUU as TOC in international forum, such as United Nations conference and other marine international conferences.

1 INTRODUCTION

Globalization can be defined with many aspects, however, there is a common understanding of the globalization, which is everything is connected and depend on each other. The rise of population around the world has encouraged many countries to open their nation for export and import activities, along with decision to allow people and goods to enter their countries for many of purposes. For this situation, there are hundreds of international cooperation among many countries concern about regionalism. Some of them are European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asia Nation (ASEAN) where both of organization are deciding to allow their member states to visit each other with only travel document such as passport, along with another privilege that attaches to every member state, such as the right to have free access of market, as well as zero taxes for some particular. As a result, this situation is allowing the member state to develop their nation faster and catch up the left. Unfortunately, the globalization also generates some negative impacts on many nations, especially concerning transnational

crime. The technological advancement as previously stated also responsible for various crimes which is transforming the character of the criminal acts that previously happened in domestic situation, to regional and global scope.

As an archipelago country, Indonesia is comprising 17.504 of islands (inhabited and uninhabited) (Lewerisa, 2018) along with the shoreline that covers 95.181 kilometers square, makes Indonesia as the second largest coastline in the world (Pujiastuti, 2018). Additionally, 75% of total Indonesia territory is ocean (5,8 million square kilometers), consisting of 0,3 million square kilometers of territorial sea water; 2,8 million square kilometers of sea water; and 2,7 million square kilometers of the marine exclusive economic zone of Indonesia (ZEEI) (Muhamad, 2012). Furthermore, as an epicenter of marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle area, Indonesia is hosting the highest of biodiversity of coral reef and marine life in the world. As a result, this country is surrounded by abundance of sea resources and makes Indonesia a prominent country in terms of marine fish production.

Indonesia President Joko Widodo, on his speech in front of participant of the 2nd International Symposium on Fisheries Crime 2016 in Istana Negara Gedung Agung Yogyakarta, stated that according to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Indonesia production on ocean fish is the second biggest of the world which is 6 billion tons or equal to 6,8% of total fish production in the world (Kurniawan, 2016).

Although Indonesia plays important role in fish production in the global scope, yet Indonesia is experiencing unpleasant situation in conjunction with IUU Fishing (IUUF). The IUUF that occurs in Indonesia is classified as one of the criminal activities that remain exist in a great number. Those criminals operated their illegal vessel in Indonesia ocean without an official license from Indonesia Government. Minister of Fisheries and Marine Affairs (2014-2019) Mrs. Susi Pujiastuti said that Indonesia has lost its annual revenue from fisheries activities for about Rp 240 trillion or equal to USS 17 billion because of IUU Fishing (Policy Brief, 2017). What is more important, this illegal activity has caused catastrophic situation to sea ecosystem in Indonesia, especially to the coral reef. According to Centre of Research for Oceanography of the Indonesia Institute of Sciences (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia/LIPI), shows there are 2,5 million hectares of coral reef throughout Indonesia, and only about 6,39% of those coral reef categorized as "very good" condition, 23,40% as "good", 35,06% as "fair condition" and 35,15% as "poor condition" (Giyanto, 2017). This critical situation is happening mostly due to the illegal activity that happens in Indonesia marine area such as over-fishing, blast and cyanide fishing, inshore trawling, coral extraction, and fine mesh nets. Moreover, this condition also threatened 2,2 million of fisherman in Indonesia that will lose their livelihood. This illegal fishing situation adds to the long list of maritime security threats facing by Indonesia, not only traditional threats but also non-traditional threats in Indonesia's maritime border area. (Sagena et.al 2018). These illegal activities are the risks at the maritime border of Indonesia given by the status of littoral state that faces many threats from various actors in maritime border (Sagena, 2013).

In the proposed study, this paper seeks to examine the respond given by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in overcoming the IUUF problem.

2. METHOD

A. Scope limitation

This paper focus on the phenomenon of IUUF in Indonesia marine territory and the cause of it, as well as the respond given by the government of the republic of Indonesia in overcoming the problem in the period of 2014 to 2019. The selection of the year 2014 to 2019 as the first period of Joko Widodo, president of Indonesia, and also the leadership of Susi Pujiastuti as the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia.

B. Type of Research

Based on its purpose, this scientific paper is categorized as descriptive research paper, which will describe the phenomenon of IUUF in Indonesia, the cause that generates by IUUF, and the respond given by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in the year of 2014 to 2019, which is promoting the IUUF as the TOC in international forums e.g. UN Conference and other marine international conferences.

C. Type and Source of Data

This research uses qualitative data that will help the researchers to build their assumption according to some findings. Furthermore, in order to maintain the validity and the reliability, all the data obtained from credible and trusted sources that can be traced and published. In relation to secondary data, all the data is obtained through literature reviews, online journals, and other relevant articles to the theme of this paper.

D. Conceptual Framework

The Concept of IUU Fishing

Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF) by definition, can be interpreted as unauthorized fisheries activities, along with the activities which are not reported to the related institutions, also activities related fisheries that are not to be regulated yet by the national regulation.

In more details, the fisheries activities that classified as Illegal Fishing are: 1) Conducted by an individual or foreign vessels in marine jurisdiction of a nation without the official approval or against the national and international regulation; 2) Conducted by the ships that waved the flags of a country member of Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO), however, they are not obedient with the conservation provisions that applied by the organization or international law regulation. After that, the Unreported Fishing are: 1) Has not been reported or reported incorrectly to the local or

national authority or not following the national legislation; 2) Conducted in the area that becomes the competition of organization of regional fisheries management, however, it has never been reported or reported incorrectly, and not based on the report procedure by the organization. Thereafter, the Unregulated Fishing is fishing activities that: 1) Occur in particular area where the marine resources such as fish and other marine life are yet to be applied by the conservation regulation by the local authority, and carried out in a way that is not following the responsibility of the state for the preservation and management of fish resources based on international law; 2) Occur in the area that become the authority of regional fisheries management, that conducted by the ships without citizenship, or fly up a flag of particular country that is not member of the organization, along with in a way that is incompatible with the regulation of preservation and sustainable management of the organization (Sayidin, n.d.).

The concept of Trans-National Organized Crime (TOC)

By definition, transnational crime means crime or criminal acts that occur across national borders. This understanding has introduced to the public by the United Nations (UN) in the year of 1995, where the UN at that time on a mission to prevent the transnational crime as well as defining the kind of transnational crime (Sayidin, n.d.). Also in 2015, the UN has declared that the transnational crime is threatening peace and human security, followed by the possibility to violate human rights, weaken the economic situation, social culture, politic, as well as civil development throughout the world (Novakoff, n.d.).

According to 2017 report on Transnational Crime and the Developing World made by Global Financial Integrity, stated that the ultimate motivation for establishing the transnational crime is related to financial matter. It also revealed that this illegal activity is generating a big amount of money, and the revenue from 11 crimes is estimated from USS 1,6 trillion to USS 2,2 trillion annually. Furthermore, those 11 activities are; 1) Drug Trafficking; 2) Small Arms and Light Weapon Trafficking; 3) Human Trafficking; 4) Organ Trafficking; 5) Trafficking in Cultural Property; 6) Counterfeiting; 7) Illegal Wildlife Trade; 8) Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; 9) Illegal Logging; 10) Illegal Mining; and 11) Crude Oil Theft (May, 2017).

Moreover, according to the Palermo Convention, “organized criminal group” shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for

a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offenses established in accordance with this convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits. Article 2 (a). according to this convention, crime to be categorized as TOC must meet the following characteristics:

- (a) It is committed in more than one state;
- (b) It is committed in one state but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another state;
- (c) It is committed in one state but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one state; or
- (d) It is committed in one state but has substantial effects in another state (UNODC, 2004).

The Concept of Multi Track Diplomacy (MTD) (Track One: Government)

In general, Multi Track Diplomacy (MTD) is a big concept on how actors in international community plays their role in order to create peace situation or peace maker. In the perspective of realist believe that the only actor in the world is state. However, at the end of Cold War, the actors of international relations not just a state but multi actors. The MTD is discussing and explaining about those actors that implemented into 9 actors. The expansion of actors in international relations is because of common believe that government is unable to manage and handle all the international affairs. As the result, additional hand or other actors is required to help track one to make sure that all national interest is achieved and peace is happening (Donald, 1996).

There are nine tracks in MTD, and the first track is track one, which is the government. The government has a vital role to create some conflict resolution efforts that will be made through formal channels. Member of the track consist of president and his/her ministers, member of parliament and the prosecutors. In regards with the activity of track one, the government has its own procedures and code of conducts in every of their activities in relation to peace makers and peace keepers. Thereafter, most of its agenda is conducted in formal way, such as bilateral and multilateral meeting, international conferences, and other formal agendas that followed by very strict regulations and protocols. In practical, member of track one as previously stated must be represented by government, and in order to be member of track one, people are required to attend number of qualification testes until they declare as qualified candidate/person to be member of track one, such as civil servant or diplomat.

3. RESULT (FINDINGS) AND DISCUSSION

In conjunction to geographical condition, Indonesia is located on the line of equator from 94°45' to 141°01' East Longitude and from 06°08' North Latitude to 11°05' South Latitude. Moreover, total of Indonesia territorial is 7,7 million square kilometres, and 5,9 million square kilometers are classified as a marine area. This area, therefore, has been officially recognizing by the United Nations Convention of the Sea (UNCLOS, 1982). According to the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia number 45 of the year of 2015, regarding Amendment to the Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia number 25 of the year of 2015 about the Strategic Plan of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia for four years interval from 2015 to 2019, revealed that Indonesia marine area has the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) up to 7,3 million tons per years, along with the Total of Allowable Catch (TAC) which is 5,8 million tons per year (80% of total MSY), and for the year of 2013, the total potency that has been exploited reach up to 93% of total TAC (BPS,2016).

In more details, all those marine resources come from various areas, such as 54 million hectares of Indonesia public water, consisting of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, swamps, puddles. The total fish production in addition, estimated up to 0,9 million tons per year. The aquaculture also has approximately 8,3 million hectares, the brackish water pond area up to 1,3 million hectares, and the freshwater area followed by 2,2 million hectares. This huge area therefore, affects the fish production of Indonesia in a good way. According to the recent report published by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Indonesia fish production is the second largest in the world after China and placed in the 7th ranks for aquaculture production in the world.

Indonesia Potency in terms of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Seaweed

Land, sea, and air become three major aspects that influence the condition of the coastal ecosystem. As the result, those features are unable to sustain their life individually, but yet it has connected each other for the sake of creating sustainable life of an ecosystem in this case, is coastal. The mainland on the other hand is providing the creature of rock and coastal cliffs. Furthermore, the ocean is providing waves, tides, and currents. Thereafter, air is contributing to the wind that generates waves and

current on the coast, air temperature, well as precipitation (Soetika,1993; Vitria,2007 ;BPS,2016).

Three component that sustains and tie each other in terms of marine ecosystem is mangrove, coral reefs, and seagrass. The mangrove ecosystem plays a major role as the rotation of key nutrients, the seaweed plays an important role as recycling nutrients that crucial for marine life, and the coral reef is taking a huge role as a place for breeding and living for the marine animal (Lugo, 1974; Thoha,2007; BPS,2016).

According to the FAO report in 1982, there are about 15,9 million hectares mangrove ecosystem in the world, and Asia especially Indonesia is hosting the biggest mangrove area in the world, which is 27% of total mangrove in the world, or 4,25 million hectares (Adrianto, 2015; BPS,2016) followed by Africa region in the second place (FAO, 2007). Furthermore, the coral reefs also play a vital role for people living in the earth. Coral sometimes called as the "rainforests of the sea" because they provide food, shelter as well as breeding spots for more than 25% of all marine species, and also habitat for over 4.000 species of fish, 700 species of coral and multitudes of other animals and plants. Based on global statistic data, around 850 million people live within 100 km of a coral reef and they receive benefit from the sector of economics, social, as well as cultural activities.

Moreover, Indonesia also located in the epicenter of marine biodiversity, named the Coral Triangle. There are only six countries in this area, which is Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Island. Additionally, this area which located in Southeast Asia have 600 species of corals, which is 76% of total coral reef in the world, and Indonesia is hosting the highest marine biodiversity in this area, which is 574 species of coral reef or 95% of total coral reef in the coral triangle, and Raja Ampat is hosting the highest biodiversity of marine life, followed by Derawan Archipelago in Berau Regency (Mujiono, 2018).

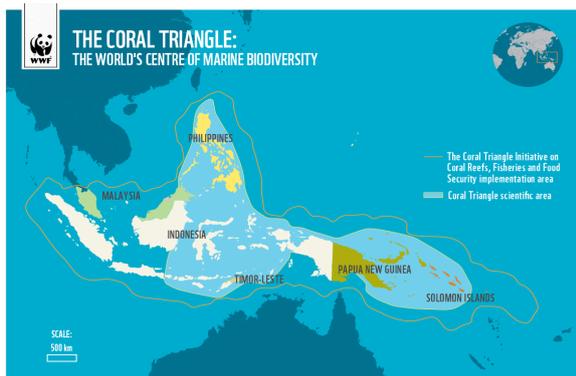


Figure 1. Map of the Coral Triangle (WWF, 2019)

Indonesia Fish Resources

Indonesia in overall have 27,2 % of total flora and fauna species of marine life in the world, and those are 12% of mammals; 23,8% of amphibia, 31,8% of reptilian, 44,7% of fish species, 40% of mollusca and 8,6% of seagrasses. Another important point is the spread of fishing ground in Indonesia is up to 5,8 million square and consisting of 11 areas throughout the country. Moreover, according to the recent report by the National Statistic Board of Indonesia on Fisheries, approximately there is 15.23% area of Indonesia is classified as coastal area, and most probably people who live in coastline work as a fisherman.

In regards to fish species, Indonesia is hosting several kinds, such as big pelagic, small pelagic, penaeid shrimp, cetacean, demersal, mollusca, sea cucumber, octopus, oyster, ocean turtle, marine mammals and seagrass (Malawa n.d; Surya,2013; Statistik,2018). Furthermore, there are 11-fisheries management area in Indonesia, which is Makassar Strait-Flores Sea, Banda Sea, Tomini Bay-Seram Sea, Sulawesi Sea, Pacific Ocean, and Arafuru Sea-Timor Sea. As stated in the decree of Minister of Fisheries and Marine Affairs Republic Indonesia, number 47/Kepmen-KP/2016 stated that sustainable potential of fish resources 11-fisheries management area is reaching 9,9 million tons. Those marine resources are consisting of 3,52 million tons of small pelagic fish; 2,49 million tons of big pelagic fish; 2,32 million ton of demersal fish; 977 thousand tons of reef fish; 327 thousand tons of penaeid shrimp; 8,8 thousand ton of lobster; 44,5 thousand tons of crabs; 48,7 thousand tons of Rajungan; and 197 thousand tons of squid.

Moreover, the coastal area of Indonesia is also abundant with aquaculture resources, for instance, in total there are about 12.123.383 hectares in the year of 2015, and it consists of seagrasses,

shrimps, groupers, snappers, milkfish, and others (Kelautan dan Perikanan Dalam Angka, 2016; Statistik, 2018). Therefore, according to one of researchers of LIPI, revealed that Indonesia fish resources potency is up to equal to almost 93% of the state budget (APBN), precisely 1.772 trillion rupiah. This huge amount of money consists of 312 trillion rupiah from fisheries, 45 trillion rupiah from coral reef, 21 trillion rupiah from mangrove, 4 trillion rupiah from seagrass, 560 trillion rupiah from coastal resources, 400 trillion rupiah of biotechnology, 20 trillion rupiah of marine tourism, 210 trillion of crude oil, and 200 trillion rupiah of marine transportation (Syahreza, 2019).

IUU Fishing in Indonesia

In accordance with IUUF in Indonesia, several activities found in Indonesia marine territory which classified as IUUF. For the Illegal Fishing consist of; 1) Unlicensed fishing; 2) Fishing using fake permits; 3) Fishing with prohibited fishing gear; 4) Catching specific fish that are not in accordance with the permit. Furthermore, the Unreported Fishing in Indonesia are; 1) Fishing that does not report about the actual catch or fake report to the local authority; 2) Fishing and transshipment in the middle of the sea. Moreover, the Unregulated Fishing in Indonesia is an activity that has not been regulated such as; 1) The recording mechanism of catch data from all fishing catch activities; 2) The territory that permitted and prohibited; 3) The regulation of fishing sports activity; 4) The fishing activity that used modified gears from prohibited fishing gears.

Moreover, the IUUF in Indonesia mostly occurred in the border area and international territory (Kusuma, 2011; Muhammad, 2012). For example, in the eastern part of Indonesia, such as: 1) Papua sea territory (consisting of Sorong, Teluk Bintuni, Fakfak, Kaimana, Merauke, and Arafuru); 2) Maluku sea and Halmanera sea; 3) Tual sea (Maluku); 4) Fourthly Sulawesi Sea; 5) Pacific Ocean; 6) Border territory of Indonesia-Australia; and East Kalimantan Sea territory.

Furthermore, in the western part of Indonesia, consisting of: 1. West Kalimantan Sea; 2) Nangro Aceh Darussalam Sea; 3) Malaka Strait; 4) North Sumatera specifically located in Pandan and Teluk Sibolga Sea; 5) Karimata Strait, consist of Tambelan Island water territory which is the area between Riau and West Kalimantan; 6) Natuna sea (South China Sea territory); 7) The Island of Gosong Niger territory in West Kalimantan (Kusuma. 2011; Muhammad. 2012). Here are some data related to IUUF practices in the interval of 2014 to 2017.

Table 1. List of Foreign Vessel Performing IUUF in Indonesia (Pujiastuti, 2018)

Number	Area	Total IUUF Vessels	Countries of Origin
1	The Riau Archipelago	± 60	Thailand
2	North Sulawesi	± 200	The Philippines, Myanmar and Lao PDR
3	West Papua	± 90	China
4	Bali	± 150	Myanmar, China and Japan
5	Maluku	± 240	Thailand and China
6	Papua	± 140	China

Other than that, the government of Indonesia also has successful sinking the foreign and national vessel that was conducting IUUF in Indonesia territory.

Table 2. List of vessels that were submerged by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia because of the IUUF in the period of 2014 to 2017 (Pujiastuti, 2018)

Number	Flight of Vessel	Total
1	Vietnam	188
2	The Philippines	76
3	Thailand	22
4	Malaysia	51
5	Indonesia	21
6	Papua New Guinea	2
7	China	1
8	Belize	1
9	Nigeria	1

One of the famous IUUF cases in Indonesia is the Hai Fa motor vessel from China in the year of 2014 to 2017. This motor vessel is classified as the largest motor vessel captured by the government of Indonesia in its history of against IUUF practice in Indonesia (Jatmiko, 2015). This motor vessel is attracted national attention due to the criminal acts which have done by the crew ship, for instance: 1) Sailing without a letter that declares the ship is worthy to operate in Indonesia water territory (SLO) from local task force (Satker) PSDKP Avona; 2) Carried dan Exported the great hammerhead hark for about 15 Tons, which according to the national regulation of Indonesia, this particular animal is protected and forbidden to catch and export, precisely the

Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Republic of Indonesia, number 59/PERMEN-KP/2014 about the Prohibition of Exporting Cowboy Sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and Hammerheads (*Sphyrna* spp.) from inside to outside of territory of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the government of Indonesian stated that hammerhead sharks and cowboy sharks require more attention because of their diminishing numbers of population (Pamase, 2018). 3. Turning off the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and Automatic Identification System (AIS) for four periods while sailing in Indonesia maritime territory (Santosa, 2014).

In conclusion, the IUUF cases in Indonesia, has several modus operandi, such as 1) Has not collaboration or partner with fish processing unit or UPI (Unit Pengolahan Ikan); 2) Has not landed the fish in Indonesia harbour; 3) The fake license in terms of ship ownership; 4) Double Flagging and Registered; 5) Fishing without Permit SIPI/SIKPI; 6) Intentionally changing the ship name; 7) Sailing without a permit (SLO/SPB); 8) The use of drugs by the captain and the crew; 9) Intentionally not activate VMS and AIS; 10) Illegal Transshipment; 11) Fake and logbook report; 12) Deliberately not report about the health certificate and goods export notice (PEB); 13) Breach of fishing line; 14) The use of prohibited fishing gears; and 15) Markdown the size ship (Santosa, 2014).

Relationship between IUU and TOC

What is more important, the IUUF in Indonesia mostly followed by other criminal acts, classified as transnational organized crime, such as human trafficking, forced labour, persecution, child labour, smuggling, corruption, money laundry, employment crime, immigration crime, tax crime, illegal fuel oil and drug trafficking (Santosa, 2019). This complex situation is involving multi state citizenship under one systematic operational that categorized as IUUF. Moreover, in relation to TOC that happen in IUUF, a number of violations against human is occurs, such as human trafficking, child labour, physical harassment along with sexual harassment and all of them is happening above the motor vessel in Indonesia water territory. Furthermore, smuggling is also frequently happening, especially with food material, such as onion, rice, dress, drugs, and alcohol. In terms of endemic animals, the illegal vessel that operated in Indonesia were frequently found smuggle wild animals that categorized as endangered species, such as Burung Beo, Burung Surga and Armadillo (Rezy, 2017).

Also, some of the profit generated from IUUF, evidently hiding through money laundering crime (Direktorat KIPS, 2019).

One example of IUUF cases in Indonesia which indicated has a relation to TOC was an operation of a foreign vessel that collaborates to a national vessel which is PT. Pusaka Benjina Resources in regency of Aru Archipelago, the Province of Maluku. According to the investigation by the government of Indonesia shows that besides conducted IUUF, this ship was also done the human trafficking through bringing in the crew from foreign countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand along with its fake passport. Moreover, this ship also found has done slavery to those illegal workers (Lewerissa, 2018).

For this reason, Minister Susi proposed and promote this dishonourable action to the international forum as transnational organized crime (TOC). This proposal is responded positively by the President of General Assembly of United Nations (UN) Peter Thomson, and he agreed that IUUF should be classified as TOC (Watch, 2017; Pamase, 2018).

The Respond Given by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in overcoming IUUF Track One of Multi Track Diplomacy (Government) in Promoting IUUF as TOC

In overcoming massive problem that generates by the IUUF, the government of the Republic of Indonesia decided to establish the 115 Taskforce or famous called "Satgas 115". This task force designed to evaluate all the motor vessel in Indonesia, along with the classification whether particular vessel classified has conducted IUUF or not. Once the report has done, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries will execute the final decision according to the regulation that applied in Indonesia, especially about against the IUU fishing. Of course, as Indonesia citizen, we know one of famous strategy and decision to against the IUUF was sinking the illegal vessel, and moratorium the ex-foreign vessel.

Not only that, the government of the Republic of Indonesia also promoting the IUUF as the TOC in international level. As multi track diplomacy stated, nine tracks has a prominent role to promote peace in the world. Furthermore, concerning to this case, mostly the actor who concerns on promoting and submitting the IUUF as TOC was done by the track one, which is the Government. Several activities show the government of the Republic of Indonesia was strongly promote the IUUF to be TOC in the international level.

1. It started in 2008, while the government of Indonesia attended the meeting prepared for the 4th Palermo Convention in Wina on 8 to 17 October, the representative of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs promoted the IUUF to be TOC.
2. Then in 2017, the government of Indonesia again proposing the IUUF as TOC, along with the proposal of establishing the special marine protection agency for the sake of securing the right of every nation and the sea that owned by the country, on the other words is ocean rights (Indonesia, 2017).
3. The 115 taskforces also have a prominent role in terms of promoting and proposing the IUUF as TOC, in fact in the year of 2018, this task force conducted international cooperation and advocacy to campaign the recognition of organized transnational fishing crimes in a various international forum, such as the 3rd International Symposium on Fisheries Crime in Wina, Austria; the United Nations Ocean Conference in New York City, the USA; the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva, Swiss; launching the International Day for the Fight Against IUU Fishing in the FAO headquarter in Rome, Italy; and High-Level Panel for A Sustainable Ocean Economy in Oslo, Norway. Thereafter, the 115 taskforces were also engaging to the INTERPOL and other countries in bilateral and multilateral for the sake of strengthening the capability of detection and handle the case. Such as the case FV. Viking, FV. Hua Li 8, and STS-50 (Pregiwati, 2018).
4. In 2019, Indonesia also promoted and proposed IUUF as the maritime transnational organized crime in various international forums and meetings, specifically under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), as well as requested some support by the UN to create some resolution about IUUF in General Assembly of the UN-related to fisheries sector (Direktorat KIPS, 2019).
5. Additionally, in the same year which is 2019, Indonesia also garners help and support by the international parties that have a similar interest or like-minded countries in supporting the IUUF as TOC under the framework of UN in a various meeting in Wina or Indonesia (Direktorat KIPS, 2019).

6. Similarly, on May 2019, in Maputo-Mozambique, the head of Research and Human Resources department of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Sjarief Widjaja, called for all the participant on International Conference on Blue Economy “Growing Blue: Sustainable and Shared Use of the Oceans” about how importance the political support and national policy as well as the capacity of law enforcement in terms of against the IUUF (Pregiwati, 2019).
7. As a Minister of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Minister Susi also directly involved in promoting the IUUF as TOC in many of opportunities. Such as, when she became a speaker in partnership cooperation between the Republic of Indonesia and United Arab Emirate in Park Hyatt Hotel Abu Dhabi in 2019, she explained to all the participant who came from various background such as scientist, technology activist, entrepreneur, and NGO from various countries about how Indonesia right now is working very hard in order to promote and propose the IUUF as TOC along with its recognition by the international level. So that once it has legitimated and recognized as TOC by international government organization such as UN, Indonesia is able to implement the TOC law in order to against the IUUF in Indonesia, with the intention of providing a deterrent effect. Moreover, she also adds that Indonesia in these days is also struggling for ocean rights (Pregiwati,2019)

4. CONCLUSION

As an archipelago country, Indonesia has enormous marine resources, however, with the vast territory of Indonesia it does not mean that Indonesia never experiences various problems related to IUUF. Furthermore, the existence of IUUF activities in Indonesia is consistently followed by transnational crimes or trans-national organized crime. Therefore, Indonesia especially track one of multi-track diplomacy which is government was very aggressively conducting diplomacy and promotion as well as proposing to various international forums, especially the UN and various opportunities in abroad that IUUF must be categorized as a criminal act which is classified as TOC.

In regards with the concept of multi-track diplomacy this paper should provide more explanation about how other tracks of multi-track diplomacy (except track one) plays/shows their role in promoting IUUF as TOC in international level. So that, further research about that point is strongly recommended.

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