

## **ABSTRACT**

Indonesia is a country with a vast archipelago of land and sea. The number of territorial waters owned by Indonesia resulted in the number of fish that are very feasible to be consumed to be caught by illegal fishers. The research aims to understand and analyse further about the implications of law enforcement on illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels within Indonesia's exclusive economic zone. By using the normative legal research, the result of the research shows that Indonesian Government has made a proper regulation and appropriate law enforcement to combat the illegal fishing in the Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone. The result shows that there are many factors that make a lot of illegal fishing are still happening. Although Indonesian Government has made a proper law, there are still some law enforcers who did not execute their tasks accordingly. Indonesia has ratified the UNCLOS 1982 based on Law No. 17 Year 1985 and it makes the UNCLOS 1982 has become a binding law for Indonesian Government. In Law No. 5 Year 1983 on Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), it stated on the sovereignty of the territorial waters of the Republic of Indonesia, and therefore it is illegal for foreign fishing vessels to fish around the Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone without any permit. The research suggests that Indonesian Government should make a completion of fishery licensing system and mechanism. And also Indonesian Government must make more patrols around the Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone to have more prevention towards the illegal fishers.

*Keywords: illegal fishing, Indonesia's exclusive economic zone, law enforcement*