

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### A. Conclusion

The result of the research shows that the law enforcement on illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels within Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone has not been conducted properly. Although the applicable laws in Indonesia have regulated the illegal fishing in detail, there are still so many illegal fishers that are fishing in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone. It is also mainly because of the lack of law enforcer, lack of supervision and limited facilities provided by the Indonesian government. Based on the applicable laws, the implication of law enforcement on the foreign fishing vessels is not making the deterrent effect to the illegal fisher. It does not make the illegal fishers feel afraid to enter the Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone.

#### B. Recommendation

The government must make a completion of fishery licensing system and mechanism. The number of fishing vessels permitted to operate in a fishing area should not exceed the amount of allowable catch in order for the fishing business to be profitable and sustainable. The strategy has been quite successfully implemented by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in this case Mrs. Susi Pudjiastuti through a moratorium on licensing ship.

Development and strengthening of supervisory capability can be done through several things, namely (a) the implementation of MCS (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance) system, one of which is by using VMS (Vessel Monitoring Systems) as recommended by FAO. In simple terms, this system consists of a database system based on geographic information systems (GIS), so that VMS operators can monitor all ship positions in certain water areas. Thus the presence of foreign fishing vessels can be immediately identified for further action.