



# Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Implementation Dilemma in Riau Islands

1<sup>st</sup> Ady Muzwardi

Department of International Relations  
Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji  
Tanjungpinang, Indonesia  
ady\_muzwardy@umrah.ac.id

2<sup>nd</sup> Sayed Fauzan Riyadi

Department of International Relations,  
Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji  
Tanjungpinang, Indonesia  
Sayedfauzan@umrah.ac.id

3<sup>rd</sup> Renaldi Afriansyah

Department of International Relations,  
Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji  
Tanjungpinang, Indonesia  
renaldi.afriansyah01@gmail.com

4<sup>st</sup> Mirta Fera

Department of Mathematics Education  
Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji  
Tanjungpinang, Indonesia  
mirtafera0901@umrah.ac.id

**Abstract**—FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) is a United Nations organization engaged in world food and agriculture. CCRF (Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries) is a code of conduct for responsible fisheries. FAO adopted them, which aims to establish international standards of conduct for responsible practices and ensure the effective conservation, management, and development of living resources. The waters of the Riau Islands are one of the areas that are also bordered by foreign countries, so it can allow illegal fishing to occur in these waters. This study aimed to determine the application of the CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) regime in the waters of the Riau Islands. This study used descriptive qualitative research and data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that implementing the CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) in the waters of the Riau Islands was considered ineffective. The findings from this research are that there are no fishing ports in the Riau Islands, so implementing the CCRF regulations does not run optimally.

**Keywords**— CCRF, Riau Islands, fishing port, regime

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is an international organization founded by the United Nations (UN) in 1945 with the main aim of addressing food and agricultural problems and acting as a particular UN agency. FAO's primary goal is to achieve better nutrition and living standards for all humanity by focusing on food management, agriculture, fisheries, and rural development. FAO was founded on 16 October 1945 in Quebec City, Canada, and its offices are currently in Rome, Italy. In 2020, FAO had around 189 member countries, which is expected to continue to increase in line with increasingly intensive global campaigns regarding the issue of food security (Food and Agriculture Organization [1]).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has three main strategy points. First, FAO is committed to overcoming global hunger, especially in third-world countries, by addressing nutritional health and malnutrition problems. Second, FAO seeks to increase the productivity and sustainability of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], Year).

This aims to preserve natural resources related to food and forestry for the benefit of the future. The third point is efforts to reduce poverty, especially in rural areas. FAO believes that food security in a country impacts welfare and reduces poverty levels. Therefore, FAO's focus is to reduce poverty in rural areas because this is the beginning of increasing prosperity, which will then positively impact urban areas and other areas.

Riau Islands Province is one of the island-based provinces in Indonesia, with an ocean area reaching 92.4% [2]. With a vast water area, the Riau Islands are one of the areas of focus in the marine and maritime sectors [3]. The geographical position of the Riau Islands Province stretches from the Malacca Strait to the North Natuna Sea or the South China Sea and borders directly with Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Singapore as a world trade center, making the Riau Islands Province have a strategic role in carrying out Indonesia's foreign policy as the front guard in implementation of foreign policy. Riau Islands is also a province which has 5 (five) districts and 2 (two) cities.

## Responsibility

IUU case fishing This needs to be resolved because illegal fishing causes huge losses in the economic and social sectors. According to data from FAO in 2011, every year, Indonesia experiences losses of around 30 trillion. Illegal fishing also threatens Indonesia's sovereignty because illegal fishing carried out by foreign-owned fishing vessels can threaten Indonesia's sovereignty. IUU activity fishing often occurs in border areas such as the North Natuna Sea region. Another less important reason IUU acts fishing must be eradicated is to maintain the stability of fisheries ecosystems and preserve aquatic resources so that they can be used as resources that can be utilized for a relatively long time and sustainably [3].

Indonesian government has a legal basis to prevent fishing theft in Indonesian waters, especially in territorial areas and special economic zones [7]. These regulations were published in Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 37/Permen-KP/2017 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Law Enforcement Task Force for the Eradication of Illegal Fishing. In particular,

these regulations are the basis for guaranteeing the existence of legal force in safeguarding Indonesia's marine resources. Based on the substantive point of view of the Minister of Maritime Affairs Regulation, there is an emphasis on legal sanctions as a preventive measure.

Indonesia has been the target of fish theft from China and Vietnam, however, the status of illegal fishing is not only theft but also illegal activities of fish trade between local fishermen and fish entrepreneurs from foreign countries. In general, Indonesia's national legal structure follows international rules, including adopting resolutions from Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) and protective regulations from the Commission on the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) or the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The entry of these regulations is part of the consequences of Indonesia as a member of the RFMO. The entry of these regulations is part of the consequences of Indonesia as a member of the RFMO, these consequences include the implementation of a quota system, fishing methods and conservation management. especially in border areas, the application of these regulations is a particular highlight because border areas have a defense and security function [5].

Illegal fishing methods often occur in border areas, especially in the waters of the Riau Islands which are part of the South China Sea area, which is an issue of international conflict [6]. Indonesia relies on implementing the quota system, fishing methods and conservation management in the Riau Islands in building a healthy and sustainable capture fisheries system.

## II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

International Organization is a scientific theory of International Relations with a critical view, as is the perspective offered by this theory. This theory tries to explain that International Relations Theory (IR) and Organization Theory (OT) have explained information regarding the development of each theory to date and discussed areas of unrealized potential for analyzing inter-organizational cooperation and conflict as well as boundaries. -the exchange limit. While IR itself has made limited contributions to organization studies, the flow of ideas from organization theory into the discipline of IR has been more influential. Organizational theories such as transaction cost economics, agency theory, and neo-institutionalist organizational sociology have significantly influenced IR theory over the past 30 years (Keohane, 2020). Complexity theory has seen some applications in IR and political policy. Members of international organizations' recent use of resource dependency theory and organizational culture theory, as well as other organizational theories, including contingency theory, garbage can, and organizational ecology, have the potential to illuminate new puzzles in the study of inter-organizational relations in world politics.

With its vast water area, the Riau Archipelago is vulnerable to potential illegal actions in fisheries, including destructive fishing [8]. Therefore, monitoring and law enforcement in

the maritime and fisheries sector is essential. Through Law Number 31 of 2004, the Indonesian government gives authority to various agencies to monitor and take action against fishing activities that damage the ecosystem. One of them is the Directorate General of PSDKP, which forms the Regency/City SDKP Satwas. At the Riau Islands Province level, the problem of destructive fishing is also a concern, and the Riau Islands Province Natuna Maritime and Fisheries Service was established to carry out preventive functions, such as socializing and monitoring potential threats of destructive fishing activities. Even though the implementation of Law Number 31 of 2004 in the Riau Islands has challenges, Satwas SDKP Natuna, as the implementing agency of the Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision, has an important role in ensuring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) in the Riau Islands region.

Table 1.1. Tabulation of Illegal Fishing Cases that Occurred in the Riau Islands for the 2011-2015 period.

NO	INSTANCE	YEAR OF EVENT				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Batam PSDKP Satker	6	9	24	3	16
2	Natuna PSDKP Satker	0	6	1	7	3
3	PSDKP Satker Kep. Anambas	20	3	0	1	0
4	Lantamal IV Tanjungpinang	0	0	0	20	0
5	Lanal Ranai	0	0	0	0	15
6	Lanal Tarempa	0	0	0	0	6
7	Riau Islands Regional Police Dispotair	0	0	0	0	5
8	Lingga Res Satpolair	0	0	0	0	1
<b>AMOUNT</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: DKP Riau Islands Province, 2016

The table above shows that the trend of illegal fishing activities in the waters of the Riau Islands is increasing yearly. Based on sources from the Maritime and Fisheries Service (DKP) of Riau Islands Province in 2016, there appears to be an increase in cases. In 2011, there were 26 cases. In 2012, there were 18 cases, and in 2013, it increased to 25 cases. In 2014, there was an increase in cases, and in 2015 there were 46 cases. From the table above, it can also be seen that the most significant number of cases occurred in Batam waters and Natuna waters.

### III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study focused on evaluating the application of the CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) in the waters of the Riau Islands, an area prone to illegal fishing due to its proximity to foreign borders. Despite being adopted by the FAO with the intent to establish global standards for responsible fishing practices and the conservation of living resources, the research findings revealed a stark reality. The absence of fishing ports in the Riau Islands has rendered the implementation of CCRF regulations ineffective. This highlights a critical gap in the enforcement of international standards in this region, raising concerns about the sustainable management of marine resources. Addressing this issue is vital for the Riau Islands and global efforts towards responsible fisheries and the preservation of aquatic ecosystems.

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