

ABSTRAK

Praktik *Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated* (IUU) Fishing merupakan ancaman terhadap keamanan maritim dan keberlanjutan sumber daya laut, khususnya di Laut Arafura yang memiliki nilai strategis dan rawan pelanggaran lintas batas. Kondisi tersebut mendorong Indonesia dan Australia untuk memperkuat kerja sama bilateral melalui Indonesia–Australia Fisheries Surveillance Forum (IAFS) sebagai mekanisme koordinasi pengawasan perikanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi kerja sama Indonesia–Australia melalui IAFS dalam penanganan IUU Fishing di Laut Arafura pada periode 2018–2023. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi pustaka, analisis dokumen resmi, dan wawancara pendukung. Analisis penelitian mengacu pada konsep keamanan maritim Christian Bueger dan teori kerja sama internasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi IAFS dilakukan melalui pendekatan teknis seperti patroli bersama dan terkoordinasi, pertukaran data dan informasi, peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, kampanye edukasi nelayan, serta pengembangan mata pencaharian alternatif. Pendekatan teknis menjadi instrumen yang paling dominan karena mampu memberikan dampak langsung terhadap peningkatan pengawasan dan pencegahan pelanggaran di laut. Meskipun demikian, kerja sama ini masih menghadapi tantangan berupa keterbatasan kapasitas teknologi, perbedaan kerangka hukum, dan lemahnya mekanisme sanksi domestik.

Kata kunci: IUU Fishing, Keamanan Maritim, Kerja Sama Bilateral, Laut Arafura, IAFS, Australia

ABSTRACT

The practice of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing poses a serious threat to maritime security and the sustainability of marine resources, particularly in the Arafura Sea, which holds strategic value and is prone to cross-border violations. This condition has encouraged Indonesia and Australia to strengthen bilateral cooperation through the Indonesia–Australia Fisheries Surveillance Forum (IAFS) as a mechanism for coordinating fisheries surveillance. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Indonesia–Australia cooperation through the IAFS in addressing IUU Fishing in the Arafura Sea during the period 2018–2023. The research employs a descriptive qualitative method, with data collected through literature review, analysis of official documents, and supporting interviews. The analysis is based on Christian Bueger’s maritime security concept and the theory of international cooperation. The findings indicate that the implementation of IAFS is carried out through technical approaches such as joint and coordinated patrols, data and information exchange, capacity building of human resources, fishermen education campaigns, and the development of alternative livelihoods. Technical approaches emerge as the most dominant instrument due to their direct impact on enhancing surveillance and preventing violations at sea. Nevertheless, this cooperation continues to face challenges, including limited technological capacity, differences in legal frameworks, and weak domestic sanction mechanisms.

Keywords: IUU Fishing, Maritime Security, Bilateral Cooperation, Arafura Sea, IAFS, Australia.