

## Pengadilan perikanan di Indonesia: tinjauan hukum acara dan kewenangan masing-masing aparat penegak hukum / Nesita Anggraini

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Since the signature of Law 31/2004 about Fishery and its revision through Law 45/2009, Indonesia had established 10 (ten) Fishery Courts. The first five, embedded in the distric courts of North Jakarta, Medan, Pontianak, Bitung, and Tual, were established on 2007; two, embedded in the distric courts of Tanjung Pinang and Ranai, were established on 2010; and the other three, embedded in the distric courts of Ambon, Sorong, and Merauke, were established on 2014. Originally intended to speed up the proceeding of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; thes courts where instead considered taking too long to prosecute the perpetrators. As theresult, many illegal vessels were sunked without trial process. Quoting Susi Pudjiastuti Indonesia's current Maritime and Fisheries Minister it was done to cut the decision-making chain. One of the reasons behind this slow process is there are too many institutions involved in its criminal procedure. Therefore, this paper attempts to explain the regulatory framework of Indonesia fishery court including their procedural law and clarify the scope of authority possessed by each institution in charge of criminal procedure investigation, prosecution, and adjudication. Using secondary data (legal materials, books, dictionary, articles from legal journals, etc.), this paper will give light to the shortcomings of current fisherycourt and criminal procedure in Indonesia which can be used as evaluation materials for future revision.