

ABSTRACT

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CATCHING FISH WITH TOOLS AND EXPLOSIVES AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

(ix + 124 pages: 1 table, 1 picture)

The sea is a narrower ocean which consists of inland seas, mid-seas, and coastal edges. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* defines the sea as a large and vast collection of saltwater, which floods and divides the land over continents or islands. Indonesia's geographical condition consisting of an archipelago with two-thirds of its territory is a seawater consisting of coastal seas, high seas, bays, and straits making it rich in marine resources and fish. In order to be optimally achieved, Indonesia's marine management is not only limited to the management of marine resources, but includes supervision of fishing, especially those carried out by foreign vessels including the arrangement of Indonesian sea zones in accordance with regional rules and International law. The use of explosive materials and devices as a tool to catch fish recorded in the period of 2013-2019 is as many as 529 cases spread across 20 provinces in Indonesia, where the use of explosive materials and devices interfere with marine ecosystems that are included in the criminal law of the environment. Therefore, this study was conducted to find out if the use of explosive materials and devices is true if it's included as an environmental crime. This research's type is normative or doctrinal legal research that has a tendency in portraying the law as a prescriptive discipline that uses rulings derived from the Directory of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. The result of this research obtained from the analysis of the verdict that has been obtained is the use of explosive materials or devices that are often referred to as fish bombs are directly an environmental crime, which gives the impact of toxins that can damage water contents and also kills the marine ecosystem.

Keywords: *Explosives, Explosive device, Environmental crimes, Fishing*

Reference: 112 (1997-2020).