Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum
ISSN: 2723-4207 (e) | 2302-1128 (p)
https://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/syariah/Supremasi/
Vol. 15, No. 1, 2026, pp. 77-100, doi: 10.14421/sh.ctp9wt73

# Mapping Jurisdictional Overlaps: A Constitutional Analysis of the Indonesian National Police Maritime Law Enforcement Authority

Moh Ali Imron. F.H.[1*], Umi Supraptiningsih[2], Theadora Rahmawati[3], M. Makhrus Fauzi[4]

[1]Program Doktor Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
[2,3] Universitas Islam Negeri Madura, Indonesia
[4]Lembaga Pendidikan Hidayatul Mubtadi`ien, Indramayu, Indonesia

[*]Email: moh.ali.imron.fh-2026@student.unair.ac.id

## Abstract

*Law enforcement in Indonesia's territorial waters involves a number of institutions that possess authority under laws and regulations, leading to overlapping jurisdictions between the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and other law enforcement agencies. This study aims to analyze the basis of the authority of the Polri and identify the scope of its overlap with other agencies in law enforcement within Indonesia's territorial waters. This study employs a normative legal research method using legislative and conceptual approaches, with constitutionalism serving as the analytical framework. The findings indicate that the legal basis for the authority of the Polri stems from the Constitution and the Police Law, which authorize it to enforce the law throughout the entire territory of Indonesia, including its territorial waters. These authorities give rise to overlaps with other institutions such as the Indonesian National Armed Forces Navy (TNI AL), the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), the Maritime and Coastal Guard (KPLP), and Sectoral Civil Servant Investigators (Sectoral PPNS). Such overlaps do not necessarily indicate conflicts or overlapping jurisdictions but reflect jurisdictional relationships that must be understood based on the legal foundations and respective competencies of each institution. This study offers an analytical framework for organizing these jurisdictional overlaps through five dimensions: legal basis, substantive jurisdiction over criminal offenses, territorial scope of authority, stages of law enforcement actions, and the temporal applicability of authority.*

**Keywords**: *The Polri; Indonesian Waters; Jurisdictional Overlaps; Constitutionalism.*

This is an open-access article licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction, provided the original works is properly cited.

## Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic nation with vast maritime territories. The strategic geographical position of Indonesia makes the sea a vital space for shipping, international trade, logistics distribution, population mobility, defense and security, and the utilization of marine resources. This position imposes an obligation on the state to ensure security and law enforcement in its maritime territory. This obligation is further complicated by Indonesia's geographical characteristics, which consist of tens of thousands of islands with an extremely long coastline, resulting in a vast and open maritime territory that is vulnerable to various threats, both conventional and non-conventional.[1]

The necessity of law enforcement of the sea is becoming increasingly critical because the vastness of Indonesia's maritime territory not only opens up opportunities for various economic and social activities but also creates vulnerability to various forms of legal violations, particularly transnational crimes. This phenomenon is reflected, among other things, in illegal fishing, armed piracy, the smuggling of goods and narcotics, and human trafficking, all of which involve crossing national jurisdictional boundaries.[2]

The complexity of these threats requires maritime law enforcement that is supported not only by the authority to take action, but also by clarity regarding the competent agencies, the geographical scope of their authority, and the types of violations subject to enforcement. However, the need to secure Indonesia's vast maritime territory has given rise to a maritime

[1] Rohman S. Arto et al., "Indonesia Sea Defense Strategy In Overcoming Maritime Threats," *International Journal of Education and Social Science Research* 04, no. 03 (2021): 205–23, https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2021.4312; Kuncoro Arry Prasetyo et al., "Marine Defense Strategy The Indonesian Government In The Construction Of Laws On Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes," *International Journal of Education and Social Science Research* 04, no. 03 (2021): 321–35, https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2021.4320; Ambar Suwardi and Zudan Fakhrulloh, "Regulation and Law Enforcement Aspects of Maritime Security," paper presented at Proceedings of the First Multidiscipline International Conference, MIC 2021, October 30 2021, Jakarta, Indonesia, *Proceedings of the First Multidiscipline International Conference, MIC 2021, October 30 2021, Jakarta, Indonesia*, 2022, https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.30-10-2021.2315676.

[2] Melda Kamil Ariadno, "Maritime Security In South East Asia: Indonesian Perspective," *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 7, no. 1 (2021), https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol7.1.229; Danardono et al., "Enforcement Of The Law Of The Sea And The Role Of The Navy In Ensuring Indonesia's Sovereignty In The Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE)," *Journal Social Sciences and Humanioran Review* 1, no. 03 (2024): 112–21, https://doi.org/10.64578/jsshr.v1i03.54; Edwar Sonatha et al., "Law Enforcement Against Foreign Vessels That Illegally Anchor to Maintain Indonesia's Maritime Security," *Journal of Law and Regulation Governance* 3, no. 6 (2025): 257–68, https://doi.org/10.57185/jlarg.v3i3.119.

institutional framework involving various agencies with different legal bases and scopes of authority.[3] To date, law enforcement of the sea has been carried out by various agencies, each with its own sectoral authority, which often leads to overlapping jurisdictions and sectoral rivalries.[4]

Law enforcement in Indonesia's territorial waters is carried out within a multi-institutional framework involving the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), and various Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) based on their respective sectoral authorities. Within this framework, the Polri possesses a strong legal basis under Article 13 and Article 14(1)(g) of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, as amended by Law No. 5 of 2026 on the Third Amendment to Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Police Law). These authorities include enforcing the law and conducting investigations and inquiries into criminal offenses. However, these authorities interact with those of the TNI AL, the Bakamla regarding maritime security and safety, as well as the investigative authorities of sectoral agencies, such as the Fisheries Law Enforcement Officers and the Maritime Law Enforcement Officers in the shipping sector. The relations between these various actors have resulted in Indonesia's maritime law enforcement not operating under a single, unified chain of authority, but rather through a division of authority based on legal grounds, jurisdictional areas, and the substantive competencies of each institution.

Studies on maritime law enforcement in Indonesia indicate that the primary issues frequently discussed are institutional fragmentation, overlapping jurisdictions, and the need for interagency coordination. A study by Mufti et al. shows that six institutions share authority over the same maritime space and emphasizes the need for harmonization of mandates and

[3] Arie Afriansyah et al., "Enforcing Law in Undelimited Maritime Areas: Indonesian Border Experience," *The International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law* 37, no. 2 (2022): 282–99, https://doi.org/10.1163/15718085-bja10092; Rifandi Saputra Edi et al., "Governing Maritime Borderlands in an Archipelagic Frontier: Institutional Fragmentation, Security Pressures, and Policy Integration in Indonesia's Kepulauan Riau Province," *Journal Governance Society* 3, no. 1 (2026): 80–89, https://doi.org/10.69812/jgs.v3i1.222.

[4] Rika Kurniaty et al., "The Role of Marine Security Agency (BAKAMLA) As Sea and Coast Guards in Indonesian Water Jurisdiction," *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 15, no. 3 (2021): 221–32, https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v15no3.2017.

interagency coordination.[5] A similar trend is found in the study by Sondakh et al. (2025), which advocates for the transformation of Bakamla into a Sea and Coast Guard model to address institutional fragmentation,[6] as well as Ridha et al. (2024), who proposed the consolidation of maritime law enforcement agencies.[7] Laksmana (2022) also examines this issue from the perspective of architectural design for maritime law enforcement,[8] while Bormasa et al. (2022) and Irawati et al. (2024) emphasize the importance of coordination in law enforcement, particularly in the context of border areas and the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI).[9] Several of these earlier studies generally framed the issue of maritime law enforcement from the perspective of institutional governance, coordination, integration, and the restructuring of authority, rather than specifically addressing how the authorities of Polri intersect with the authorities of other law enforcement agencies in carrying out their duties in Indonesia's territorial waters.

Some studies have delved more deeply into issues of jurisdiction and the division of authority, but their focus remains on specific institutions or sectoral issues. Puspitawati et al. (2020) discuss the relationship between Bakamla and the Sea and Coast Guard, emphasizing the importance of clarity regarding authority based on maritime zones.[10] Palupi (2019) and Gumelar et al. (2026)

---

[5] Ahmad Mufti et al., "Overlapping Authorities In Maritime Law Enforcement: A Case Study Of Ternate City," *Administrative and Environmental Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2025): 91–104, https://doi.org/10.25041/aelr.v6i2.4192.

[6] John David Nalasakti Sondakh et al., "Strengthening Maritime Security Governance in Indonesia: A Policy Transformation of Bakamla Toward a Sea and Coast Guard Model," *Social Science and Humanities Journal* 9, no. 11 (2025): 9469–75, https://doi.org/10.18535/sshj.v9i11.2112.

[7] Andi Muhammad Ridha et al., "Urgensi Penyatuan Lembaga Penegak Hukum Di Laut Indonesia," *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum* 16, no. 1 (2024): 1, https://doi.org/10.33087/legalitas.v16i1.556.

[8] Evan Laksmana., "Remodelling Indonesia's Maritime Law Enforcement Architecture: Theoretical and Policy Considerations," *Contemporary Southeast Asia: A Journal of International and Strategic Affairs* 44 (May 2022): 122–49.

[9] Adolof Bormasa et al., "Penegakan Hukum Di Wilayah Laut Pada Wilayah Perbatasan Negara," *PATTIMURA Legal Journal* 1, no. 1 (2022): 30–43, https://doi.org/10.47268/pela.v1i1.5902; Irawati Irawati et al., "Strengthening Indonesia's Position as an Archipelagic States through Coordinative Law Enforcement the Archipelagic Sealanes Passage on the Alki," *KnE Social Sciences*, ahead of print, August 15, 2024, https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v9i24.16819.

[10] Dhiana Puspitawati et al., "Law Enforcement at Indonesian Waters: Bakamla vs. Sea and Coast Guard," *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 17, no. 4 (2020), https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol17.4.797.

focus on the authority of Bakamla;[11] Meanwhile, Handrisal et al. (2026) examined the "one-roof enforcement system" model for addressing illegal fishing.[12] A study by Sidi and Fitriyani (2026) even shows that issues of jurisdiction are not always identical to issues of law enforcement capacity.[13] However, among the existing literature, there has not yet been a study that specifically constructs the boundaries of the authority of the Polri in maritime law enforcement based on the relationship between jurisdictional areas, substantive competence over criminal offenses, and types of law enforcement actions when such authority intersects with that of the TNI AL, Bakamla, and sectoral Specialized Law Enforcement Officers (PPNS).

While prior scholarship extensively addresses institutional fragmentation and maritime governance in Indonesia, existing studies predominantly focus on structural restructuring, policy integration, or macro-level institutional consolidation. This article advances the contemporary literature by shifting the analytical focus toward a fine-grained normative and functional mapping. The primary novelty of this study lies in its systematic operationalization of a five-dimensional analytical framework—integrating statutory foundations, substantive offense scopes, geographical locus delicti, procedural enforcement stages, and temporal applicability—anchored strictly in the theory of constitutionalism. By deploying this multidimensional matrix, this study moves beyond mere problem identification to offer a precise legal mechanism that reconciles concurrent authorities, specialized crime jurisdictions, and functional overlaps, thereby establishing legal certainty and institutional accountability in Indonesia's maritime domain.

[11] Febri Gumelar et al., "The Authority of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency in Enforcing Law within Indonesian Waters," *The Easta Journal Law and Human Rights* 4, no. 03 (2026): 266–76, https://doi.org/10.58812/eslhr.v4i03.977; Dwi Astuti Palupi, "The Role of Bakamla in Law Enforcement in Indonesian Waters and Indonesian Jurisdiction," paper presented at Proceedings of the Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (SoRes 2018), *Proceedings of the Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (SoRes 2018)*, 2019, https://doi.org/10.2991/sores-18.2019.41.

[12] Handrisal Handrisal et al., "From Enforcement to Resilience: Evaluating Indonesia's One Roof Enforcement System to Combat Illegal Fishing in the North Natuna Sea," *F1000Research* 15 (May 2026): 709, https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.179511.1.

[13] Purnomo Nur Sidi and Annisa Nur Fitriyani, "Crime Aboard Ships: Criminal Jurisdiction and the Problem of Enforcement beyond Territorial Waters," *Punggawa Social Inquiry: Journal of Crime, Culture, and Social Dynamics* 1, no. 2 (2026): 11–18, https://doi.org/10.67707/psi.v1i2.119.

To analyze these new developments, this study employs the theory of constitutionalism as an analytical framework for understanding the overlap of authority of the Polri with other maritime law enforcement agencies. Constitutionalism provides a normative framework for assessing the legitimacy of state officials' actions by treating authority as a power whose source, scope, and limits of use are determined by constitutional principles and the underlying legal norms.[14] In the context of the expansion of executive and legislative powers, the principle of constitutionalism has become increasingly important for maintaining the balance of powers and upholding the rule of law, ensuring that the implementation of state authority remains within constitutional limits and does not lead to a centralization of power that disregards the supremacy of the law.[15]

This framework is relevant for analyzing the relationships between institutions' authorities in order to distinguish between concurrent authority, the division of jurisdiction based on the type of criminal offense, and the interrelationships among law enforcement functions that require clarity regarding inter-institutional authority.[16] In the context of maritime law enforcement by the Indonesian National Police (Polri), specifically the Korpolairud, law enforcement authority is derived from laws and regulations, while its implementation occurs within a jurisdiction that also falls under the authority of other maritime institutions.[17] Therefore, the principle of authority derived from constitutionalism is used to identify how the legal basis, jurisdictional scope, substantive jurisdiction over criminal offenses, and types

[14] Wayne D. Moore, "Constitutionalism," in *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social Theory*, 1st ed., ed. Bryan S. Turner (Wiley, 2017), https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118430873.est0066.

[15] A. Hidayat et al., "Constitutionalism as A Design For Limiting Power in The Era of Post-Truth Democracy," *Indonesian State Law Review* 8, no. 2 (2025): 205–22, Scopus, https://doi.org/10.15294/islrev.v8i2.30529.

[16] Gumelar et al., "The Authority of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency in Enforcing Law within Indonesian Waters"; Surya Wahyudi et al., "Water And Air Police Corps (Polairud) Authority In Preventing Theft On Lego Anchors Ships In The Tanjung Priok Port Area," *POLICY, LAW, NOTARY AND REGULATORY ISSUES (POLRI)* 2, no. 1 (2023): 13–29, https://doi.org/10.55047/polri.v2i1.501.

[17] Handoyo Supeno et al., "Law Enforcement of Illegal Fishing Crimes in the Indonesian Sea Region," *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, ahead of print, June 2019, https://doi.org/10.7176/JLPG/86-12; Rovky Asyer Wattimena, "Kewenangan Penegakan Hukum Oleh Polisi Perairan Dan Udara Di Wilayah Perairan," *PAMALI: Pattimura Magister Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2024): 258–65, https://doi.org/10.47268/pamali.v4i2.2334.

of law enforcement actions shape the overlap of authority of the Polri with the TNI AL, Bakamla, and sectoral PPNS.

This study poses two research questions: how is the authority of the Polri regulated in carrying out law enforcement in Indonesian waters, and what forms do the overlaps in authority between the Polri and other maritime law enforcement agencies take in the implementation of such law enforcement? In line with these questions, this study aims to analyze the legal basis of the authority of the Polri and to construct a framework for the overlap of authority based on jurisdictional areas, substantive jurisdiction over criminal offenses, and types of law enforcement actions. This study contributes to the development of legal analysis in maritime law enforcement by offering an analytical framework to distinguish between parallel overlaps of authority, specialized authority based on the type of criminal offense, and interrelated functional overlaps. This framework is expected to clarify the relationship between the authority of the Polri and that of TNI AL, Bakamla, and sectoral PPNS, and to serve as a foundation for organizing inter-agency relationships to achieve coordinated maritime law enforcement with legal certainty.

## Methodology

This study is a normative legal study (juridical-normative), which examines law as a system of norms that includes principles, rules, legislation, and legal doctrines. This type of study was conducted because both research questions relate to legal norms.[18] The approaches used in this study are the statutory approach and the conceptual approach. The statutory approach was conducted by examining all regulations that form the basis of the authority of the Polri and other institutions in maritime areas. The conceptual approach was used to understand the concepts underlying the analysis, such as the concepts of authority, law enforcement, jurisdiction, maritime zones, and interagency coordination. The legal materials used consist of three types. Primary legal sources consist of authoritative legislation, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, sectoral laws in the fields of policing and maritime affairs, and ratified international conventions. Secondary legal sources consist of textbooks on maritime law and administrative law, scholarly

[18] Achmad Irwan Hamzani et al., "Implementation Approach in Legal Research," *International Journal of Advances in Applied Sciences* 13, no. 2 (2024): 380, https://doi.org/10.11591/ijaas.v13.i2.pp380-388.

journals, previous research findings, and expert opinions that explain the primary legal sources. Tertiary legal sources consist of legal dictionaries and encyclopedias that aid in understanding the terminology found in primary and secondary legal sources.

The collection of legal sources was conducted through library research, which involved cataloging, identifying, and tracing legal sources from legislation, books, journals, and credible online sources. The collected materials are then classified according to the research question: materials related to the legal basis for the authority of the Polri and materials related to the division of authority among maritime law enforcement agencies. The collected legal materials are analyzed qualitatively using a prescriptive method. The analysis began with a legal interpretation of the provisions governing the authority of the Polri and other agencies in maritime zones.

## Result and Discussion

### The Normative Framework of the Authority of the Polri: From Land to Water

The authority of the Polri in law enforcement derives from the provisions of laws and regulations. Constitutionally, Article 30, paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia establishes Polri as a state instrument tasked with maintaining public security and order, protecting, safeguarding, and serving the public, as well as enforcing the law. This foundation affirms that the functions of the Polri are not limited to the inquiry and investigation of criminal offenses but also include the maintenance of security and the prevention of disturbances to public order.[19] This constitutional mandate is implemented through the Law on the Police, which provides the legal framework for the implementation of the duties and authority of the Polri at the national level.[20] On this basis, the normative

[19] Usman Boini et al., "Manifestasi Presence Of State: Legalitas Polsek Sebagai Pionir Stabilitas Keamanan Dalam Negeri," *Ius Civile: Refleksi Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 10, no. 1 (2026): 107, https://doi.org/10.35308/jic.v10i1.15131; Janpatar Simamora and Leonardo David Simatupang, "Penguatan Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Konstitusional Polri Sebagai Alat Negara Dalam Bidang Keamanan Dan Ketertiban," *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan* 15, no. 2 (2025), https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v15i2.4424.

[20] Yoan Febriawan, "Police Duties and Functions in Realizing Justice and Legal Certainty Under Police Law No. 2 Of 2002," *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia* 3, no. 6 (2024): 398–403, https://doi.org/10.58344/jii.v3i6.4941; Raimondo Delly Jones Soenarjo et al., "Kewenangan Polisi Perairan Dan Udara Di Wilayah Perairan Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru," *Bacarita Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2024): 55–63, https://doi.org/10.30598/bacarita.v4i2.9338.

framework of the authority of the Polri stems from its status as a national law enforcement institution that carries out security and public order functions in accordance with the law, both in the context of law enforcement on land and in maritime areas.

Institutionally, the Polri reports to the President and carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. This status is linked to the responsibility of the Polri to maintain public security and order while ensuring the effective enforcement of the law.[21] Article 13 of the Police Law establishes the three primary duties of the Polri: maintaining public security and order; enforcing the law; and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public. These three duties form an integrated whole that is interrelated. Law enforcement is not only focused on taking action after a crime has been committed, but also includes preventive measures and the maintenance of security conditions that allow the public to carry out their activities in an orderly manner.[22] Within this framework, the authority of the Polri is not merely interpreted as the power to take repressive actions, but rather as a legal instrument to ensure security and order through lawful, proportionate, and accountable actions.

In the implementation of the law, institutional authority must be supported by procedural authority, which serves as the basis for law enforcement officials to pursue alleged criminal offenses through the mechanisms of criminal procedure. This procedural authority includes investigative and inquiry actions in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.[23] The status of the Polri as a general investigative authority strengthens the scope of its authority in law enforcement. Article 14(1)(g) of the Law on the Police assigns the Polri the duty to conduct investigations into all criminal offenses in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure and other applicable laws and regulations. This

[21] Febriawan, "Police Duties and Functions in Realizing Justice and Legal Certainty Under Police Law No. 2 Of 2002"; Simamora and Simatupang, "Penguatan Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Konstitusional Polri Sebagai Alat Negara Dalam Bidang Keamanan Dan Ketertiban."

[22] Febriawan, "Police Duties and Functions in Realizing Justice and Legal Certainty Under Police Law No. 2 Of 2002"; Suhadi Rizki Herdianto et al., "Satreskrim Police Performance in Handling Land Crimes," *Interdiciplinary Journal and Hummanity (INJURITY)* 1, no. 2 (2022): 92–97, https://doi.org/10.58631/injurity.v2i1.15.

[23] Jacqui Baker, "The Indonesian Police," in *Routledge Handbook of Indonesian Law*, 1st ed., by Simon Butt and Tim Lindsey (Routledge, 2026), https://doi.org/10.4324/9781032709840-5.

provision must be read in conjunction with Article 1, item 1, and Article 6(1) of Law No. 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure, which govern the status of Polri investigators and certain civil servant investigators.[24]

The authority of the Polri, within the framework of its general jurisdiction, enables it to handle a wide range of criminal offenses.[25] However, the general nature of these powers does not necessarily mean that the Polri exclusively handles all criminal offenses without regard to specific regulations. When sectoral laws grant investigative authority to certain officials or institutions, the implementation of the authority of the Polri must be interpreted in conjunction with those specific provisions. Consequently, the authority of the Polri is subject to limitations based on specific provisions in sectoral legislation.[26]

Institutionally, the authority of the Polri is supported by a police organizational structure that spans various regions, ranging from the sector police (Polsek) and district police (Polres) levels to regional units and specialized units at higher levels. This structure enables the Polri to carry out early detection, prevention of security disturbances, receipt of reports, investigations, and criminal inquiries in accordance with their respective authorities.[27] In law enforcement on land, the implementation of these authorities encompasses the handling of both general criminal offenses and crimes related to specific fields, provided they fall within the jurisdiction of the Polri. Upon implementation, the police also reserve the discretion to take action based on an assessment of the specific circumstances and the public interest, while still adhering to the legal basis, the principle of proportionality, and the professional code of ethics.[28] That discretion is not an unlimited

[24] Nadia Nurul Izmi Dawali et al., "The Effectiveness of Coordination and Supervision of Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) by Republic of Indonesia Police Investigators in the Jurisdiction of South Sulawesi Regional Police," *Khazanah Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2022): 213–29, https://doi.org/10.15575/kh.v4i3.20572.

[25] Made Mahardika et al., "Tinjauan Yuridis Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Perikanan Di Laut Oleh Penyidik Polisi," *Jurnal Analogi Hukum* 6, no. 1 (2024): 28–32, https://doi.org/10.22225/jah.6.1.2024.28-32.

[26] Mohammad Hasan et al., "Assistance Task of the Indonesian National Army to the Police of the Republic of Indonesia (A Study of Legal Politics)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun* 13, no. 3 (2025): 2311–36, https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v13i3.1442.

[27] Boini et al., "Manifestasi Presence Of State"; Herdianto et al., "Satreskrim Police Performance in Handling Land Crimes."

[28] Satria Dwie and Richard Richard, "Legal Regulations Concerning Actions of the Polri's Code of Ethics in Carrying Out Their Duties," paper presented at Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Law, Social Sciences, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE

authority, but rather a scope for decision-making that must be justified according to the law.

The authority of the Polri does not end at the land border. Indonesia's geographical character as an archipelagic nation requires the implementation of police functions capable of extending to maritime areas, including inland waters, archipelagic waters, and territorial seas. This necessity is addressed through the establishment of a maritime police unit with operational capabilities suited to the nature of the maritime environment. Within the structure of Polri, this function is carried out by the Maritime and Air Police Corps (Korpolairud) under the Security Maintenance Agency (Baharkam) of Polri.[29]

The establishment of this specialized organization demonstrates that the implementation of police functions into maritime areas does not change the basic authority of the Polri, but requires adjustments to the organization, personnel, resources, and working methods. Law enforcement at sea requires navigation skills, patrol vessels, vessel inspections, the securing of evidence, and an understanding of the characteristics of maritime law. Therefore, the implementation of police functions in maritime areas requires operational capabilities that differ from those of law enforcement on land, although both remain grounded in the fundamental mandate of the police.

The exercise of police functions by Korpolairud must be strictly demarcated across maritime zones under UNCLOS 1982 and national legislation. While the Polri holds general jurisdiction over internal waters (perairan pedalaman) and archipelagic waters (perairan kepulauan) akin to land enforcement, its authority in the territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is constrained by international law principles of innocent passage and sovereign rights rather than full territorial sovereignty, limiting police enforcement to specific customs, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary infractions or authorized sectoral crimes.

Operationally, maritime policing functions encompass both preventive and repressive measures. Preventive functions are carried out through patrols, surveillance, community outreach to coastal communities, the prevention of security disturbances, and the safeguarding of activities in maritime areas.

2024, 25 May 2024, Jakarta, Indonesia, *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Law, Social Sciences, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2024, 25 May 2024, Jakarta, Indonesia*, 2024, https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.25-5-2024.2349355; Soenarjo et al., "Kewenangan Polisi Perairan Dan Udara Di Wilayah Perairan Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru."

[29] Supeno et al., "Law Enforcement of Illegal Fishing Crimes in the Indonesian Sea Region"; Wahyudi et al., "Water And Air Police Corps (Polairud) Authority In Preventing Theft On Lego Anchors Ships In The Tanjung Priok Port Area."

Meanwhile, repressive functions include the inquiry and investigation of criminal offenses in accordance with the authority granted by laws and regulations.[30] These two functions complement each other because patrols are not only focused on detecting violations but also on preventing criminal acts and protecting people engaged in maritime activities. The authority of the Marine Police is also relevant to conventional crimes occurring in ports, on ships, and in anchorage zones, provided that the elements of a criminal offense and the legal basis for handling such cases are met. Wahyudi et al. (2023), for example, highlight the handling of criminal offenses in aquatic environments, including theft aboard ships at the dock.[31] This indicates that the existence of a maritime police unit is not solely intended to address crimes specifically related to the sea, but also to carry out police functions regarding criminal offenses that occur in aquatic environments.

In the fisheries sector, the authority of the Polri is grounded in more specific provisions through sector-specific legislation. Article 73(1) of Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, as amended by Law No. 45 of 2009, governs the authority to investigate fisheries-related criminal offenses by Civil Servant Fisheries Investigators, TNI AL officers, and officials of the Polri. This provision establishes Polri as one of the institutions legally authorized to investigate fisheries crimes.[32] On that basis, the handling of illegal fishing and criminal offenses related to damage to marine ecosystems may fall within the authority of the Polri if they meet the applicable legal grounds and requirements.[33] However, these authorities cannot be separated from the regulations governing other investigators who are also mandated by law. In this context, the existence of multiple investigators does not in and of itself indicate a conflict of authority; rather, it requires clarity regarding their

[30] Soenarjo et al., "Kewenangan Polisi Perairan Dan Udara Di Wilayah Perairan Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru"; Supeno et al., "Law Enforcement of Illegal Fishing Crimes in the Indonesian Sea Region."

[31] Wahyudi et al., "Water And Air Police Corps (Polairud) Authority In Preventing Theft On Lego Anchors Ships In The Tanjung Priok Port Area."

[32] Suparno Suparno and Agus Rozi, "The Role of the Water Police in Supervising and Enforcing the Law on Fisheries Crimes in Indonesian Waters," paper presented at Proceedings of the 3rd Multidisciplinary International Conference, MIC 2023, 28 October 2023, Jakarta, Indonesia, *Proceedings of the 3rd Multidisciplinary International Conference, MIC 2023, 28 October 2023, Jakarta, Indonesia*, 2023, https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.28-10-2023.2341799.

[33] Mahardika et al., "Tinjauan Yuridis Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Perikanan Di Laut Oleh Penyidik Polisi."

respective jurisdictions, coordination mechanisms, and case-handling procedures.

Based on this overall normative framework, the regulation of the authority of the Polri in law enforcement within Indonesia's maritime waters can be understood as an expansion of the Polri's implementation of its duties and functions grounded in constitutional and statutory authority. This authority encompasses the maintenance of security and order, law enforcement, and the implementation of inquiry and investigation functions regarding criminal offenses in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In the context of maritime areas, these authorities are carried out by the Polairud (Maritime Police). This unit performs police functions supported by an institutional structure and operational capabilities to carry out both preventive and repressive actions in maritime areas. The regulation of the authority of the Polri in maritime areas is based not only on the legal foundations that confer these authorities but also on provisions governing the form and scope of the implementation of police duties.

**The Overlap of the Authority of the Polri and Other Law Enforcement Agencies in the Enforcement of Indonesia's Maritime Laws**

The division of authority is a fundamental aspect of the rule of law. In law enforcement, the authority granted to an institution cannot be interpreted as an independent power, but rather as a legal competency that is carried out based on the grounds, objectives, and scope defined by laws and regulations.[34] These powers also reflect the constitutional framework governing the structure and relationships among state institutions, as well as the relationship between the state and its citizens, including the separation of powers, mechanisms for interaction among the branches of government, and the protection of civil rights as the foundation for orderly and accountable governance.[35]

This principle is crucial for law enforcement in Indonesian waters because law enforcement authority does not rest with a single institution but is distributed among several agencies with different functions and jurisdictions. This situation allows for overlapping jurisdictions, whether in the form of

[34] Jeremy Webber, "A Democracy-Friendly Theory of the Rule of Law," *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* 16, no. 2 (2024): 339–74, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40803-024-00240-5.

[35] Renee Prunty, "Constitutional Law and Public Administration," in *Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance*, ed. Ali Farazmand (Springer International Publishing, 2018), https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-20928-9_1093.

parallel authorities or interrelated functions in the implementation of law enforcement. Overlapping jurisdictions in law enforcement within Indonesia's territorial waters occur because the authority of the Polri intersects with the authority of other agencies as stipulated in sectoral laws and regulations. The authority of the Polri is to enforce the law and to conduct investigations and inquiries into criminal offenses pursuant to Article 13 and Article 14(1)(g) of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, as amended by Law No. 5 of 2026 on the Third Amendment to -Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Police Law). However, in the context of law enforcement in maritime areas, these authorities overlap with those of other institutions because a number of sectoral laws also grant law enforcement authority to agencies other than the Polri.

Table 1. Overlap of Authority of the Polri with Other Institutions in Law Enforcement in Indonesia's Territorial Waters

| No. | Other Institutions | The legal basis cited in the draft | Forms of authority that overlap with the authority of the Polri |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) | Article 9(b) of Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) | Law enforcement and security in national jurisdictional waters. |
| 2 | Civil Service Fisheries Investigators (PPNS) | Article 73 of Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, as amended by Law No. 45 of 2009 | Investigation of fisheries crimes in collaboration with Polri officials and TNI AL officers. |
| 3 | PPNS in the maritime sector | Article 282(1) of Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping | Investigation of maritime criminal offenses in collaboration with Polri officials. |
| 4 | Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla) | Article 59(3), Article 61, Article 62(c), and Article 63 of | Security and safety patrols, surveillance, prevention, enforcement, |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Law No. 32 of 2014 on Maritime Affairs | immediate pursuit, interception, inspection, arrest, and the handover of vessels to the appropriate authorities. |
| 5 | Maritime and Coastal Guard Agency (KPLP) | Article 276, Article 281, and Article 352 of Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping | Maintenance of maritime security and safety. |

Source: Compiled by the Author (2026)

Table 1 shows the overlap in authority between the authority of the Polri and other law enforcement agencies in enforcing the law within Indonesia's territorial waters. It must be explicitly emphasized that asserting 'overlapping jurisdictions do not inherently signify institutional conflict' applies strictly to the de jure coexistence of statutory powers. From a de facto and institutional interaction standpoint, documented administrative reports and scholarly observations demonstrate that jurisdictional plurality frequently induces operational friction, disputes over vessel interceptions, duplicated patrols, and institutional coordination bottlenecks among Polri, TNI AL, and Bakamla officers on the water. This overlap can be traced through the provisions governing the authority of each agency in legislation, as outlined below.

First, Article 9(b) of Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces (Law on the TNI) assigns the TNI AL the task of enforcing the law and maintaining security in national jurisdictional waters. This provision indicates an overlap of authority between the authority of the Polri and the TNI AL in the implementation of maritime law. Second, Article 73 of Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, as amended by Law No. 45 of 2009 (the Fisheries Law), grants the authority to investigate fisheries-related criminal offenses to PPNS, TNI AL officers, and Polri officials. This provision explicitly places these three groups of officials within the scope of the same criminal investigations. Third, Article 282(1) of Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping (Shipping Law) grants investigative authority for shipping-related criminal offenses to the authority of the Polri and certain PPNS in the shipping sector.

Thus, in the fisheries and shipping sectors, the overlap of authority is particularly evident in the implementation of criminal investigations.

Fourth, Article 59(3), Article 61, Article 62(c), and Article 63 of Law No. 32 of 2014 on Maritime Affairs (Maritime Affairs Law) regulate the authority of Bakamla regarding security and safety patrols, surveillance, prevention, and enforcement of legal violations in Indonesian waters and areas under Indonesian jurisdiction. Article 63 of the Maritime Law also governs actions such as immediate pursuit, stopping, inspection, seizure, and the handover of vessels to the competent authorities for further legal proceedings. These provisions indicate an overlap in the functions of Bakamla and the Polri, particularly in patrol activities and enforcement actions against suspected legal violations. Fifth, regarding the Maritime and Coastal Guard (KPLP) under the Ministry of Transportation, its operational basis stems from Article 276 and Article 281 of Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping, which mandates safety and security patrols in ports and navigable waters. Note must be made that prior references to transitional institutional arrangements under older statutory formulations must be synchronized with current maritime security architecture, avoiding reliance on defunct statutory provisions.

This overlap of authority raises questions regarding how the relationship between the authority of the Polri and that of other law enforcement agencies is established and carried out in the enforcement of law within Indonesia's territorial waters. These issues can be analyzed through the lens of constitutionalism, which establishes the regulation and control of power based on law as a fundamental principle in the administration of the state. From this perspective, the authority of state institutions is not only determined by the delegation of authority through legislation but must also be carried out within a legal framework that ensures clarity regarding competencies and inter-institutional relationships. Constitutionalism can be used to assess whether the overlap of authority among maritime law enforcement agencies has been structured based on a clear legal foundation and enables the legitimate and accountable implementation of state functions.

Constitutionalism serves as the conceptual foundation for understanding the overlap of authority between the authority of the Polri and other law enforcement agencies in Indonesia's territorial waters. Miguel Agudo Zamora explains that constitutionalism is rooted in the idea that state power must be limited and controlled by the constitution, with key elements including the rule of law, the separation of powers, the protection of fundamental rights,

and the supremacy of the constitution Within this framework, law enforcement authority must be carried out in accordance with the law and within accountable limits. When applied to maritime law enforcement, this principle draws attention to the basis for granting authority to the Polri and other institutions, as well as the relationships between these authorities when multiple agencies are involved in the same area or sequence of law enforcement activities.

Agudo Zamora's views also demonstrate that the checks and balances on power cannot be separated from the goal of protecting human rights and dignity. According to him, constitutionalism is not only related to the structure of checks and balances, but also to the establishment of a political and legal order that enables people to carry out their lives with dignity. Security is one of the conditions that supports this objective, but its implementation must remain within the framework of the rule of law and respect for rights.[36] In the context of maritime law enforcement, this line of thinking provides a basis for assessing the overlap of jurisdictions not only from the perspective of the effectiveness of enforcement actions, but also from the perspectives of legal certainty, the prevention of arbitrary actions, and the protection of the rights of parties involved in law enforcement proceedings. Thus, the relationship of authority among institutions must be structured so that the implementation of security and law enforcement functions in maritime areas does not create ambiguity regarding what actions are legally permissible and which institutions are responsible for those actions.

Meanwhile, Jeremy Webber points out that constitutionalism should not be interpreted solely as a mechanism for limiting government. Constitutionalism must also enable effective, participatory governance that derives its legitimacy from properly functioning institutions.[37] This line of thinking broadens the analysis of overlapping jurisdictions from merely a question of the limits of an institution's actions to a question of how authority is divided and carried out in order to ensure that the administration of state functions remains effective. In the division of authority for maritime law enforcement, the overlap of the authority of the Polri with that of other maritime law enforcement agencies must therefore be understood as a matter

[36] Miguel Agudo Zamora, "La Seguridad En El Constitucionalismo Actual: Condición de Posibilidad de La Dignidad Humana," *Estudios de Deusto* 72, no. 1 (2024): 167–98, https://doi.org/10.18543/ed.3104.

[37] Webber, "A Democracy-Friendly Theory of the Rule of Law."

of inter-jurisdictional relations that must be regulated, rather than as a situation that must always be eliminated through an absolute separation of functions. Clarity regarding these relationships is necessary to ensure that the overlap of authority does not result in overlapping actions, a vacuum of responsibility, or uncertainty regarding which institution has the authority to handle a particular case.

Based on these two lines of thought, the overlap of authority in this study is analyzed through five operational dimensions. First, the legal basis, which involves identifying the provisions that grant authority to the Polri and other institutions and examining the relationships among the provisions that form the basis for the overlap of authority. Second, the subject matter of criminal offenses, which involves examining the types of criminal offenses that are the subject of handling and determining whether regulations grant parallel authority to several institutions or divide functions based on specific areas of criminal offenses. Third, the locus delicti, which involves examining the location where the criminal offense occurred along with the legal status of the relevant waters to identify the geographical scope of each institution's authority and the potential for overlapping respective areas of jurisdiction. Fourth, stages of action, which involve mapping the overlap of authority across various forms of law enforcement actions, such as patrols, stops, inspections, arrests, preliminary investigations, criminal investigations, and the transfer of cases, based on the authority granted by law. Fifth, the timeframe, which involves examining the applicability of authority at specific times, including the effective date of provisions, deadlines established by law, regulatory changes, and transitional provisions that may affect the implementation of each institution's authority.

Through these five dimensions, the overlap of authority among maritime law enforcement agencies is not automatically interpreted as a conflict or duplication of authority that must be eliminated. Under certain conditions, such overlap actually demonstrates that there is room for multiple agencies to carry out law enforcement functions simultaneously in accordance with the authority granted by legislation. From a constitutionalist perspective, these overlaps must be analyzed to determine whether the resulting relationships between authorities have a clear legal basis, whether the scope of each institution's jurisdiction can be distinguished, and whether the implementation of their functions allows for clear coordination and accountability. Agudo Zamora emphasizes the importance of checks on power through a

constitutional framework, while Webber points out that constitutionalism must also enable effective and legitimate governance.

Based on these ideas, this study frames the overlap of authority between the authority of the Polri and other law enforcement agencies in Indonesia's maritime waters as an issue of jurisdictional relations that must be analyzed through the lens of constitutionalism. Such jurisdictional overlap may indicate the parallel delegation of authority, complementary functional relationships, or issues regarding the delineation of inter-agency competencies. Thus, the questions that need to be answered are not merely which institution has authority, but how these overlaps in authority arise, within what scope authority can be carried out concurrently, and how the relationship between the authorities of each institution is structured so that the implementation of law enforcement remains in accordance with the law. Five dimensions, namely legal basis, subject matter of the criminal offense, locus delicti, stages of the offense, and time limits, are used as an analytical framework to map the forms of overlap, clarify jurisdictional relationships, and identify aspects requiring further clarification or structuring.

**Conclusion**

The authority of the Polri in law enforcement derives from the status and functions of the police as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution and further elaborated in the Law on the Police. As an institution tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public, the authority of the Polri applies throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, including Indonesian waters —subject to the zone-specific jurisdictional limitations under UNCLOS 1982 and national legislation. In its implementation within territorial waters, the authority of the Polri overlaps with that of the TNI AL, Bakamla, KPLP, and Sectoral PPNS, which derive their authority from laws and regulations in the fields of maritime affairs, fisheries, and shipping.

The overlapping authority between the Polri and other maritime law enforcement agencies varies in scope. In certain areas, this overlap arises because the law grants authority to multiple institutions to handle the same types of criminal offenses, such as Article 73 of the Fisheries Law, which grants the authority to investigate fisheries-related criminal offenses to the Fisheries PPNS, TNI AL officers, and officials of the Polri. In other contexts, such

overlap occurs due to the interconnection of operational functions between agencies, such as patrols, surveillance, initial enforcement actions, and the further handling of cases. Therefore, overlapping jurisdictions do not necessarily indicate a conflict or duplication of authority; rather, they must be analyzed based on the legal basis for the grant of authority, the substantive jurisdiction over criminal offenses, the geographical scope of authority, the stages of law enforcement actions, and the applicability of authority at a specific time. These five dimensions are used to identify the form and scope of the overlap, to distinguish between authorities that carry out their duties in parallel and those that are complementary, and to clarify the relationship between the authority of the Polri and those of the TNI AL, Bakamla, KPLP, and Sectoral PPNS.

## References

Afriansyah, Arie, Aristyo Rizka Darmawan, and Andreas Pramudianto. "Enforcing Law in Undelimited Maritime Areas: Indonesian Border Experience." *The International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law* 37, no. 2 (2022): 282–99. https://doi.org/10.1163/15718085-bja10092.

Agudo Zamora, Miguel. "La Seguridad En El Constitucionalismo Actual: Condición de Posibilidad de La Dignidad Humana." *Estudios de Deusto* 72, no. 1 (2024): 167–98. https://doi.org/10.18543/ed.3104.

Ariadno, Melda Kamil. "Maritime Security In South East Asia: Indonesian Perspective." *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 7, no. 1 (2021). https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol7.1.229.

Arto, Rohman S., Budi Pramono, Lukman Y. Prakoso, Suhirwan, and Dohar Sianturi. "Indonesia Sea Defense Strategy In Overcoming Maritime Threats." *International Journal of Education and Social Science Research* 04, no. 03 (2021): 205–23. https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2021.4312.

Baker, Jacqui. "The Indonesian Police." In *Routledge Handbook of Indonesian Law*, 1st ed., by Simon Butt and Tim Lindsey. Routledge, 2026. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781032709840-5.

Boini, Usman, Amzar Ardiyansyah, Khalil Gibran, and Nazaruddin Nazaruddin. "Manifestasi Presence Of State: Legalitas Polsek Sebagai Pionir Stabilitas Keamanan Dalam Negeri." *Ius Civile: Refleksi Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 10, no. 1 (2026): 107. https://doi.org/10.35308/jic.v10i1.15131.

Bormasa, Adolof, John Dirk Pasalbessy, and Erwin Ubwarin. "Penegakan Hukum Di Wilayah Laut Pada Wilayah Perbatasan Negara." *PATTIMURA Legal Journal* 1, no. 1 (2022): 30–43. https://doi.org/10.47268/pela.v1i1.5902.

Danardono, Bayu Suryadi Manggala, Vernandito Sudharta Raftua Tampubolon, Adhito Martogi Natanael Siregar, and Irwan Triadi. "Enforcement Of The Law Of The Sea And The Role Of The Navy In Ensuring Indonesia's Sovereignty In The Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE)." *Journal Social Sciences and Humanioran Review* 1, no. 03 (2024): 112–21. https://doi.org/10.64578/jsshr.v1i03.54.

Dawali, Nadia Nurul Izmi, M. Syukri Akub, and Nur Azisa. "The Effectiveness of Coordination and Supervision of Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) by Republic of Indonesia Police Investigators in the Jurisdiction of South Sulawesi Regional Police." *Khazanah Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2022): 213–29. https://doi.org/10.15575/kh.v4i3.20572.

Dwie, Satria, and Richard Richard. "Legal Regulations Concerning Actions of the Polri's Code of Ethics in Carrying Out Their Duties." Paper presented at Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Law, Social Sciences, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2024, 25 May 2024, Jakarta, Indonesia. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Law, Social Sciences, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2024, 25 May 2024, Jakarta, Indonesia*, 2024. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.25-5-2024.2349355.

Edi, Rifandi Saputra, Rezki Putra Pratama, Suhendri Suhendri, and Muhammad Laudza Dwi Merza. "Governing Maritime Borderlands in an Archipelagic Frontier: Institutional Fragmentation, Security Pressures, and Policy Integration in Indonesia's Kepulauan Riau Province." *Journal Governance Society* 3, no. 1 (2026): 80–89. https://doi.org/10.69812/jgs.v3i1.222.

Febriawan, Yoan. "Police Duties and Functions in Realizing Justice and Legal Certainty Under Police Law No. 2 Of 2002." *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia* 3, no. 6 (2024): 398–403. https://doi.org/10.58344/jii.v3i6.4941.

Gumelar, Febri, Aris Prio Agus Santoso, and Muhamad Habib. "The Authority of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency in Enforcing Law within Indonesian Waters." *The Easta Journal Law and Human Rights* 4, no. 03 (2026): 266–76. https://doi.org/10.58812/eslhr.v4i03.977.

Hamzani, Achmad Irwan, Tiyas Vika Widyastuti, Nur Khasanah, and Mohd Hazmi Mohd Rusli. "Implementation Approach in Legal Research." *International Journal of Advances in Applied Sciences* 13, no. 2 (2024): 380. https://doi.org/10.11591/ijaas.v13.i2.pp380-388.

Handrisal, Handrisal, Armaidy Armawi, Heribertus Jaka Triyana, and I. Made Andi Arsana. "From Enforcement to Resilience: Evaluating

Indonesia's One Roof Enforcement System to Combat Illegal Fishing in the North Natuna Sea." *F1000Research* 15 (May 2026): 709. https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.179511.1.

Hasan, Mohammad, Faisal Faisal, Mahdi Syahbandir, M. Gaussyah, and Andini Fikarda. "Assistance Task of the Indonesian National Army to the Police of the Republic of Indonesia (A Study of Legal Politics)." *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun* 13, no. 3 (2025): 2311–36. https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v13i3.1442.

Herdianto, Suhadi Rizki, Evita Isretno Israhadi, and Riswadi Riswadi. "Satreskrim Police Performance in Handling Land Crimes." *Interdiciplinary Journal and Hummanity (INJURITY)* 1, no. 2 (2022): 92–97. https://doi.org/10.58631/injurity.v2i1.15.

Hidayat, A., M. I. Gusthomi, N. Septiani, T. I. Putra, and R. M. Yusoff. "Constitutionalism as A Design For Limiting Power in The Era of Post-Truth Democracy." *Indonesian State Law Review* 8, no. 2 (2025): 205–22. Scopus. https://doi.org/10.15294/islrev.v8i2.30529.

Irawati, Irawati, Dedy Effendi, and Nurul Chotidjah. "Strengthening Indonesia's Position as an Archipelagic States through Coordinative Law Enforcement the Archipelagic Sealanes Passage on the Alki." *KnE Social Sciences*, ahead of print, August 15, 2024. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v9i24.16819.

Kurniaty, Rika, Herman Suryokumoro, and Setyo Widagdo. "The Role of Marine Security Agency (BAKAMLA) As Sea and Coast Guards in Indonesian Water Jurisdiction." *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 15, no. 3 (2021): 221–32. https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v15no3.2017.

Laksmana., Evan. "Remodelling Indonesia's Maritime Law Enforcement Architecture: Theoretical and Policy Considerations." *Contemporary Southeast Asia: A Journal of International and Strategic Affairs* 44 (May 2022): 122–49.

Mahardika, Made, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi, and Luh Putu Suryani. "Tinjauan Yuridis Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Perikanan Di Laut Oleh Penyidik Polisi." *Jurnal Analogi Hukum* 6, no. 1 (2024): 28–32. https://doi.org/10.22225/jah.6.1.2024.28-32.

Moore, Wayne D. "Constitutionalism." In *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social Theory*, 1st ed., edited by Bryan S. Turner. Wiley, 2017. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118430873.est0066.

Mufti, Ahmad, Faissal Malik, and Fathurrahim Fathurrahim. "Overlapping Authorities In Maritime Law Enforcement: A Case Study Of Ternate City." *Administrative and Environmental Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2025): 91–104. https://doi.org/10.25041/aelr.v6i2.4192.

Palupi, Dwi Astuti. "The Role of Bakamla in Law Enforcement in Indonesian Waters and Indonesian Jurisdiction." Paper presented at Proceedings

of the Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (SoRes 2018). *Proceedings of the Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (SoRes 2018)*, 2019. https://doi.org/10.2991/sores-18.2019.41.

Prasetyo, Kuncoro Arry, Budi Pramono, and Lukman Yudho Prakoso. "Marine Defense Strategy The Indonesian Government In The Construction Of Laws On Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lanes." *International Journal of Education and Social Science Research* 04, no. 03 (2021): 321–35. https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2021.4320.

Prunty, Renee. "Constitutional Law and Public Administration." In *Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance*, edited by Ali Farazmand. Springer International Publishing, 2018. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-20928-9_1093.

Purnomo Nur Sidi and Annisa Nur Fitriyani. "Crime Aboard Ships: Criminal Jurisdiction and the Problem of Enforcement beyond Territorial Waters." *Punggawa Social Inquiry: Journal of Crime, Culture, and Social Dynamics* 1, no. 2 (2026): 11–18. https://doi.org/10.67707/psi.v1i2.119.

Puspitawati, Dhiana, Shinta Hadiyantina, Fransisca Susanto, and Nurul Apriyanti. "Law Enforcement at Indonesian Waters: Bakamla vs. Sea and Coast Guard." *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 17, no. 4 (2020). https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol17.4.797.

Ridha, Andi Muhammad, Mohammad Heri, and Bayu Tri Setiaji. "Urgensi Penyatuan Lembaga Penegak Hukum Di Laut Indonesia." *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum* 16, no. 1 (2024): 1. https://doi.org/10.33087/legalitas.v16i1.556.

Simamora, Janpatar, and Leonardo David Simatupang. "Penguatan Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Konstitusional Polri Sebagai Alat Negara Dalam Bidang Keamanan Dan Ketertiban." *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan* 15, no. 2 (2025). https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v15i2.4424.

Soenarjo, Raimondo Delly Jones, Jemmy Jefry Pietersz, and Julista Mustamu. "Kewenangan Polisi Perairan Dan Udara Di Wilayah Perairan Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru." *Bacarita Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2024): 55–63. https://doi.org/10.30598/bacarita.v4i2.9338.

Sonatha, Edwar, Eriyantouw Wahid, and Arlina Permanasari. "Law Enforcement Against Foreign Vessels That Illegally Anchor to Maintain Indonesia's Maritime Security." *Journal of Law and Regulation Governance* 3, no. 6 (2025): 257–68. https://doi.org/10.57185/jlarg.v3i3.119.

Sondakh, John David Nalasakti, Masroro Lilik Ekowanti, Sri Wahyuni, and Sulistiyanto. "Strengthening Maritime Security Governance in Indonesia: A Policy Transformation of Bakamla Toward a Sea and

Coast Guard Model." *Social Science and Humanities Journal* 9, no. 11 (2025): 9469–75. https://doi.org/10.18535/sshj.v9i11.2112.

Suparno, Suparno, and Agus Rozi. "The Role of the Water Police in Supervising and Enforcing the Law on Fisheries Crimes in Indonesian Waters." Paper presented at Proceedings of the 3rd Multidisciplinary International Conference, MIC 2023, 28 October 2023, Jakarta, Indonesia. *Proceedings of the 3rd Multidisciplinary International Conference, MIC 2023, 28 October 2023, Jakarta, Indonesia*, 2023. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.28-10-2023.2341799.

Supeno, Handoyo, Slamet Suhartono, and Otto Yudianto. "Law Enforcement of Illegal Fishing Crimes in the Indonesian Sea Region." *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, ahead of print, June 2019. https://doi.org/10.7176/JLPG/86-12.

Suwardi, Ambar, and Zudan Fakhrulloh. "Regulation and Law Enforcement Aspects of Maritime Security." Paper presented at Proceedings of the First Multidiscipline International Conference, MIC 2021, October 30 2021, Jakarta, Indonesia. *Proceedings of the First Multidiscipline International Conference, MIC 2021, October 30 2021, Jakarta, Indonesia*, 2022. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.30-10-2021.2315676.

Wahyudi, Surya, Tofik Yanuar Candra, and Mohamad Ismed. "Water And Air Police Corps (Polairud) Authority In Preventing Theft On Lego Anchors Ships In The Tanjung Priok Port Area." *POLICY, LAW, NOTARY AND REGULATORY ISSUES (POLRI)* 2, no. 1 (2023): 13–29. https://doi.org/10.55047/polri.v2i1.501.

Wattimena, Rovky Asyer. "Kewenangan Penegakan Hukum Oleh Polisi Perairan Dan Udara Di Wilayah Perairan." *PAMALI: Pattimura Magister Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2024): 258–65. https://doi.org/10.47268/pamali.v4i2.2334.

Webber, Jeremy. "A Democracy-Friendly Theory of the Rule of Law." *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* 16, no. 2 (2024): 339–74. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40803-024-00240-5.