

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN CITIZENS REGARDING ILLEGAL FISHING IN THE NATUNA REGION (RESEARCH AT THE CLASS II IMMIGRATION OFFICE, TPI, RANAI)

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Abstract

Immigration plays an essential role in maintaining state sovereignty through the supervision of the movement of people entering and leaving the territory of Indonesia. One of the challenges faced is the practice of illegal fishing committed by foreign nationals in the waters of Natuna. Natuna's geographical location, which borders several neighboring countries, makes the area highly vulnerable to illegal fishing activities that not only cause significant economic losses to the state but also threaten the sustainability of marine resources and Indonesia's territorial sovereignty. In the context of law enforcement, the Directorate General of Immigration has the authority to impose immigration administrative measures on foreign nationals who violate Indonesian laws, including deportation, deterrence, revocation of stay permits, and other administrative measures in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. This study employed empirical legal research using a socio-juridical approach. The research was conducted at the Class II Immigration Office TPI Ranai by utilizing primary data obtained through observation and interviews, supported by secondary data in the form of legislation, books, academic journals, and other relevant legal literature concerning immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively to examine the effectiveness of implementing immigration administrative measures and the factors influencing their implementation. The findings indicate that the implementation of immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region has been carried out through deportation, deterrence, revocation of stay permits, and temporary placement in Immigration Detention Houses in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. However, the effectiveness of these measures is influenced by several factors, including inter-agency coordination, the quality of human resources, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the vast maritime surveillance area, the completeness of travel documents, international cooperation, geographical conditions, the level of compliance of foreign nationals with Indonesian law, and the utilization of information technology in immigration supervision. Therefore, strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, improving the capacity of immigration officers, optimizing technology-based surveillance systems, and enhancing international cooperation are necessary to improve the effectiveness of immigration administrative measures in supporting law enforcement,

protecting Indonesia's fisheries resources, and safeguarding the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: Immigration, Immigration Administrative Measures, Illegal Fishing, Foreign Nationals

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic state in the world, occupying a strategic geographic position with vast maritime territories. This condition endows Indonesia with abundant marine and fishery resources that possess high economic value (Inda & Oksep, 2022). Indonesia's maritime area functions not only as an international trade route, but also serves as a source of livelihood for local communities, a source of state foreign exchange, and a vital element in safeguarding national sovereignty. One region possessing immense fisheries potential is Natuna. Situated in a border area directly adjacent to several neighboring countries, Natuna holds a strategic position that simultaneously renders it vulnerable to various forms of law violations, particularly illegal fishing activities (Amrullah, 2019).

Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities conducted unlawfully or contrary to the provisions of applicable laws and regulations (Muhammad & Kurnia, 2019). Illegal fishing practices are commonly committed by foreign vessels or foreign nationals who enter Indonesian territorial waters without authorization or engage in fishing activities through methods that violate the law. Such activities not only inflict economic losses on the state, but also cause marine ecosystem degradation, decrease catches for local fishermen, and undermine national sovereignty in border regions (Eko, 2017).

Regulations concerning state sovereignty and the control of natural resources are fundamentally established within the state constitution (Yordan & Nabila, 2020). Pursuant to Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, "The land and the water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the State and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people." This provision establishes a constitutional foundation granting the state authority to manage, protect, and safeguard Indonesia's natural resources, including fishery resources within its maritime territory (Rahmat, 2021).

Furthermore, provisions regarding state territory are affirmed in Article 25A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state characterized by Nusantara, with boundaries and rights established by law." Under this provision, the state is obligated to protect Indonesian territorial waters from various legal violations, including illegal fishing practices.

Further regulations regarding fishery resource management are governed under Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries. According to Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, "Fisheries refers to all activities related to the management and utilization of fish resources and their environment, ranging from pre-production, production, processing, to marketing, executed within a fisheries business system."

The law also regulates various prohibitions and obligations regarding fishing activities. Under Article 27 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, every foreign-flagged fishing vessel utilized to catch fish within the Fishery Management Area of the

Republic of Indonesia must possess a fishing permit. Furthermore, according to Article 93 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, any person who owns and/or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel used for fishing within the Fishery Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia without holding a Fishing License (*Surat Izin Penangkapan Ikan*) shall be subject to imprisonment and fines.

These regulations demonstrate that fishing activities conducted by foreign parties within Indonesian territory must comply with Indonesian national law provisions. Therefore, foreign nationals engaging in unauthorized fishing activities can be subjected to criminal sanctions as well as other legal measures, including administrative immigration actions (Soerjono, 2014).

Despite Indonesia possessing various legal provisions governing the prevention and suppression of illegal fishing, these practices persist, particularly in the waters of the North Natuna Sea, which forms part of the Fishery Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia (*WPPNRI*) 711. The North Natuna Sea waters hold immense fishery resource potential and share direct borders with several countries, such as Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines. This strategic geographic position makes the area one of the most vulnerable regions to illegal fishing activities by foreign-flagged vessels. Beyond causing economic losses to the state due to illegal resource extraction, these activities threaten marine ecosystem sustainability, reduce catches for local fishermen, and potentially compromise the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in border areas.

Table 1. Illegal Fishing Data by Foreign Vessels in the North Natuna Sea Region

No	Years	Foreign Vessels Seized	Vessel Country of Origin	Source
1	2023	8 vessels	5 Philippines, 2 Malaysia, 1 Vietnam	KKP, January–May 2023
2	2024	30 vessels	17 Philippines, 7 Malaysia, 3 Vietnam, 2 Sierra Leone, 1 Russia	KKP, 2024 Summary
3	2025	22 vessels	Dominated by Vietnam, followed by Malaysia	KKP, January–November 2025
4	2026 (<i>s.d.</i> <i>May</i>)	Data represents a national cumulative total.	Included among the 1,210 vessels subject to enforcement actions during the period of 2021–May 2026	KKP, May 2026

Source: <https://kkp.go.id/news/news-detail/kkp-tangkap-240-kapal-pencuri-ikansepanjang-2025-mqwr>.

Based on data from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), enforcement actions against foreign-flagged vessels committing illegal fishing in Indonesian waters have continued over the past three years. During the period of January–May 2023, the KKP successfully apprehended 8 foreign fishing vessels, consisting of 5 Philippine-flagged vessels, 2 Malaysian-flagged vessels, and 1 Vietnamese-flagged vessel. Furthermore, throughout 2024, the number of foreign vessels subjected to enforcement increased to 30, comprising 17

Philippine-flagged vessels, 7 Malaysian-flagged vessels, 3 Vietnamese-flagged vessels, 2 Sierra Leonean-flagged vessels, and 1 Russian-flagged vessel. From January to November 2025, the KKP again took enforcement action against 22 foreign fishing vessels, the majority originating from Vietnam, followed by Malaysia and other nations. Meanwhile, up to May 2026, the KKP reported enforcement actions against a total of 1,210 vessels involved in Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing practices across the 2021–May 2026 period, demonstrating that illegal fishing practices remain a serious threat to the management of Indonesia's fishery resources.

The Natuna marine area falls under the operational jurisdiction of the Class II Non-Check Point (*TPI*) Immigration Office in Ranai. Consequently, any immigration violations occurring within this region fall under the authority of said agency for handling and enforcing administrative immigration law. Immigration administrative measures are executed as a form of oversight and law enforcement against foreign nationals who violate immigration provisions within the Natuna waters.

Based on these normative provisions (*das sollen*), the execution of Immigration Administrative Measures should serve as an effective instrument in supporting law enforcement against foreign nationals committing illegal fishing, given that Immigration possesses foreign national oversight functions, administrative law enforcement authority, and the responsibility to safeguard state security and sovereignty through the monitoring of human traffic. However, based on enforcement data and oversight execution within the working area of the Class II TPI Immigration Office in Ranai (*das sein*), foreign nationals committing illegal fishing in the Natuna area continue to be found, while the number of Immigration Administrative Measures applied remains relatively limited compared to the complexity of the violations occurring. This condition highlights a gap between the normative authority held by Immigration and its operational effectiveness in the field, making it essential to examine whether the execution of Immigration Administrative Measures has proceeded effectively, as well as the factors influencing its effectiveness regarding foreign nationals committing illegal fishing in the Natuna region.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Law Enforcement Theory

Law Enforcement Theory explains that the success of law enforcement within society is influenced by five main interrelated and inseparable factors. The law cannot stand alone to achieve its effectiveness; rather, it relies heavily on harmonization among the substance of regulations, the readiness of law enforcement officials, and the availability of supporting facilities. The presence of an me-obedient public and a conducive legal culture also serve as crucial pillars ensuring normative rules manifest as actual behavior in the field. If any single factor encounters obstacles or imbalances, the law enforcement process will run sub-optimally and create a gap between theory and practice. Consequently, the effectiveness of law enforcement must be evaluated comprehensively through a synergistic assessment of these five constituent factors.

- Legal Factor (Statutory Law): The clarity, certainty, and accuracy of legal rules (such as the Immigration Law and the Fisheries Law) to prevent overlaps in authority.
- Law Enforcer Factor: The quality, professionalism, and numerical adequacy of personnel (Immigration officers) in exercising their authority.
- Means or Facilities Factor: The availability of supporting equipment (patrol vessels, surveillance technology, and Immigration Detention Centers).
- Community Factor: The compliance of Foreign Nationals (*WNA*) committing illegal fishing with Indonesia's national law.
- Cultural Factor: Awareness and values embedded in the execution of duties as well as synergy across law enforcement agencies.

State Administrative Law Theory

State Administrative Law Theory focuses on the regulation of authority and legal instruments held by the government to execute governance functions and enforce public order. Administrative authority fundamentally arises from the attribution or delegation of laws and regulations to provide a legal basis for public officials to act. An important form of administrative law enforcement is administrative action, which functions as a unilateral sanction without necessarily undergoing criminal judicial proceedings. The use of administrative measures aims to restore conditions to their original state, terminate a legal violation, and protect national interests in a swift and measured manner. The effectiveness of these administrative measures depends heavily on procedural certainty, institutional coordination, and the application of general principles of good governance.

- Public Official Authority: The basic legal standing for Immigration Officials to act, derived from laws and regulations.
- Forms of Administrative Sanctions: The application of enforcement instruments such as deportation, entry bans (*penangkalan*), revocation of stay permits, and detention.
- Nature of Action (Unilateral Determination): The capacity of immigration authorities to take direct legal action to terminate the presence of law-violating foreign nationals.
- Legal Protection Objective: The protection of territorial sovereignty and the restoration of conditions resulting from legal violations.
- Institutional Synergy: Interconnection and cooperation among state administrative agencies in executing administrative sanctions.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research utilized in this study is empirical legal research with a socio-legal approach, which examines the law as actual behavior occurring within society and its execution in the field. This research relies on primary data obtained through observation and interviews, supported by secondary data comprising laws and regulations, books, journals, and literature related to the effectiveness of executing immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region. Additionally, this study employs a statute approach by analyzing provisions of statutory regulations concerning immigration, fisheries, and law enforcement targeting foreign nationals

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of Executing Immigration Administrative Measures Against Foreign Nationals Involved in Illegal Fishing in the Natuna Region

The Natuna region is one of Indonesia's strategic territories possessing immense fishery resource potential while directly bordering several countries in the Southeast Asian region. This geographical position makes the Natuna area one of the most vulnerable regions to illegal fishing practices by foreign nationals. Unlawful fishing activities not only result in national economic losses, but also threaten territorial sovereignty and the sustainability of national fishery resources. Consequently, the Indonesian government implements various law enforcement instruments, including immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals proven to have committed violations in Indonesian waters (Jazim & Charles, 2015).

Immigration administrative measures constitute authority granted to immigration officials under Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This authority enables immigration officers to impose measures such as inclusion on the prevention or entry ban lists, restriction or revocation of stay permits, prohibition from remaining in specific areas, mandatory residence in designated locations, imposition of charges, and deportation of foreign nationals deemed to jeopardize public security and order or fail to comply with laws and regulations in Indonesia. In the context of illegal fishing, these administrative measures are generally applied after inspection processes by law enforcement agencies are concluded or after court decisions achieve final legal force.

The execution of immigration administrative measures against illegal fishing perpetrators in the Natuna region demonstrates that the government prioritizes not only a criminal approach, but also utilizes a state administrative approach to terminate the presence of foreign nationals who have committed legal violations. Deportation serves as the most frequently applied form of administrative measure because it is considered a swift and effective step to remove perpetrators from Indonesian territory. In addition to deportation, immigration officials also impose entry bans (*penangkalan*) to prevent perpetrators from re-entering Indonesian territory for a specified period (Iman, 2014).

The effectiveness of executing these administrative measures can be observed in the government's capacity to resolve the immigration status of foreign nationals once law enforcement proceedings conclude. In practice, coordination between the Directorate General of Immigration, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Indonesian Navy, the Maritime Security Agency, the Indonesian National Police, and the Attorney General's Office serves as a decisive factor. As each agency holds distinct authority, case resolution requires an integrated coordination mechanism to ensure the deportation process can be carried out promptly without administrative obstacles (Sihar, 2013).

In the Natuna region, maritime surveillance personnel typically serve as the first party to apprehend foreign fishing vessels entering Indonesian waters illegally. Following examinations regarding fisheries violations, the identities of all crew members are handed over to immigration officers for verification of travel documents and immigration status. If it is established that the foreign nationals have violated immigration provisions or conducted

activities endangering national interests, immigration officials may impose administrative measures pursuant to their authority.

Carrying out deportations against illegal fishing perpetrators provides significant benefits in maintaining Indonesia's territorial security. Deportation effectively removes perpetrators from Indonesian territory, thereby minimizing the potential for continued violations. Furthermore, placing perpetrators on the entry ban list offers additional protection, as the individuals concerned cannot easily re-enter Indonesian territory using the same travel documents. Thus, immigration administrative measures function as an instrument for safeguarding national interests alongside enforcing state administrative law.

Nevertheless, the effective execution of immigration administrative measures still encounters various operational obstacles in the field. A primary constraint is the large number of foreign nationals lacking complete travel documentation upon apprehension. Foreign vessel crews frequently carry only rudimentary identification or lack passports entirely, requiring citizenship verification to be coordinated with the diplomatic representations of their origin countries. This situation prevents deportations from being executed immediately and extends the time required to complete the process (Gitit, 2019).

Another obstacle is the vastness of the North Natuna Sea, which proves exceptionally difficult to monitor comprehensively. The expansive maritime region allows numerous foreign vessels to enter Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone without early detection. As a result, immigration administrative measures can only be initiated after perpetrators are successfully apprehended by maritime surveillance authorities. In other words, the success of administrative measures depends heavily on the effectiveness of surveillance throughout Indonesian waters.

Beyond surveillance factors, the deportation process frequently faces administrative hurdles in the form of delayed issuance of emergency travel documents by the perpetrators' countries of origin. Under these conditions, foreign nationals must be temporarily housed at Immigration Detention Centers until all administrative requirements are fulfilled. This detention incurs substantial operational costs, as the government must meet the basic needs of detainees while awaiting repatriation.

The effectiveness of immigration administrative measures is also influenced by international cooperation. Given that most illegal fishing perpetrators originate from countries directly bordering Indonesia, coordination between the Indonesian government and origin states is a critical factor in accelerating the repatriation process. Strong diplomatic cooperation facilitates identity verification, travel document issuance, and the re-admission of citizens, allowing deportation to be executed effectively (Andi et al., 2020).

In practice, administrative measures such as deportation have not fully exerted a deterrent effect against illegal fishing practices. Foreign vessels continue to be detected engaging in illegal fishing in Natuna waters despite previously being subjected to deportation measures. This circumstance indicates that economic drivers behind illegal fishing remain more dominant than the administrative risks faced by perpetrators. Therefore, administrative measures must be supported by more intensive maritime surveillance, enhanced regional cooperation, and consistent law enforcement to achieve an optimal impact (Inda & Oksep, 2018).

Overall, the execution of immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region has proceeded in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Measures such as deportation, entry bans, stay permit revocations, and temporary placement in Immigration Detention Centers serve as essential instruments in resolving the immigration status of perpetrators. However, operational effectiveness remains affected by inter-agency coordination, travel document completeness, the expanse of maritime surveillance zones, and bilateral cooperation with origin countries. Strengthening border surveillance and enhancing inter-institutional synergy are key steps to optimizing immigration administrative measures against illegal fishing perpetrators in the Natuna region.

Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Immigration Administrative Measures Against Foreign Nationals Involved in Illegal Fishing in the Natuna Region

Along with the rapid development of science and technology in fields such as transportation, communication, and others, the distance between one country and another has effectively narrowed. Consequently, people today can easily travel from one country to another within a short period. Foreign nationals who enter a country's territory become bound by the rules applicable to that country and its citizens.

The effectiveness of immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals (*WNA*) involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region is influenced by various interrelated factors. Although Indonesia possesses a legal framework governing the authority of immigration officials to impose administrative measures, field implementation still faces various challenges spanning regulatory, institutional, human resource, infrastructure, inter-agency cooperation, and geographical aspects unique to the Natuna region. These factors dictate the extent to which administrative measures—such as deportation, entry bans (*penangkalan*), revocation of stay permits, and other administrative actions—can be effectively executed to support law enforcement against illegal fishing perpetrators (Ridwan, 2020).

The first factor is the clarity of regulations and legal policies. Indonesia has a solid legal foundation through Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, which authorizes Immigration Officials to impose administrative measures on foreign nationals who violate statutory provisions. Furthermore, regulations regarding foreign national surveillance are reinforced by Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013, as amended by Government Regulation Number 40 of 2023. Regulatory clarity provides legal certainty for immigration officers in selecting administrative measures that correspond to the type of violation committed by a foreign national.

Nevertheless, in practice, overlaps in authority still occur between immigration law enforcement and fisheries law enforcement. Illegal fishing perpetrators violate not only immigration provisions but also Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009. Therefore, case handling must be conducted in an integrated manner to prevent inter-agency jurisdictional conflicts.

The second factor is inter-agency coordination among law enforcement authorities. Handling illegal fishing cases in the Natuna region cannot be carried out solely by the Directorate General of Immigration. In practice, the interception of foreign vessels is conducted

by the Indonesian Navy, the Maritime Security Agency (*Bakamla*), or the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries using fisheries patrol vessels. After preliminary examinations, data regarding the foreign vessel's crew is transferred to immigration officers for verification of immigration status and determination of administrative measures. When coordination functions effectively, deportation can be executed rapidly, minimizing prolonged administrative burdens. Conversely, weak coordination delays the resolution of immigration status (Agus, 2017).

The third factor is the availability of human resources (personnel). Executing administrative measures requires immigration officers who possess competency in immigration law, travel document examination, citizenship identification, and foreign language communication skills. In border areas like Natuna, the number of immigration officers remains relatively limited compared to the vastness of the surveillance area. This constraint impacts the speed of immigration processing, particularly when multiple foreign vessels with large crews are intercepted simultaneously (Eko, 2019).

Beyond staffing levels, capacity building for personnel serves as a crucial factor. Immigration officers are required to understand evolving *modi operandi* of illegal fishing, the use of forged travel documents, and international cooperation mechanisms for deportation. Therefore, continuous education and training remain indispensable requirements for elevating the professionalism of immigration personnel.

The fourth factor is the availability of surveillance facilities and infrastructure. The Natuna region encompasses a vast maritime area characterized by complex geographical conditions. Monitoring foreign traffic in this region requires patrol vessels, technology-based surveillance systems, adequate communication networks, and representative immigration inspection facilities. If these facilities remain inadequate, foreign vessels entering Indonesian waters are often detected only after violations have taken place. Under these conditions, administrative measures become reactive rather than preventive (Bambang, 2022).

In addition to surveillance facilities, the availability of Immigration Detention Centers (*Rudenim*) affects the effectiveness of administrative measures. In several cases, deportation cannot be executed immediately because foreign nationals have not yet received travel documents from their origin countries. Pending this process, detainees must be housed in *Rudenim* facilities with decent living conditions. Where *Rudenim* capacity is limited, foreign national management faces operational bottlenecks (Sri, 2020).

The fifth factor is international cooperation and diplomatic relations. Most illegal fishing perpetrators in the Natuna region originate from neighboring countries directly bordering Indonesia. Consequently, the success of deportation relies heavily on the responsiveness of the origin country's government in verifying identity and issuing emergency travel documents. Favorable diplomatic relations expedite the repatriation process, minimizing the period foreign nationals spend in Immigration Detention Centers. Conversely, prolonged verification delays the execution of administrative measures (Hikmahanto, 2019).

International cooperation is equally vital for information sharing regarding illegal fishing offenders. Through bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms, the Indonesian government can acquire offender track records, facilitating the enforcement of entry bans against foreign nationals who are likely to commit repeat offenses within Indonesian territory (Budi, 2021).

The sixth factor is the geographical condition of the Natuna region. Situated along international shipping lanes and directly bordering the South China Sea, Natuna exhibits high vulnerability to illegal fishing activities. The expansive maritime zone requiring surveillance is disproportionate to the available personnel and patrol assets. As a result, opportunities remain for foreign vessels to enter Indonesian territory without early detection. These geographical conditions represent a primary external factor impacting the overall effectiveness of immigration administrative measures.

The seventh factor is foreign nationals' compliance with Indonesian law. Not all illegal fishing perpetrators fully comprehend Indonesian maritime boundaries or applicable immigration regulations. However, other perpetrators deliberately violate laws after weighing greater economic gains against potential legal risks. This low level of compliance necessitates consistent enforcement of administrative measures to guarantee legal certainty while protecting Indonesia's national interests (Eddy, 2016).

The final factor is information technology support in immigration surveillance. Advances in technology enable foreign national monitoring through integrated immigration information systems linked across multiple agencies. Leveraging immigration databases, biometric systems, cross-agency data sharing, and information integration with law enforcement authorities accelerates the identification of foreign nationals with prior violation records. With an integrated system, entry bans and deportations can be executed with higher accuracy and efficiency (Ahmad, 2021).

In summary, the effectiveness of immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region is determined not only by the presence of statutory rules, but also by inter-agency coordination, human resource quality, infrastructure adequacy, international cooperation, geographical factors, compliance levels, and information technology utilization. All these factors must operate synergistically to ensure immigration administrative measures provide optimal protection for Indonesia's state sovereignty and marine resources

E. CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of executing immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region has proceeded in accordance with statutory provisions, primarily through deportation, entry bans (*penangkalan*), and the revocation of stay permits. These measures are effective in terminating the presence of perpetrators within Indonesian territory; however, their overall effectiveness remains influenced by inter-agency coordination, border surveillance constraints, the completeness of immigration documentation, and bilateral cooperation with origin countries during repatriation and law enforcement processes.

The factors influencing the effectiveness of immigration administrative measures against foreign nationals involved in illegal fishing in the Natuna region comprise regulatory clarity, inter-agency coordination, human resource quality, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, international cooperation, geographical conditions, foreign nationals' compliance levels, and the utilization of information technology. A synergy across all these

factors is essential to ensure that the execution of administrative measures—particularly deportation and entry bans functions optimally in supporting law enforcement and safeguarding Indonesia's territorial sovereignty.

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