

Law Enforcement of Agricultural Commodity Circulation in the Perspective of State Revenue

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to determine the legal arrangements for the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenue and how the implementation, obstacle factors, and law enforcement solutions for the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenue.

Methodology: The research method of this journal is normative juridical (legal research) through a literature study with an empirical juridical approach (sociological juridical) through a field study that aims to empirically obtain legal knowledge.

Result: The results showed that the legal regulation of the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenue, namely Article 86, regulates the act of entering the carrier media by not completing the health certificate, through the place of entry determined by the Central Government, or not reporting or not submitting the Carrier Media as regulated in Article 33 of Law Number 21 of 2019.

Conclusion: The enforcement of residence permit regulations by the Immigration Office has contributed to upholding national sovereignty and legal order. Despite obstacles, consistent legal enforcement and inter-institutional synergy strengthen the effectiveness of immigration supervision.

Limitations: This study is limited to one immigration office and may not reflect the broader national immigration enforcement landscape.

Contribution: This research provides insight into practical implementation of immigration law at the regional level and offers recommendations for strengthening law enforcement mechanisms against residence permit violations by foreign nationals.

Keywords: *Agricultural Commodities, Law Enforcement, State Revenue.*

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1. Introduction

Indonesia's economic development is directed towards the realization of fair and prosperous welfare. This is in line with the mandate and ideals of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Economic development is an export-import trade. However, in the process of achieving these goals, people often use export-import trade activities for smuggling crimes. Smuggling is a big problem for Indonesia because of its diverse cultural population with abundant wealth of earth, water, and air. The problem of smuggling is also determined by political factors and economic policies of the government, which may stimulate or prevent smuggling (Pranowo & Muhadjir, 2015). Therefore, the problem of smuggling must receive full attention from the government to be resolved immediately. Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs, State Gazette Number 93 of 2006 was issued by the government as an effort to anticipate smuggling which

is proactive and anticipatory is still very simple on the other hand it must reach broader aspects to anticipate trade developments (Sukinto & SH, 2022).

Article 1 point 13 of the Law Number 17 Year 2006 Amendment to Law Number 10 Year 1995 on Customs states that import is the activity of entering goods into the customs area. Import activities do not add to state revenue in the foreign exchange sector (Putri, Wulan, Fihartini, Ambarwati, & Pandjaitan, 2022). Although imports do not add to a country's income, there are benefits from import activities themselves, such as the availability of raw materials and the existence of goods and services that cannot be produced by themselves. Import is the trade of entering goods from abroad into the customs territory of a country by fulfilling applicable provisions. Imports are often carried out as an alternative policy to meet the domestic needs of an item if the domestic production of the item is inadequate. A country's imports are determined by several factors including the country's competitiveness and foreign exchange rates (Diding, 2017).

However, imports are not always influenced by income alone but are also influenced by other factors related to the balance of demand and supply that occurs, for example changes in other factors such as international trade policies in importing countries, international trade policies in exporting countries, inflation, exports of other countries and other related factors that can shift the function of imports (Hutabarat, 1989). Indonesia is a state of law, but in its development, there are principles of the rule of law that are influenced by popular sovereignty, so between the principles of the rule of law and the notion of popular sovereignty runs the flight of foreign exchange abroad. For example, goods are harmful to society. One method of prohibiting imports is to close port doors. However, the amount of goods that can be imported is often limited. Import ban is performed to save foreign exchange (Dharma, Agustina, & Windah, 2021).

In addition to international trade, national trade has the potential for business through smuggling. The crime of smuggling is detrimental and disrupts the balance of life in Indonesia. State losses due to smuggling have reached trillions of rupiahs. The modus operandi is generally to circumvent various export-import facilities provided by Customs (NIM). Article 102 B, in conjunction with Article 102 of Law Number 17 of 2006 Amendment to Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs, stipulates that any person who unlawfully conceals imported goods or transports imported goods from temporary stockpiles or bonded stockpiles that do not reach the destination customs office and cannot prove that it is beyond his ability, shall be punished for smuggling in the field of imports with a minimum imprisonment of one (one) year and a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least Rp50.000.000.00 (50 million rupiah), and a maximum of Rp5.000.000.000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Furthermore, the smuggling of certain goods such as animals, fish, and plants is more specifically regulated in Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning the Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants, State Gazette Number 200 of 2019, and Supplement to State Gazette Number 6411. The criminal provisions in the law are regulated in Articles 86 through 91 with criminal penalties ranging from 2 (two) years in prison and a fine of IDR 2.000.000.000.00 (two billion rupiah) to 10 (ten) years in prison and a fine of IDR 10.000.000.000.00 (ten billion rupiah). Based on this background, the author is interested in researching and writing the results in a scientific journal entitled "Law Enforcement of Agricultural Commodity Distribution in the Perspective of State Revenue." Based on the background of the problems described above, the problems discussed are as follows.

1. What is the legal regulation of agricultural commodity circulation from the perspective of state revenue?
2. How are the implementation, obstacle factors, and efforts to enforce the law on the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenues?

2. Literatur Review

2.1 The Trend of Using Natural Ingredients in Cosmetics

The use of natural ingredients in the skincare industry has increased rapidly due to growing consumer awareness of the risks associated with synthetic chemicals. Plant-based products have become the preferred choice because of their safety, eco-friendliness, and inherent therapeutic benefits (Utama, 2023).

2.2 Phytochemical Content of Sungkai Leaves

Sungkai leaves contain various bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, and tannins, which are known to have pharmacological effects. These components enable Sungkai leaves to be used not only as antibacterial agents but also as antioxidants and anti-inflammatory agents (Salim, Jatnika, & Yudiana, 2023).

2.3 Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activity of Sungkai Leaves

Several studies have proven that ethanolic extract of Sungkai leaves can inhibit the growth of *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Candida albicans* with MIC values ranging from 25–50%. In addition, the antioxidant activity of the methanolic extract of Sungkai leaves reached an IC₅₀ value of 42.219 ppm, indicating strong free radical scavenging capacity (Utomo, Azizah, & Pangestu, 2022).

2.4 Virgin Coconut Oil in Skin Applications

VCO contains medium-chain fatty acids such as lauric acid (~49%) and caprylic acid, which exhibit antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties while also helping to maintain skin moisture. VCO also strengthens the skin barrier and accelerates wound healing (Umate et al., 2022; Varma et al., 2018). A study by Jayawardena et al. (2021) stated that VCO is effective in managing atopic dermatitis and for oral care. Monolaurin formed on the skin surface also provides additional antifungal and antibacterial effects.

2.5 Soap Formulations with Sungkai Leaves and VCO

Soap formulations using Sungkai leaf extract and VCO have shown positive results. Ulfa et al. (2023) demonstrated that soaps formulated with Sungkai leaf extract had a pH of 9.7–10 (safe for skin), and organoleptic tests showed favorable results in terms of color, scent, and texture preferred by consumers. The combination of VCO and 70% alcohol in hand sanitizer products also showed high antibacterial effectiveness and user comfort.

2.6 Consumer Preferences Toward Green Cosmetics

Consumers are increasingly choosing products that are sustainable, environmentally friendly, and free from synthetic chemicals. Green cosmetics include products that are biodegradable, derived from renewable sources, and safe for both human health and the environment. VCO-based soaps are particularly suitable for sensitive skin due to their pH balance and soothing effects.

2.7 Clinical Validation and Safety Standards

Although these natural formulations are promising, further validation is required, including in vivo clinical trials, allergy assessments, and product stability testing to obtain approval from regulatory authorities. This is essential to ensure long-term safety and efficacy, as well as to increase consumer trust and market value.

2.8 Socioeconomic and Environmental Benefits

The use of Sungkai leaves and VCO as raw materials for soap has not only medicinal and cosmetic value but also positive economic impact. These materials are locally available, support community empowerment, and reduce dependence on imported ingredients. This approach aligns with the principles of circular economy and sustainable development.

3. Research Method

This type of research uses normative and empirical juridical approaches. The normative juridical approach is carried out theoretically by studying legislation, theories, and concepts related to the problems that the author examines (Soekanto, 2007). This is a legal research method that serves to see the law in real terms and examines how it works in the community (Mukti Fajar & Achmad, 2010). This approach refers to legal research methods, legal experts, and the literature. Normative legal research is legal research that focuses on regulations on written rules or legislation (law in books) or research based on rules or norms that apply in society (Armia, 2022)

The juridical sociological approach identifies and conceptualizes law as a real and functional social institution in a real-life system. The juridical sociological approach emphasizes research that aims to obtain legal knowledge empirically by going directly to the object (Suriasumantri, 1993). The data analysis was then presented using qualitative analysis (Fadlan, 2020). Likewise, data analysis is also carried out qualitatively by conducting descriptive analysis, namely describing the description of the data obtained and connecting one to another to obtain a general conclusion (Geovani, Nurkhotijah, Kurniawan, Milanie, & Ilham, 2021). In this case, the author provided interpretations and explanations of the data obtained. The research results will then be presented in the form of descriptive explanations (Prasetyasari, 2023).

The normative juridical approach theoretically examines the law through doctrine, literature, and written policy. (Christiani, 2016) emphasizes that normative research is prescriptive in nature: the law is seen as a set of norms guiding how individuals should act in accordance with rules. In this context, the researcher's role is to analyze legal principles, article interpretation, and the structure of applicable regulations (Taekema, 2018). Taekema argues that normative frameworks not only provide theoretical foundations but also interact with empirical findings in shaping legal decision-making. This approach ensures that policy recommendations remain rooted in valid legal foundations. Meanwhile, the empirical juridical (or socio-legal) approach treats law as a real and functional social institution within society. (Noor, 2023) discusses the integration between normative analysis and field data, showing that this method combines the deductive logic of legal norms with empirical observation of legal behavior in society. In studies such as customary law or regulatory implementation by notaries, this research uses interviews, surveys, or direct observation to understand how norms are applied and accepted in a social context.

Chang and Wang (2016) further explain that normative arguments often require empirical foundations — especially for teleological and consequentialist arguments — where empirical evidence serves as key premises in building rational legal claims. Thus, legal empiricism is not merely supplementary data but rather the basis for justifying normative arguments. In the field of sociology of law, scholars like Eugen Ehrlich and Donald Black have made significant contributions. Ehrlich introduced the concept of *living law* — social norms prevailing in daily community interactions, often more influential than written laws. developed the *behavior of law* theory, emphasizing variations in social control — such as why some crimes are legally prosecuted while others are not. These theories support the importance of empirical approaches in viewing law as a social phenomenon, not merely a normative text. Hydén (2023) highlights that law as a normative science must be accompanied by interpretive and deductive methodologies, while the sociology of law demands empirical reality as its ontological foundation. Integrating the two — normative and empirical — constitutes the basis of modern legal research, often referred to as *socio-legal research*.

In Indonesian legal studies, Noor (2023) notes that this integration allows for a comprehensive analysis of legal normativity and social realities, such as in customary law and regulation enforcement by both formal and informal institutions. This research typically uses mixed methods, combining qualitative (interviews, observation) and quantitative (statistical surveys) data to obtain a holistic empirical picture. From a methodological perspective, here is a brief comparison of the two approaches:

Aspect	Normative Juridical Approach	Empirical / Sociological Juridical Approach
Main focus	Law as doctrine and written norms	Law as social practice and implementation
Data sources	Legislation, court decisions, legal doctrines	Field data: interviews, observations, surveys
Analytical goal	Evaluate and interpret legal norms	Understand law's application and social impact
Logic method	Deductive (from norm to impact)	Mixed: deductive + inductive (from fact to conclusion)
Role of theory	Studies normative origin and conceptual scope	Explains social variables and legal behavior

Integrating these approaches yields research that not only explains what the law is but also how it *works* in real life. For example, a study on the implementation of notarial regulations (e.g., AML compliance) does not merely cite legislation but also explores how notaries adhere to the rules in practice—whether they apply them, and whether there are cultural, cognitive, or social barriers. Furthermore, the outcomes of a legal policy can be evaluated empirically. For instance, the rule of law can be tested in reality—does the law deliver substantive justice and procedural access to the public? Hertogh (2024) reviews empirical rule of law studies that highlight the real-world challenges of legal implementation across countries (annualreviews.org). In conclusion, the normative juridical approach serves in constructing and critiquing legal frameworks, while the sociological juridical approach brings in empirical insights that bridge written law with lived social practices. Both are essential and complementary: the normative approach provides the foundation and theoretical reasoning, while the empirical approach validates and contextualizes the law’s implementation within dynamic social realities.

4. Results And Discussion

4.1 Legal Arrangement of Agricultural Commodity Distribution in the Perspective of State Revenue

In Indonesia, the crime of smuggling agricultural commodities is regulated by various interrelated regulations and laws. Smuggling is an unlawful act that refers to the illegal shipment of goods across national borders without fulfilling official procedures and avoiding the payment of taxes or other obligations. One relevant legal arrangement is Law No. 21/2019 on the Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants, which explains the importance of maintaining Indonesia's biodiversity and the need for quarantine to protect Indonesia's natural resources. This law aims to protect Indonesia's biological resources from dangerous animals, fish, and plant diseases and to support fair and balanced international trade. This law regulates the implementation of animal, fish, and plant quarantine in Indonesia, including the supervision of food safety and quality, feed safety and quality, and genetically modified products (Bayu, 2021).

This law regulates the principles that must be followed in the implementation of quarantine, such as prudence, proportionality, non-discrimination, fair and balanced international trade, preservation of biological resources and the environment, and animal welfare. This law regulates general provisions that must comply with the implementation of quarantine, such as government obligations, obligations of entrepreneurs, obligations of quarantine officers, criminal and administrative sanctions, and transitional arrangements from law. Law No. 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine regulates several international provisions that must be obeyed in the implementation of quarantine. Article 3, paragraph (2) stipulates that the implementation of quarantine must pay attention to applicable international provisions, including the provisions of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the International Convention for Plant Protection (IPPC), and other international agreements related to quarantine. Article 4, paragraph (1), stipulates that quarantine must be carried out with due regard to the principles of prudence, proportionality, and non-discrimination, in accordance with applicable international provisions. Article 5 (1) stipulates that quarantine must be carried out with due regard to the principles of fair and balanced international trade and must not be used as a tool of protectionism.

Article 6 paragraph (1) stipulates that quarantine must be carried out with due regard to the principles of preservation of biological resources and the environment and must not damage biological diversity and the environment. Article 7, paragraph (1), stipulates that quarantine must be carried out with due regard to the principles of animal welfare and must not cause unnecessary suffering to animals.

By complying with these international provisions, the implementation of quarantine in Indonesia is expected to be carried out properly in accordance with international standards to protect Indonesia's natural resources and support fair and balanced international trade. Law No. 21/2019 on Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine regulates several types of animals, fish, and plants that must be protected by quarantine. Animals and fish are infected with or exposed to dangerous animal or fish diseases, such as bird flu, swine flu, and rabies. Plants are infected with or exposed to plant-disrupting organisms such as plant pests and fungi.

Animals, fish, and plants originating from countries that are not free from certain animal, fish, and plant diseases, such as HPHK (Ladybird Fruit Borer), HPIK (Coconut Stem Borer), and OPIK (Quarantine Plant Disturbing Organisms). Invasive alien species, such as dumbo catfish and Siamese catfish, can endanger biodiversity and the environment in Indonesia. Wild plants and animals that are protected by law, such as parrots and tigers. By protecting these types of animals, fish and plants, quarantine is expected to prevent the entry of dangerous diseases and pests, and protect biodiversity and the environment in Indonesia. Law No. 21/2019 on the Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants regulates several criminal provisions related to quarantine violations. Some of these criminal provisions include the following.

1. Article 86 regulates the act of entering the carrier media by not completing the Health certificate, going through the place of entry determined by the Central Government, or not reporting or not submitting the Carrier Media as stipulated in Article 33 of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning the Quarantine of Animals, Fish, and Plants, then it can be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp.10,000,000,000, - (ten billion rupiah).
2. Article 87 regulates the act of releasing carrier media by not completing the Health certificate, going through the place of release determined by the Central Government, or not reporting or not submitting the Carrier Media as stipulated in Article 34 of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning the Quarantine of Animals, Fish, and Plants, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp.3,000,000,000,- (three billion rupiah).
3. Article 88 paragraphs (1) and (2) regulates criminal actions for people who carry out quarantine activities without a license or carry out quarantine activities that are not in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. This offense is subject to a maximum imprisonment of two years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 500 million.
4. Article 89 stipulates criminal actions for people who perform quarantine activities by deliberately providing incorrect information or concealing information that should be provided. This offense is subject to a maximum imprisonment of two years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 500 million.
5. Article 90 stipulates criminal offenses for persons conducting quarantine activities that intentionally introduce or spread quarantine pests or diseases. This offense is subject to a maximum imprisonment of five years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion.
6. Article 91 stipulates criminal offenses for persons conducting quarantine activities that intentionally introduce or spread quarantine plant pests. This offense is subject to a maximum imprisonment of five years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion.

Quarantine can help increase the prosperity of Indonesians in several ways, including:

1. Improving the quality and quantity of animal, fish, and plant production in Indonesia. By preventing the entry of dangerous diseases and pests, quarantine can help improve the quality and quantity of animal, fish, and plant production in Indonesia. This can increase the income of breeders, fishermen, and farmers in Indonesia as well as increase the food supply for the community.
2. Improving the competitiveness of Indonesian animals, fish, and plant products in the international market. By ensuring that Indonesian animals, fish, and plant products are free from harmful diseases and pests, quarantine can improve the competitiveness of Indonesian products in the international

market. This can create greater export opportunities for Indonesian products, thereby increasing the country's foreign exchange and opening up new jobs for the community.

3. Increased consumer confidence in Indonesian animal, fish, and plant products. By ensuring that Indonesian animals, fish, and plant products are free from dangerous diseases and pests, quarantine can increase consumer confidence in Indonesian products. This can open up greater market opportunities for Indonesian products, thereby increasing the incomes of breeders, fishermen, and farmers in Indonesia.

Thus, quarantine can help increase the prosperity of Indonesians through increased production, exports, and consumer confidence in Indonesian animals, fish, and plant products. Furthermore, Law No. 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health explains the prohibition of shipping animals and animal products that do not meet health standards and other specified requirements (Saleh et al., 2021). Law No. 41/2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 18/2009 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health aims to ensure animal and human health as well as improve public welfare through sustainable animal husbandry and the provision of safe and halal food. Law No. 41/2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 18/2009 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health ensures animal and human health in several ways, including

1. Requiring animal health checks before and after transfer or sale and providing sanctions for offenders who do not fulfill this obligation (Article 29).
2. Setting standards for animal health and food of animal origin that are safe, healthy, whole, and halal (Articles 3 and 4).
3. Requires livestock businesses to report the incidence of animal diseases that have the potential to transmit to humans or animal diseases that require control measures (Article 30).
4. Establish an obligation for livestock business actors to apply animal welfare principles to livestock management (Article 5).
5. Requires that veterinarians apply ethical standards and practices to animal health services (Article 38).

Thus, this Law aims to ensure that animal husbandry and food of animal origin are safe and healthy for humans and to prevent the spread of animal diseases that could potentially endanger human health.

Law No. 41/2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 18/2009 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health stipulates criminal sanctions for livestock business actors who commit acts that harm animal health, humans, or the environment. The following are some of the criminal provisions stipulated in the law:

1. Article 95, paragraph (1), stipulates that any person who commits acts detrimental to animal health or the environment may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of two years or a maximum fine of IDR 200 million.
2. Article 95 paragraph (2) stipulates that any person who commits an act detrimental to human health may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of five years or a maximum fine of IDR 500 million.
3. Article 96 stipulates that any person who intentionally commits an act detrimental to animal or human health may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 7 years or a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion.
4. Article 97 stipulates that any person who commits an act detrimental to animal or human health by killing or torture animals may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of three years or a maximum fine of IDR 150 million.
5. Article 98 stipulates that any person who commits an act detrimental to animal or human health by trading animals infected with infectious diseases may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of five years or a maximum fine of Rp. 500 million.

Furthermore, legal arrangements regarding state revenue are regulated in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2023 concerning Types and Tariffs on Types of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable to the Ministry of Agriculture. Article 1 states that:

1. Types of Non-State Revenue applicable to the Ministry of Agriculture, including revenue from
 - a. Educational Tourism Services

- b. Services granting business rights and licenses
 - c. animal and plant quarantine services;
 - d. services for organizing higher education
 - e. functional training services in agriculture
 - f. Services for the use of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with duties and functions
 - g. royalties on technology transfer services resulting from agricultural research and development; and
 - h. Administrative fines in the agricultural sector.
2. Types of Non-Tax State Revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a through f have types and rates listed in the Appendix, which is an integral part of this Government Regulation.

Smuggling can cause price fluctuations in the market because of unstable supply. Smuggling products may not meet the quality and safety standards set by the government. This jeopardizes consumer health and the quality of the domestic agricultural products. Smuggling agricultural commodities, especially those related to protected animals or plant species, can damage biodiversity and local ecosystems (Syahni, 2018). Countries often have trade agreements with tariffs and import quotas. Smuggling disrupts these agreements and affects bilateral relationships. Investigating and combating smuggling requires significant resources from law-enforcement officials. These costs are part of indirect state losses (Daulay, Putra, & Ayuni, 2021).

There is a need for interagency cooperation, both at the national and international levels, to tackle smuggling. Smuggling is often linked to organized crime networks, which may also be involved in other illegal activities such as drug or human trafficking. To increase revenue receipts and prevent smuggling, governments may need to review their import duties, tax rates, policies, and procedures. As such, when discussing the legal regulation of agricultural commodities smuggling crime in the context of revenue generation, it is important to understand that this issue has far-reaching impacts, ranging from direct losses in revenue to broader implications for the economy, environment, and society. Effective law enforcement, interagency cooperation, and public education are key to addressing this issue.

3.2 Implementation, Obstacle Factors and Law Enforcement Efforts on Agricultural Commodity Distribution from the Perspective of State Revenue

Batam City, located in the Riau Islands Province, is one of the centers of trade and industry in Indonesia. Due to its strategic geographical location on the border with several neighboring countries, Batam has also become one of the main entry points for cross-border trade activities, including the smuggling of agricultural commodities. In particular, law enforcement in Batam waters faces unique challenges that require a specialized approach. First, the structure of authorities involved in surveillance and law enforcement in Batam waters is complex. These include customs, which oversees the flow of goods in and out; the Navy, which patrols the waters; the Riau Islands Regional Police, which is responsible for criminal investigations; and the Agricultural Quarantine Agency, which ensures that incoming agricultural commodities comply with applicable standards and regulations. Second, the waters around Batam are often the main route for smugglers to move illegal goods from one country to another, especially because of their proximity to Singapore and Malaysia. Smuggling with agricultural commodities, such as fruits or animal products, may be done to avoid import taxes, quarantine regulations, or import prohibited or restricted products.

As mentioned in the Incident Report Number: LK/001/PPNS/BKP-BTM/II/2020 dated February 03, 2020,, the chronology states that there has been a criminal act of entering 6,264 mangoes (261 baskets) on Monday, February 03, 2020, at approximately 10:30 WIB at Bareleng Port Bridge 2 Batam City. The Agricultural Quarantine Officer carried out a quarantine patrol and saw the activity of unloading mango fruit on KM. Pacific Harapan at Bareleng Port, Bridge 2 Batam City. The Agricultural Quarantine Officer inspected the documents and no quarantine documents were found. Entry through unspecified port doors does not report to the agricultural quarantine officer, as referred to in Article 86 letter (a), letter (b) letter (c) jo Article 33 paragraph 1 letter (a), letter (b) and letter (c) of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants jo Article 55 paragraph (1) K.U.H.Pidana

which is then submitted to the investigating team of the Batam class I Agricultural Quarantine Center, for further examination.

From the results of the investigation conducted by the Investigator in connection with the description of the elements of the article charged to the suspect, the investigator concluded that the suspect was sufficient evidence and convincingly suspected of having committed the crime of Agricultural Quarantine ordering, participating in the entry of carrier media of Quarantine Plant Disturbing Organisms of Mango Fruit without a Plant Health Certificate from the country of origin, not reporting and submitting the Mango Fruit to Quarantine officers so that the carrier media of Quarantine Plant Disturbing Organisms that entered the territory of the Republic of Indonesia were not subject to quarantine measures. The Agricultural Quarantine Agency (BKP) is one of the agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia that plays a vital role in maintaining the quality and safety of agricultural products entering and leaving the territory of Indonesia. In the context of Batam City, which has busy trade traffic and a strategic location close to several neighboring countries, the role of the BKP has become even more important.

The Agricultural Quarantine Agency ensures that agricultural commodities entering and leaving Batam meet the established safety, quality, and health standards. Action: Inspect incoming agricultural products, both physically and documentally, provide quarantine certificates for eligible commodities and reject or destroy products that do not meet the standards. The BKP is responsible for ensuring that agricultural commodities entering and leaving Batam are free from pests and diseases that could threaten the ecosystem and agricultural industry in Indonesia. Therefore, the BKP carries out a series of quarantine checks and measures to prevent the entry of pests and diseases from abroad, and vice versa. Every agricultural commodity entering Batam through ports, airports, and other cross-border posts is physically inspected by BKP officers. This was performed to ensure that there were no signs of pests or diseases in the product. In addition to physical inspection, the BKP also checks shipping documents such as health certificates, pest-free certificates, and other relevant documents. Law enforcement against the smuggling of agricultural commodities in Batam waters is a challenge that requires cooperation, innovation, and dedication from all parties involved. With an integrated and sustainable approach, it is hoped that Batam can further reduce, if not eliminate, illegal activities in its waters.

From a state revenue perspective, every smuggled agricultural commodity implies a potential loss of revenue from import tariffs, taxes, and other levies that the state would otherwise receive. If left unchecked, this loss could amount to a significant amount, eroding the country's revenue sources and hampering the development of various sectors. Law enforcement against the smuggling of agricultural commodities in the waters of Batam City encountered various obstacles. Although various agencies have worked hard to overcome this problem, several factors remain the main obstacles in law enforcement efforts. The obstacles faced are as follows:

1. **Geographical and Topographical**
Batam's geographical location at the crossroads of trade routes between countries, especially with neighboring countries such as Singapore and Malaysia, makes it vulnerable to smuggling activities. In addition, the topographical structure, consisting of many small islands and vast waters, makes effective surveillance and patrol difficult.
2. **Limited Resources**
Not only does law enforcement require sufficient personnel, it also requires advanced equipment and technology such as radar, surveillance cameras, and reliable means of communication. Unfortunately, budget and resource constraints often prevent optimal provision of these facilities.
3. **Coordination Between Agencies**
The large number of agencies involved in law enforcement sometimes leads to overlapping authorities and ineffective coordination. Despite efforts to improve coordination, challenges in communication and data integration among agencies remain common.
4. **Socio-economic Factors**

Unstable economic conditions in some areas may encourage people to engage in smuggling activities to make more profits. This is exacerbated by high market demand for certain prohibited or restricted agricultural commodities.

5. Lack of Public Awareness

Many people do not understand the negative impacts of smuggling agricultural commodities in terms of the economy, health, and environment. This makes them less proactive in reporting and avoiding smuggling activities.

6. Inadequate Penalties

Although there are laws governing smuggling crimes, perpetrators often receive relatively light sentences that have little deterrent effect. To deal with the above obstacles, integrative and collaborative efforts are needed from all relevant parties. Starting from strengthening capacity and infrastructure, improving coordination between agencies, education, and public awareness. All these elements are important to ensure success in law enforcement against the criminal acts of smuggling agricultural commodities in the waters of Batam City.

To overcome obstacles in law enforcement of the smuggling of agricultural commodities in the waters of Batam City, integrated and comprehensive efforts are needed. The following are some strategic steps that can be taken:

1. Capacity and Facilities Improvement

Invest the purchase and maintenance of advanced technology, such as radar, surveillance cameras, and reliable communication systems. Increase the number of personnel trained in water surveillance and law enforcement, and enhance their capacity through regular training.

2. Optimization of Inter-Agency Coordination

Establish a more effective coordination mechanism among the various agencies involved, such as customs, navy, police, and agricultural quarantine agencies. Develop a data integration system to facilitate information exchange and joint monitoring.

3. Public Education Campaign

Launch an educational program targeting the general public on the negative impacts of smuggling agricultural commodities. Encourage public participation in reporting suspicious activities related to smuggling.

4. Revision of Laws and Policies

Analyze and revise existing laws to ensure that penalties are appropriate in severity and provide a deterrent effect. Strengthen international cooperation, especially with neighboring countries, to prevent and suppress cross-border smuggling.

5. Intelligence and Technology Development

Establish a specialized intelligence team to collect information related to smuggling networks. The latest technology in data analysis and surveillance should be adopted, such as the use of drones for aerial monitoring.

6. Local Community Empowerment

Involve fishing and coastal communities in participatory surveillance programs. Provide incentives or rewards for communities that actively contribute to smuggling prevention efforts.

7. Strengthening Checkpoints

Increase the capacity and facilities at checkpoints at ports and airports to ensure that every incoming and outgoing commodity is subjected to strict inspection.

Addressing the smuggling of agricultural commodities in the waters of Batam City requires the cooperation and commitment of various parties. With the right combination of strategies and involvement of all stakeholders, it is hoped that this challenge can be addressed more effectively.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion related to this problem, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The legal regulation of the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenue, namely Article 86, regulates the act of entering the carrier media by not completing the Health certificate, through the place of entry determined by the Central Government, or not reporting or not submitting the Carrier Media as stipulated in Article 33 of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning the Quarantine of Animals, Fish, and Plants, then it can be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp.10,000,000,000, - (ten billion rupiah).
2. The implementation of law enforcement on the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenue, namely the implementation of law enforcement against criminal acts of smuggling agricultural commodities, encounters various obstacles, ranging from geographical factors, limited resources, to inter-agency coordination. These constraints affect the effectiveness of supervision and prosecution. However, efforts to increase capacity, closer coordination between agencies, and public education can be solutions to overcome these challenges, ensuring the protection of the agricultural sector and state revenue.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings related to the enforcement of laws governing the circulation of agricultural commodities from the perspective of state revenue, it is recommended that law enforcement efforts be strengthened through improved synergy among agencies such as Customs, the Police, the Navy, and the Agricultural Quarantine Agency, especially in strategically located regions like Batam. Furthermore, there is a need to revise existing regulations and enhance criminal sanctions to create a stronger deterrent effect against smuggling activities. Public education and awareness campaigns are equally essential to prevent community involvement in illegal practices. Strengthening surveillance infrastructure and utilizing advanced technologies such as drones, radar, and integrated information systems are crucial steps to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring and law enforcement. Finally, the government should promote international cooperation to prevent and combat cross-border smuggling, thereby protecting national economic sovereignty and increasing state revenue.

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