

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

Environmental resilience is important as an international agenda because it can impact the future. Even though it does not directly cause conflict, environmental issues can harm the economy, displace people, and cause the loss of a country's resources. In this case, the challenge in environmental resilience is IUU Fishing. IUU Fishing means *unauthorized*, illegal, *unreported*, and *unregulated fishing*. IUU Fishing is a significant problem for countries with territorial seas and can be considered a transnational crime.

IUU Fishing is an international crime, but because fishing is not a single endeavor, many parties collaborate in financing and carrying out fishing operations. Illegal fishing can occur in one country's waters, across borders, or on the high seas. IUU Fishing can occur due to increased demand from a country's global fisheries sector and restrictions on fisheries licenses.<sup>1</sup> IUU Fishing can also jeopardize the potential of fisheries resources and the welfare of the people, especially the socio-economic lives of fishermen who make a living catching fish. One example is a giant canned tuna company from South Korea, Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd., which committed the crime of IUU Fishing in the Liberian Sea.

Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd is a seafood company headquartered in Seoul, South Korea. It was established in April 1969 by Kim Jae Chul to explore the ocean, a repository of rich food sources. Since its establishment, Dongwon

---

<sup>1</sup> Giuseppe B., "Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing," Food and Agriculture Organization, 2024.

Industries has led the Korean fishing industry, sailed across five oceans, and contributed to developing food culture by providing high-quality seafood products.<sup>2</sup> Dongwon Industries vertically integrated into brand ownership by purchasing Starkist, the largest canned tuna brand from the United States, in 2008. Its main business activities are commercial fishing, fish processing, and branding. Through Dongwon F&B (Food and Beverage) it has been selling South Korea's favorite tuna brand, Dongwon Tuna since 1982. Dongwon Industries has more than 50% of the canned tuna market share in South Korea. The brand is a favorite of Japanese and Chinese consumers, having annual sales of 50 billion won or equivalent to 585 trillion rupiah<sup>3</sup>. In the past two years, Dongwon Industries' stock has doubled in one year, driven by aggressive growth plans supported by risky acquisitions.<sup>4</sup>

It started with Dongwon Industries facing criminal charges in Africa for falsifying government documents and convictions for illegal fishing in Liberian coastal waters. A Dongwon-owned tuna purse seine fishing vessel, F/V Premier, was caught using forged fishing licenses in Liberia in 2011 and 2012.<sup>5</sup> The company then sent a letter forged to appear from the Liberian National Fisheries Bureau, to the South Korean government implying that the allegations of illegal fishing were a misunderstanding. The same forged letter was also sent to the African government to request a new fishing license for the prime minister. The Liberian government has officially requested the

---

<sup>2</sup> Kat Collinson et al., "Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Public Certification Report (PCR) Tropical Pacific Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Free-School Purse Seine Fishery On Behalf of Dongwon Industries," 2017, [www.cupesca.com](http://www.cupesca.com).

<sup>3</sup> Dongwon Enterprise, "Dongwon Group CSR Report 2020" (South Korea, 2020).

<sup>4</sup> Lee Elsa, " 동 원 의 ' 약 진 ' 뒤 에 숨 겨 진 진 실 " (South Korea, 2013), <https://www.greenpeace.org/korea/update/9960/report-dongwon-industries-inconvenient-truths/>.

<sup>5</sup> Alex Vines, "Trust and Maritime Crime in Africa," 2017.

South Korean government to investigate the prime minister for his offense. Under South Korean law, a vessel that fishes illegally can have its license revoked, and if it commits repeated offenses, its top executive can face up to 3 years in prison and millions in fines. Violation of Liberian Fisheries Regulations by Fishing vessels PREMIER and SOLEVANT, stipulating each vessel is owned and operated by a company, each vessel fined US\$1,000,000.<sup>6</sup> IUU Fishing is a serious problem that causes considerable losses in government revenue, adversely affects food security, contributes to widespread environmental damage, destabilizes relations between countries, and triggers other transnational crimes.

Greenpeace found that the South Korean government subsidizes Korean Distant Water Fishing (DWF) and ensures public subsidy policies support sustainable fisheries. According to the study based on data released by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOF), from 2010 to 2012 about 910 billion Korean won (KRW) or an average of 303.1 billion KRW per year in subsidies were given to the DWF industry. Only six large fishing companies out of 48 registered beneficiary companies received 80% of the direct subsidies, five of the six large companies mentioned above have been involved in illegal fishing, one of which is Dongwon Industries.<sup>7</sup> In terms of subsidies for vessel equipment modernization, overseas market development, assistance to promote exports, and investment support for overseas fishery

---

<sup>6</sup> Alfonso Daniels et al., "Western Africa's Missing Fish The Impacts of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and under-Reporting of Catches by Foreign Fleets" (London, 2016), [www.odi.org/twitter](http://www.odi.org/twitter).

<sup>7</sup> Shelly Hicks et al., "DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF DISTANT WATER FLEETS ON NATIONAL FISHERIES AND FISHERFOLK IN PRIORITY USAID GEOGRAPHIES: A Research Agenda to Support Responsive Action" (United State of America, 2022).

facilities, more than 50% of the total went to Dongwon Industries alone. The entire amount of vessel equipment modernization and 86% of overseas market development went to Dongwon Industries. The fact that the South Korean Government subsidizes companies involved in IUU fishing cases is well documented and known. The support provided is not a loan but a grant, so it does not have to be repaid by the companies.

In this case Greenpeace as an independent global campaign organization that uses peaceful protest and creative communication to expose global environmental problems and promote solutions essential for a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace has previously called out Dongwon Industries for using unsustainable tuna fishing methods by covering the entrance to Dongwon Industries' headquarters with fishing nets and slogans reading "Korea No.1 Ocean Plunderer".<sup>8</sup> Greenpeace representatives also handed a giant tuna can to company officials with messages from hundreds of consumers urging the company to change its destructive fishing practices and commit to sustainable fishing. Greenpeace urges South Korea's Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries to work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment to rein in the fishing industry. In particular, the ministers should work together to take concrete steps to stop IUU fishing activities and other abuses, including unsustainable fishing practices and human rights violations.<sup>9</sup> Greenpeace is campaigning for the South Korean government and tuna industry to abandon industrial fishing methods and

---

<sup>8</sup> Quentin Hanich et al., "Tuna Fisheries Conservation and Management in the Pacific Islands Region," *Asia-Pacific Journal of Ocean Law and Policy* 6, no. 2 (October 29, 2021): 192–220, <https://doi.org/10.1163/24519391-06020003>.

<sup>9</sup> Park Jiehyun and Ocean Campaigner, "Subsidizing Plunder Korean Government's Support to Its Distant Water Fishing Industry" (South Korea, October 2013).

support a global network of marine reserves covering 40% of the world's oceans.<sup>10</sup> This is necessary to restore the health of our oceans and maintain a vibrant and fish-rich ocean for future generations.

IUU Fishing poses a significant impacts the resilience of the marine environment in West Africa, especially in the coastal areas of the Liberia Sea, which are the main targets of irresponsible actors. West Africa has an average annual Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of less than 10% of that of South Korea.<sup>11</sup> Marine resources are an essential source of food and income for coastal developing countries, but IUU fishing deprives them of these resources. Because of the impact on economic losses and environmental sustainability, Greenpeace as an environmental resilience organization has made various efforts to preserve the environment. Through these problems, this thesis will examine Greenpeace's efforts against IUU Fishing to maintain environmental resilience and economic losses to Liberia.

## **1.2. Research Question**

- a. How has Greenpeace's efforts to responded to IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd to promote environmental resilience?

## **1.3. The Objective of the Study Theoretical Implications**

This research is expected to be able to add the author's insight and support literature review, and can contribute to the knowledge of the study of International Relations, international political economy, specifically regarding understand Greenpeace's efforts to promote environmental

---

<sup>10</sup> Duncan Currie and Jeonghee Han, "Greenpeace Proposal on the Korean Distant Water Fisheries Act Revision Bill" (South Korea, November 2014).

<sup>11</sup> Sierra Leone et al., "DIRTY FISH - HOW EU HYGIENE STANDARDS FACILITATE ILLEGAL FISHING IN WEST AFRICA" (United Kingdom, 2009), [www.ejfoundation.org/reports](http://www.ejfoundation.org/reports).

resilience from IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd. in the Liberian sea.

### **Practical Implications**

This research is expected to provide insight for the general public on IUU Fishing and the impact of illegal fishing on environmental resilience. It is also likely to serve as a recommendation for government policy to monitor fishery sector companies more closely.

#### **1.4. Literature Review**

The first source is through a book entitled "**Seafood Authenticity and Traceability**" Chapter 4 "**IUU Fishing and Impact on the Seafood Industry**" which explains that IUU Fishing is a transnational crime that harms developing countries. Illegal fishing activities can affect the sustainability of fisheries or even stocks towards commercial extinction. Illegal fishing occurs within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of coastal states and on the high seas. In the most recent period considered, illegal fishing exists in all regions of the world, with the largest presence estimated to be in the Eastern Central Atlantic, off the coast of West Africa. IUU Fishing can negatively impact the environment, law-abiding fishers, and communities. Direct environmental consequences can include damage to habitats when dangerous gear is used, and depletion of targeted or non-targeted fish populations. Indirectly, illegal fishing can affect the health of marine ecosystems, which may have unpredictable consequences on other commercially important fish stocks.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> Dana D. Miller and U. Rashid Sumaila, "IUU Fishing and Impact on the Seafood Industry," in *Seafood Authenticity and Traceability: A DNA-Based Perspective* (Elsevier Inc., 2016), 83-95, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-801592-6.00004-8>.

The source taken is the idea of writing in this discussion, while this writing is more significant to West Africa, especially in the Liberian Sea, which is the victim of transnational crimes committed by the South Korean tuna fish company Dongwon Industries. Because the main livelihood and main source of food for these communities comes from the sea.

The second source is from an international journal entitled **"Conceptualizing Maritime Environmental and Natural Resource Law Enforcement - The Case of Illegal Fishing"** written by Sander, et al. It is explained that, illegal fishing is an example of the consequences of environmental and natural resource crime (ENRC) in the real world. It is estimated that illegal and unreported fishing alone removes between 11 and 26 million tons of fish each year from the oceans. Global fish stocks are in rapid decline, with 30% of assessed marine fisheries overexploited and another 57% fully exploited. As part of the ENRC, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUUF) is responsible for an estimated 10% to 22% of total fisheries production, contributing significantly to this decline. Those who contribute to IUUF are damaging the environment. Basically, regulations are designed to reduce environmental impacts on the fishing environment. The economic loss to society from illegal and unreported fishing alone is estimated to range between \$4.9 million billion and \$23.5 billion per year. Most of this damage occurs in developing countries, whose exclusive economic zones (EEZs) see the most illegal fishing.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> Klas Sander et al., "Conceptualizing Maritime Environmental and Natural Resources Law Enforcement - The Case of Illegal Fishing," *Environmental Development* 11 (2014): 112–22, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2013.08.002>.

This discussion, quoted from the source above, also discusses more significantly the loss of Liberia to illegal fishing by Dongwon Industries from 2010 to 2013. This loss can impact the Liberian economy, especially GDP income.

The third source is information from Greenpeace, an environmental security organization located in South Korea, entitled "**South Korean Distant Water Fisheries - Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated and Tarnished by Human Rights Abuse.**" explained that South Korea is one of the leading **distant water** fishing powers, using 359 vessels operating throughout the world's oceans. However, in recent years, there have been many reports of illegal, **unreported**, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities and human rights violations. The United States has identified South Korea as an IUU fishing country involving Korean vessels in West African waters to EU markets. Greenpeace has collected information on IUU fishing scandals involving South Korean-flagged or South Korean-owned vessels flying other flags. Currently, vessels belonging to 15 South Korean companies have been identified as involved in IUU fishing activities internationally. The severe cases of IUU fishing by the South Korean fishing industry presented here show that the South Korean government fails to fulfill its international responsibility to regulate its fishing industry. Instead, it allows greedy companies to exploit the Southern Ocean, steal income and food from West African countries, and abuse crew members.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> Park JieHyun, "South Korean Distant Water Fisheries" (South Korea, April 2013), [https://img.scoop.co.nz/media/pdfs/1305/South\\_Korean\\_Distant\\_Water\\_Fisheries.pdf](https://img.scoop.co.nz/media/pdfs/1305/South_Korean_Distant_Water_Fisheries.pdf).



The above sources become essential information in this discussion. Meanwhile, this discussion takes the leading actor Dongwon Industries, which conducted IUU Fishing in the Liberian Sea in 2013. This is because Dongwon Industries is the No. 1 most prominent company in South Korea with the most IUU Fishing activities among other companies.

The fourth source comes from EJF (Environmental Justice Foundation), a non-governmental organization that protects nature and defends human rights to a safe environment through a report entitled "**DIRTY FISH - How EU Hygiene Standards Facilitate Illegal Fishing in West Africa**" explained that the impacts of IUU Fishing are social, economic, environmental. In many cases, pirates steal from the world's poorest communities. Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected and war-prone region. Post-conflict fragmented states, those least able to manage and protect their fish resources, are mainly targeted by IUU operations. Fisheries resources can potentially provide Sierra Leone with an essential source of revenue for development. Still devastated by civil war and limited resources, Sierra Leone cannot monitor and control its coastal waters. As a result, IUU foreign fishing vessels are widespread and steal an estimated US\$29 million worth of fish each year. In 2008, just 3 months before its illegal presence in Sierra Leone, South Korean vessels SETA 70 and LUANDA 11 were illegally fishing in Liberia, and it was reported to South Korea that the vessels had no license to fish in Sierra Leone and Liberian waters and fishing in the EEZ was illegal for all vessels.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> Leone et al., "DIRTY FISH - HOW EU HYGIENE STANDARDS FACILITATE ILLEGAL FISHING IN WEST AFRICA."

This source provides important information related to West Africa's economic loss, especially in coastal areas, due to illegal fishing activities and weak security. Meanwhile, this discussion is more significant to IUU Fishing in the Liberian Sea in 2013 by South Korea.

The fifth source is taken from ODI (Overseas Development Institute), a think tank on global social, economic, and political affairs in its report entitled **"Western Africa's Missing Fish - The Impact of IUU Fishing and Under-reporting of Catches by Foreign Fleets"** explained that, IUU Fishing destroys livelihoods, jeopardizes food security and undermines prospects for transformative growth at a regional scale. The destruction of fisheries stocks is a priority that requires the highest level of national political leadership, supported by strengthened international cooperation. Many of the problems associated with IUU Fishing relate to navies that cannot guard and protect long coastlines and vast oceans from IUUF encroachment. Strengthened Port State Policies, stricter regulations on flag states, and more effective enforcement of sustainability standards by importers can bring about change. However, failure to address the challenges posed by transshipping and using containers for export erodes the credibility and effectiveness of multilateral regulations. Proposed changes for West Africa at the global level include establishing an international database and tracking system, banning transshipment in West African seas, closing the container vessel IUU loophole, banning blocklisted IUU vessels from entering and building regional capacity action.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> Daniels et al., "Western Africa's Missing Fish The Impacts of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and under-Reporting of Catches by Foreign Fleets."

From the above sources, it is essential to add important information to the efforts to develop West African security. Meanwhile, this discussion will discuss how Greenpeace's efforts against Dongwon Industries as a flag state that carries out IUU Fishing actions.

## **1.5. Conceptual Framework**

In addition to the neoclassical economic approach, this research also looks at the concept of NGO (*Non-Governmental Organization*) and environmental resilience:

### **1.5.1. NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)**

The non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-governmental organization that aims to serve the interests of the community and focuses on advocacy or operational efforts for social, economic, and political goals related to equality, education, health, environmental protection, and human rights, this organization stands with non-profit in its membership system does not involve the state, but involves approximately two certain groups in different countries with the same goals and desires.<sup>17</sup> According to Nugroho, an NGO is an institution, group, or organization that actively seeks community empowerment and development, especially at the grassroots level.<sup>18</sup>

NGOs can advocate for communities against the alliance of the state and corporations. In this case, NGOs are environmental movements that promote social justice and equality by giving vulnerable groups access to

---

<sup>17</sup> Yvonne M. Scherrer, "Environmental Conservation NGOs and the Concept of Sustainable Development," *Journal of Business Ethics* 85, no. SUPPL. 3 (November 2009): 555–71, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-009-0211-0>.

<sup>18</sup> Yanuar Nugroho, "NGOs, the Internet and Sustainable Rural Development: The Case of Indonesia," *Information Communication and Society* 13, no. 1 (February 2010): 88–120, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691180902992939>.

environmental resources. This access can provide an independent movement to solve problems directly by finding the best solution without proposing war. In this study, Greenpeace, as an NGO, made efforts to maintain environmental resilience by stopping the crime of IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries, a seafood company in the Liberian Sea, in 2013.

Greenpeace is an independent campaign organization that uses creative, non-violent confrontation to expose global environmental problems and impose solutions for a green and peaceful future.<sup>19</sup> Greenpeace aims to ensure the earth's ability to nurture life in all its diversity. Greenpeace takes on the role of an international organization that prioritizes global environmental campaigns. According to Greenpeace, globalization must go hand in hand with a civilization that is environmentally friendly and does not destroy the environment in which we live.<sup>20</sup> Globalization comes with a dilemma for the international community: the importance of maintaining the environmental ecosystem to avoid unwanted things; in this discussion where, the canned fish company Dongwon Industries is illegally fishing in the Liberian Sea, which can harm the Liberian economy and disrupt the marine ecosystem by reducing fish stocks in the sea. In the research, Greenpeace seeks to stop Dongwon Industries' lousy business ethics, namely the crime of IUU Fishing in Liberia; this crime can damage the marine ecosystem by depleting fish stocks in the sea, which can cause a natural resource crisis. Therefore,

---

<sup>19</sup> Ron Eyerman and Andrw Jamison, "Environmental Knowledge as an Organization Weapon: The Case of Greenpeace," *Sage Journal* 28, no. 1 (March 1989): 99–119, <https://doi.org/053901889028001005>.

<sup>20</sup> Grant Ledgerwood and Arlene Idol Broadhurst, "Greenpeace: Case Study of an NGO Multinational Enterprise," in *Environment, Ethics and the Corporation*, vol. 1 (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2000), [https://doi.org/10.1057/9780333981634\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780333981634_6).

Greenpeace, as an environmental organization, is trying to stop the IUU Fishing crime of Dongwon Industries to maintain environmental resilience.

### 1.5.2. Environmental Resilience

Environmental resilience is an attempt to protect against environmental events that affect people, communities, or nations. It focuses on the impact of human conflict and international relations on the environment and how environmental issues move across national borders. Environmental resilience examines the threat that environmental events pose to national security and the elements of national power.<sup>21</sup> Environmental resilience reflects the ability of a country or society to withstand the scarcity of environmental assets, environmental risks or adverse changes, or environment-related tensions and conflicts. The environment is the planetary support system on which all human endeavors depend<sup>22</sup>. Environmental problems can also have the potential to destabilize regimes, displace populations, and cause state collapse.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, illegal fishing is one of the biggest threats to marine ecosystems.<sup>23</sup>

Combating IUU fishing is a global challenge critical to achieving sustainable fisheries. IUU Fishing often involves ignoring the regulations of various countries and international organizations and underreporting catches. This discussion focuses on the resilience of the marine environment influenced by IUU fishing activities in the Liberian Sea.

UNIVERSITAS DARUSSALAM GONTOR

<sup>21</sup> Elizabeth L. Chalecki, "Environmental Security: A Case Study of Climate Change" (United States, October 2, 2003), [www.pacinst.org](http://www.pacinst.org).

<sup>22</sup> M.S. Dr. Ir. H. Ahmad Husain and A. Burchanuddin, *BASIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE: BASIC ENVIRONMENT*, 1st ed., vol. 21 (SAH MEDIA, 2019), <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=8aG-DwAAQBAJ>.

<sup>23</sup> C. S. Holling, "RESILIENCE AND STABILITY OF ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS," *Source: Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, vol. 4 (Canada, 1973).

A degraded environment will lead to decreased productivity. Liberia, a country with significant marine resource potential, faces challenges in developing its fisheries in a way that benefits its people's livelihoods. Illegal fishing by irresponsible foreign vessels is one of the most significant policy and governance challenges due to a lack of data infrastructure and human resources to conduct air and sea patrols.<sup>24</sup> Liberia, therefore, falls prey to irresponsible foreign vessels annually, costing the country \$2 billion. These losses impacted the Liberian economy and society, so in 2013, coastal communities turned to wild animals for food due to depleted fish stocks at sea and loss of livelihoods.

For large companies, the potential for greater profits from illegal fishing means they are more likely to engage in illicit activities. It is hoped that there will be severe punishment so that the same incident does not happen again to maintain the availability of nature so that the next generation can still feel it.

#### **1.6. Hypothesis**

IUU Fishing is a challenge to environmental resilience in the Liberian seas.

Therefore, through Greenpeace's efforts towards Dongwon Industries in response to IUU Fishing activities, several efforts, namely: 1) Warning the vessels confiscated by the Liberian National Bureau of Fisheries as IUU Fishing vessels, 2) Changing unsustainable food production and fishing to sustainable food production and fishing, and 3) Demanding a change in South Korean government policy towards the seafood industry. These efforts have effectively responded to IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries in the Liberian

---

<sup>24</sup> S Ahmed Sherif and Sveinn Agnarsson, "The Effectiveness of Measures Adopted to Curb Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Liberia Thesis for MSc Degree in Environment and Natural Resources," 2019.

Sea. To maintain environmental resilience, Greenpeace continues to monitor the activities of seafood companies and emphasizes that the government tighten the country's policies so that it does not happen again.

## **1.7. Research Methodology**

### **1.7.1. Research Design**

The authors used qualitative research methods and descriptive analysis research design in this study. Descriptive analysis, according to Sugiono, is a way of describing or describing data and then applying the data according to the theory or concept that has been chosen. Qualitative research in this study aims to analyze various data and research related to society, humanities, politics, political economy, etc. In this research, the author will describe multiple findings related to Greenpeace's efforts against IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries and then apply them according to the concepts that have been previously determined.

### **1.7.2. Object of Research**

The object of this research is Greenpeace's efforts against IUU Fishing Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd. in the Liberian Sea as a follow-up to environmental resilience. The unit of analysis of this research is the forms of Greenpeace's efforts towards Dongwon Industries in terms of environmental resilience, government policies in the fisheries sector, and so on. The unit of explanation is IUU Fishing by Dongwon Ind in the Liberian Sea in 2013.

### **1.7.3. Data Collection Technique**

The data collection technique in this writing is *literature review* or literature research, using secondary data containing previous research related to the research topic. This *literature review* collection technique aims to produce data from books or articles to obtain high credibility and explore the purpose of

the text contained in the book or text to find problems and solutions to these problems. This research uses secondary data such as data obtained from books, official websites (websites from South Korea, Liberia, West Africa, *Greenpeace*, etc.), reports, internet sites, journals, articles, news, and so on relating to Greenpeace's efforts against IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries in the Liberian sea.

#### **1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis technique in this research is divided into 3 parts: *First*, data reduction, namely by categorizing data according to their respective classifications, collected in detail, analyzed using theories/concepts, and finally concluded according to the findings obtained. This reduction makes it easier for writers to process data according to research limitations. The limitations of this research are the forms of Greenpeace's efforts against IUU Fishing by Dongwon Industries in the Liberian Sea in 2013.

*The second* is data presentation, which can be applied to this study using pictures, graphs, tables, etc. In addition, data presentation can also be in the form of a description of the topic along with an analysis of the data obtained by the author. In this research, the presentation of data is in the form of a collection of data obtained from various previous studies as well as the official website of Greenpeace site on evidence of IUU Fishing Dongwon Industries as one of the largest seafood companies in the world and the West Africa site which contains records of illegal fishing vessels from South Korea in the coastal seas of West Africa.



*Third*, conclusion and verification, which in this research is in the form of preliminary conclusions/hypotheses that are only temporary. However, the initial conclusions and solid findings in the following research stage may change. This research will present conclusions after analyzing the main problem with findings related to Greenpeace's efforts against Dongwon Industries.

#### **1.8. Systematic of Writing**

This research is divided into 4 research chapters, namely:

##### **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

The first chapter is an introduction, where the author describes the background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, literature review, conceptual framework, hypothesis, research methodology, and writing systematics. In this chapter, the author explains the topic to be researched based on the formulation of the problem, which will then be analyzed using the concepts and theoretical framework initiated.

##### **CHAPTER II ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE CHALLENGES: IUU FISHING (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) by DONGWON INDUSTRIES IN LIBERIA SEA**

In Chapter 2, the author will discuss an overview of IUU Fishing (Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported), including its history and concept. This chapter also discusses Dongwon Industries' transnational crime in the Liberian seas in 2013 and Liberia's economic and ecosystem losses from illegal fishing activities.

##### **CHAPTER III GREENPEACE'S EFFORTS IN RESPONDING TO IUU FISHING BY DONGWON INDUSTRIES TO MAINTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE**

In Chapter 3, the author discusses Greenpeace's efforts as a global campaign organization to stop IUU Fishing Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd in the

Liberian Sea and maintain environmental sustainability. This chapter also discusses Greenpeace's actions in responding to IUU Fishing and reforming South Korea's fishing industry law.

#### **CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The author will describe the results, conclusions, and recommendations for further research at the end of the chapter.

