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INDONESIA–AUSTRALIA MARITIME COOPERATION AND ITS IMPLICATION ON INDONESIA’S MARITIME SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY

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Abstract

Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) has provided a roadmap for realizing Indonesia’s maritime security and sovereignty with an active contribution regionally and globally. The research method used in this research is content analysis, which is an approach in qualitative research that in research that refers to systematic data and text collections that can be managed to support the research itself. The rise of transnational maritime crime has a major impact on why Indonesia and Australia are keen on building trust through maritime cooperation, for it has the potential to disrupt and threaten national development, therefore this research aims to the mapped diplomatic mechanism through GMF, as a framework that hostess Indonesia–Australia Maritime Cooperation and its plan of actions in ensuring Indonesia’s maritime security and sovereignty. The maritime cooperation between Indonesia and Australia has improved the integrated defense and security capabilities of both countries through capacity building, although the plan of action will end in 2022, therefore harnessing the longevity of the maritime cooperation is considered crucial.

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INTRODUCTION

A sea is a meeting place for the interests of various states that include legal, diplomatic, security, defense, and economic dimensions, so power projection of each state to spread political influence often occurs. Meanwhile, in the dimension of national interests, the sea is interpreted as a place of economic interests, both as an

exploitation of natural resources and a global crossroad (Marsetio, 2014). Indonesia’s existence as the largest archipelagic state is achieved through diplomacy mechanisms which are then enhanced by a clear legal order. Both nationally and internationally, the legality of Indonesia in implementing its maritime interests has been ensured through *Poros*

Maritim Dunia or Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2015) stated that Indonesia's diplomatic style will emphasize its character as a maritime country and will use its strategic position between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean so that Indonesia's diplomacy will connect to the interests of its people.

Utilizing the strategic confluence of Indonesia as the epicenter of maritime interests and power in the Indo-Pacific region rests on government policy, which will ensure Indonesia's standing position in achieving its major maritime goals. Indonesia's position as a maritime powerhouse in the Indo-Pacific Region is supported by the establishment of strategic partners with various countries in the region, especially Australia because Indonesia considers that each neighboring country is a strategic partner. In the context of the relationship between Indonesia and Australia, the relationship and series of cooperation between the two countries aim to maintain regional stability and harmony. As a strategic partner, the maintenance of relations with Australia is vital, so that further strategic policies are considered to be implemented in an integrated framework.

Indonesia under President Joko Widodo's administration is implementing the vision of the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF), where increasing Indonesia's role in the global arena through maritime diplomacy can position Indonesia as a regional power and realize maritime security and sovereignty. The vision of the GMF has provided a roadmap in realizing Indonesia as a maritime country that is advanced, sovereign, independent, strong, and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace through the issuance of Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy. Through the GMF vision, the maritime diplomacy style has a strategic impact on the implementation of

Indonesia's foreign policy to optimize maritime potential to meet national interests, namely by ensuring state sovereignty, legal certainty, and maritime security at sea.

According to Kristianto (2022), GMF must be followed up with changes in development paradigms, economic systems, cultural systems, defense systems, and defense strategies, as well as orientation in utilizing all maritime potential and the wealth contained therein. The GMF derives from the spirit of Pancasila as Indonesia's geopolitical view of the world, to build Indonesia's leadership for the world and leverage Indonesia's strategic geopolitical position. Therefore, in the context of realizing and ensuring Indonesia's maritime security and sovereignty, the GMF must be formulated in an appropriate foreign policy framework to be in line with the interests and developments of the currently emphasized strategic environment.

The implications of GMF are part of a foreign policy that is inseparable from the orientation in achieving certain interests, considering that foreign policy is generally a formulaic set of values, attitudes, directions, and goals to maintain, secure, and advance national interests in the international world arena (Perwita & Yani, 2005). As part of the foreign policy, GMF provides the chance in ensuring maritime security and sovereignty through comprehensive cooperation, one of which in the context of Indonesia and Australia relations is the establishment of the Indonesia-Australia Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperation 2017 and its plan of action.

In its implementation, the Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperation between Indonesia and Australia also focuses on efforts to prevent and mitigate transnational crimes committed at sea as one of the important agendas for Indonesia and Australia. Both the Indonesian Defense White Paper and the Australian Defense White Paper stated that

transnational crimes are a serious threat to the security stability of both countries so the form of mitigation can be divided into two forms, namely prevention through the establishment of legal certainty and handling through border diplomacy. Through the two forms above, diplomacy as a means of preventing and handling these threats can formulate its policies and strategies in a cooperative framework.

The plan of Action on Maritime Cooperation between Indonesia and Australia focuses on 9 areas, namely:

1. Economic Development, Maritime Connectivity, and the Blue Economy.
2. Strengthen Maritime Security and Combat Transnational Crime Committed at Sea.
3. Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing as well as Crime in the Fisheries Sector.
4. Improve Maritime Safety and Prevent Marine Environment Pollution.
5. Improve Research and Rescue Coordination and Disaster Risk Management.
6. Marine Science and Technology Collaboration.
7. Sustainable Management of Marine Resources and Blue Carbon.
8. Marine Cultural Heritage.
9. Enhance Dialogue and Engagement in Regional and Multilateral Fora.

The 2009–2014 Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Natalegawa (2020) stated that "Indonesia's position its border diplomacy close to the maritime dimension, as a state priority". Issues regarding maritime security in the border area are very complex to deal with since the development of national capabilities in each institution needs to be focused on ensuring maritime security and sovereignty through the fulfillment of GMF. Border diplomacy between Indonesia and Australia plays an important role in realizing maritime security and sovereignty, especially for both countries. The implementation of border diplomacy is a part of foreign policy in the context of

managing border areas and establishing international cooperation to ensure the well-being of Indonesia by the principles of Indonesian foreign policy and international law, so it can be interpreted as a concept that refers to all kinds of diplomatic efforts carried out by the state to manage the interests of the state at the border (Rachmawati & Fauzan, 2012).

A Previous study by Sean Andrews titled "Australia and Indonesia: A Connected Ocean" addresses that Indonesia and Australia's oceans are considered connected historically. However, the border area proved to be an issue over time, with this considered as gaps found, the patrolling vessel now becomes an enduring feature for security and defense procurement that are needed to answer the question above. Both countries considered ensuring the protection of theirs' maritime resources as a priority, with this being said, Indonesia and Australia must cooperate and preserve their borders of both countries, as the borders of both countries include Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Sea Bed Boundary areas. Whilst, in traditional and non-traditional security challenges intersection, there is the opportunity for Australia and Indonesia to build upon trust and confidence to provide security and sovereignty in the connected ocean (Andrews, 2020), which soulfully benefit the development of both countries' maritime capabilities.

Indonesia–Australia maritime cooperation's plan of action will end in 2022 and derives from the importance of the second agenda, it is viewed as urgent for Indonesia to continue fostering further cooperation regarding the matters. It is commonly accepted that the rise of transnational maritime crime has a major impact on why Indonesia and Australia are keen on building trust through maritime cooperation, for it has the potential to disrupt and threaten national development. Therefore, this research aims to the mapped diplomatic mechanism through

GMF, as a framework that hostess Indonesia–Australia Maritime Cooperation and its plan of action in ensuring Indonesia’s maritime security and sovereignty.

METHODS

The research method used in this research is content analysis, which is an approach in qualitative research that in research that refers to systematic data and text collections that can be managed to support the research itself. According to Creswell & Poth (2017), qualitative research begins with assumptions and the use of interpretive frameworks that inform the study of research problems addressing the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Therefore, content analysis is synonymous with research that has the potential to become one of the most important research techniques in the social sciences, in this form of research, an attempt to analyze data in a certain context in a view that can be connected.

In terms of using this method, using qualitative research can provide an opportunity to be flexible in conducting research, studying social dimensions and meanings, and can develop new ideas and theories (Ospina, 2004). With this understanding, content analysis as a research method is a research technique to make a valid and usable discussion, while the sources of data used in research using content analysis are conventional texts, verbal, written documents, and visual representations (Krippendorff, 1989).

There are three stages in this research data collecting, namely evaluating the collected data; recording collections, both used and unused into a data checklist; and analyzing the data that has been listed in the data checklist to strengthen the outcome of the conclusions (Subandi, 2011). Data collection in qualitative research also includes obtaining permission, conducting good qualitative sampling strategies, developing means to

record information both digitally, and anticipating ethical issues that may be encountered (Creswell, 2013).

In the application of content analysis, there is a tendency to use literature as a dominating element. The content analysis itself rarely aims at literal description, allowing the context to be placed. In this research method, the phenomena to be interpreted by the researcher must be focused on the objectives of the research so that the data and meaning obtained can be interpreted properly. In this research, to analyze and describe specific foreign policy is needed to understand its broader concept, especially through the Foreign Policy Analysis Theory which shows patterns of basic foreign policy are based on the context of the process that leads to the purpose of formulating the policy (Wicaksana, 2007). With this method, analyzing foreign policy can describe its general symptoms and political behavior accordingly in a clearer context, and can explain the phenomena and factors that influence a particular decision, in this case, the agenda implemented in Indonesia–Australia maritime cooperation.

This cooperation itself is considered to be a part of Cooperative Maritime Diplomacy, which is also known as a form of maritime diplomacy that encompasses a variety of maritime activities that can be carried out by various actors whose activities aim to build influence, alliances, or trust between parties involved (Le Miere, 2014). Indonesia perceived maritime diplomacy has a strategic role to carry out foreign policy in the region to optimize maritime potential to meet national interests and as a means to enhance the capability, credibility, commitment, and communication within the region. Hence, departing from the elaboration given above, maritime diplomacy as a concept carries out a broader understanding of how each of the agenda and activities within the Indonesia–Australia maritime cooperation benefits the well-being of Indonesia’s security and

sovereignty.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implication of Global Maritime Fulcrum in Indonesia's Foreign Policy Framework

The implementation of GMF is Indonesia's geostrategic effort in utilizing Indonesia's marine assets both economically and strategically. The GMF itself can be understood as an ideal, doctrine, agenda, and strategy for Indonesia's sustainable development (Hutasoit, 2015). Meanwhile, GMF as a form of maritime diplomacy is fulfilling Indonesia's effort in ensuring their maritime security and sovereignty, since maritime diplomacy means a series of interrelated national policies.

The context of the domestic and international environment will be converted which refers to the understanding of the situation, both taking place in the external and internal environment by considering the goals to be achieved and the means and capabilities it has (Perwita & Yani, 2005). Thus, foreign policy as a strategy or plan of the government aims in achieving national interests and fulfilling national interests through various kinds of bilateral, trilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation (Perwita & Yani, 2005). Indonesia's foreign policy will have its style, but it will certainly remain subject to the same understanding as what has been described above. In this context, the implementation of foreign policy must be in line with national legislation and international law and norms that are widely accepted.

The Global Maritim Fulcrum is a strategic idea that is realized to ensure inter-island connectivity, development of the shipping and fisheries industry, improvement of sea transportation, and focus on maritime security (Junef, 2019). The GMF embodies Indonesia's status as a maritime state, which is built on the characteristics of *Nusantara* which means the archipelago, so the state's orientation in

ensuring security and sovereignty must start from the sea. With this basic concern, GMF and its implications are rooted in the assumption that there is a shifting geopolitical influence in the region, in this manner the existence of GMF has placed Indonesia in a strategic corridor that by presenting a strategic framework might ensure the development of maritime power as a whole.

President Joko Widodo's foreign policy emphasizes Indonesia to be a maritime powerhouse not only in strength but also in diplomacy. This vision recognizes the importance of maritime diplomacy in resolving territorial maritime disputes with neighboring countries, the need to protect Indonesia's maritime territory, and reducing maritime tensions between major powers in the region (Perwita, 2020). Therefore, the fulfillment of maritime security and sovereignty can be realized, since implementing GMF is outlined in Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy, built into its seven policy pillars, namely:

1. Marine Resources Management and Human Resources Development.
2. Defense, Security, Law Enforcement, and Safety at Sea.
3. Governance and Institutionalization at Sea.
4. Economy, Infrastructure, and Welfare Improvement.
5. Marine Spatial Management and Marine Environmental Protection.
6. Maritime Culture.
7. Maritime Diplomacy (Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy).

Each of the seven pillars is implemented based on six basic principles, namely Archipelago Concept, Sustainable Development, Blue Economy, Integrated and Transparent Management, Participation, and Equality and Equity (Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017

concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy).

GMF raises high hopes to produce a more resilient foreign policy, Kristianto (2022), outlining the main points of GMF starting from the transformation of paradigms, doctrines, political policies, maritime institutions, maritime culture, and maritime industry to lead to strategic corridor planning for Indonesia towards the world. With this, the existence of GMF is a reference to able to rise to become the rising power in the region. With a strategic vision like GMF, it will provide a foothold for existing institutions to optimize Indonesia's role in the region. The only challenge is synchronization and collaboration between institutions or inter-agency approach which is not easy because each has a different organizational culture and priorities.

The shifting in Indonesia's foreign policy approach during President Jokowi's administration was due to the efforts of the administration to evaluate the policies of the previous administration which had less impact on domestic needs, especially in the development of maritime security and sovereignty. In constructing foreign policy in the maritime sector, President Joko Widodo's administration put forward 4 fundamental components (Situmorang, 2015), namely:

1. Principles and Objectives of Indonesian Foreign Policy. This principle still adheres to the free and active concept that has survived in Indonesia's foreign policy, this is reflected in efforts to realize a sovereign, independent, and gotong royong-personality Indonesia. Then, President Jokowi also gives priority to elements that focus on the people.
2. International and Regional Political Constellation. With the development of the global and regional strategic environment, the Indonesian government responded quite well, especially in security and economic issues.

3. Domestic Political Dynamics. Issues including law enforcement and human rights, eradicating corruption, bureaucratic reform, and strengthening democratic institutions might affect the well-being of each policy taken.

4. Leadership. In policy-making, the nation's problems, both internal and external, must be mastered as an analytical capital in making policies.

To the principles above, Indonesia's foreign policy must adhere to the laws and regulations, since the implementation of maritime diplomacy is based on the principle of a rule-based approach. This principle approach aims so that the formulation of foreign policy does not conflict with the rules, principles, and norms that are recognized, both nationally and internationally. As well as any maritime cooperation that utilizes maritime diplomacy must adhere to the principle of free and active foreign policy.

According to Marsetio (2014), the goal of this diplomacy is to realize the country's ability to integrate and synergize the implementation of diplomacy itself, integrating national security and defense capabilities within foreign policy to create a policy that can respond to potential threats. Today, the implementation of foreign policy is essentially openness to determine attitudes and policies towards international problems and does not bind itself a priori to one world power and actively contributes which is called free and active foreign policy or often known as *prinsip bebas aktif*, a form of thought and active participation in resolving conflicts, disputes, and other world problems, for the realization of order independence, lasting peace and social justice.

Departing from the rule-based approach, the implementation of diplomacy is devoted to realizing the national interest that was stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. With that, there are

main principles in realizing Indonesia's national interests, namely:

1. The governance of Indonesian society, nation, and state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Sustainable, environmentally sound, national development based on the Archipelago Concept;
3. Utilizing national potentials and strengths in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

With this context, maritime development in ensuring the country's maritime security and sovereignty is a manifestation of maritime diplomacy born in GMF. The approach taken is intended to realize development that benefits many people, especially in border management. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, (2015), Indonesia focuses on using diplomacy to bring benefits in the form of:

1. Law enforcement to eradicate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.
2. Accelerate infrastructure development and connectivity.
3. Development of Deep-Sea Ports.
4. Development of Power Plants.
5. Increasing exports.
6. Creating self-reliance in food, energy, and renewable energy.

As such, it is an example of the measures and attitudes put forward by the state in establishing continuity between maritime connectivity and maritime security and sovereignty. There is a different diplomatic approach oriented towards the protection of border areas, for every state will in principle defend its sovereign territory and its well-being because the achievement of legal certainty, has a broad impact on law enforcement to be able to maintain state sovereignty and ensure security stability.

Indonesia–Australia Maritime Cooperation and Its Implication on Indonesia's Maritime Security and Sovereignty

Indonesia's Maritime Policy is rooted in the implementation of diplomacy to realize Indonesia as the GMF, this can be seen in today's maritime diplomacy policy, an implementation of foreign policy that is not only related to various aspects of maritime affairs at the bilateral, regional and global levels but also that uses marine assets, both civilian and military to fulfill Indonesia's national interests by the provisions of national law and international law (Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy). Several strategies constitute the implementation of maritime diplomacy, namely:

1. Protecting the sovereignty of Indonesia's Marine Territory and rights to the exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, and continental shelf extensions of the marine environment, is a top priority on Indonesia's diplomatic agenda.
2. Ensure the welfare of the Indonesian people and connectivity between regions in Indonesia through maritime diplomacy instruments.
3. Ensure regional stability based on the rules of international law and leadership in global maritime issues.
4. Strengthening national capacity to achieve the objectives set out in Indonesia's maritime policy, as well as enhancing the provision of technical assistance to regional partners such as the Pacific and Africa on maritime matters.

These strategies are a form of diplomacy that prioritizes the interests of the people, of course, these are strategies that are devoted to the development of

Indonesia as a major maritime power based on the GMF. Future challenges in realizing its vision and policies are hampered by institutional weaknesses, due to the presence of globalization, which is a process of long-term change that focuses on the development and flow of resources, technology, information, weapons, understanding, and crime that occurs beyond national borders (Flanagan, Frost, & Kugler, 2001). Thus, the presence of globalization can lead to the rise of transnational crimes, given that it is currently an era of information openness where a strengthening of security and defense must be achieved, transnational threats such as terrorism, smuggling, and piracy are born due to high trade mobility, especially in water areas (Tangredi, 2002).

The establishment of maritime cooperation between Indonesia and Australia through the Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperation 2017 is an effort able to face threats through the manifestation of international cooperation in overcoming transnational crime problems. Steps to intensify international cooperation are again intended for the community directly so that the fulfillment of human rights can be implemented and the welfare of the community can be realized.

Figure 1 illustrates the effect legal certainty has on determining the stability and security of a certain country. Legal certainty supports the security and defense aspects, as well as ensuring jurisdictional clarity and certainty. With the rise of transnational maritime crime, maritime boundaries are vulnerable, therefore maritime boundaries between countries must be resolved legally as a means of maritime cooperation between both countries.

The vast area between Indonesia and Australia requires Indonesia to prioritize the settlement of maritime boundaries of the territorial sea, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and continental shelf as a priority agenda. In addition, non-traditional challenges are formed by Indonesia's geographical conditions with open seas and many accesses to Indonesian territory, which can trigger problems and challenges, especially in the fisheries sector and maritime logistics such as illegal fishing, piracy, human trafficking, and drug smuggling. Considering the multidimensional and cross-border nature of these challenges, sustained cooperation with Australia can advance Indonesia's interests through strengthening diplomatic instruments, hence the following transnational threats are among the most concerning as mentioned by both countries' defense white papers, namely human smuggling, piracy, and terrorism.

These three threats are interconnected because the phenomenon of crime has a major impact on security stability and has the potential to disrupt and threaten national development. In the early 2010s, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there were around 36,200 people from around the world seeking asylum in Australia, making Indonesia the best transit point (Garnesia, 2018). Hundreds of illegal immigrants used Medan and Jakarta as entry points, while Surabaya and cities in East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara were the last port of call before

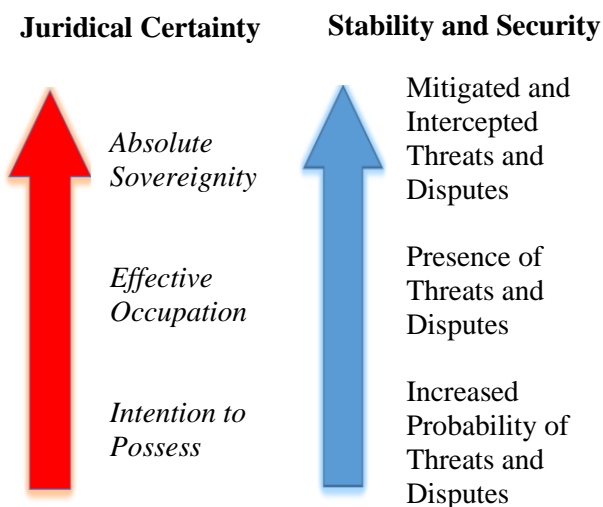


Figure 1. Illustration of the Effect of Legal Certainty on Stability and Security

Source: Processed by the Authors, 2022

heading to Australia (Hugo, Tan, & Napitupulu, 2014).

Australian Department of Immigration and Border Control data shows that one of the means of smuggling is suspected by local smuggling agents, while 16.8% of them make deals with local agents to get ships to smuggle to Australia (Garnesia, 2018). This fact is evidence of the multidimensionality of transnational crime. In Australia, the reality of prevention and handling is hindered by the concept of jurisdiction and state sovereignty, so security cooperation through diplomacy is the right answer. According to Article 11 of the UN Protocol on Human Smuggling, "without prejudice to international commitments to the free movement of persons, states shall strengthen, as far as possible, border controls to prevent and detect the smuggling of migrants". Therefore, as a member of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crimes (UNTOC), Indonesia is required to strengthen its border areas as a form of mitigation against the threat of human smuggling.

Similarly, piracy and terrorism are triggered by the weakness of national institutions in playing an active role in preventing and handling various transnational crimes. Getting the "transit hub" status stretches Indonesia's relationship with Australia, so the active role of national institutions can maintain good relations with Australia while upholding national sovereignty and security as a series of strengthening national resilience. Existence of transnational crimes does not only occur at the border but also in big cities that become transit hubs or operations of criminal syndicates. Based on data from (ICC International Maritime Bureau, 2020), in 2016 - 2020 alone there were 179 attacks spread throughout Indonesia.

Ports and airports are strategic places that need to be reinvigorated so that these efforts can help national institutions in coastal areas that are weaker in capacity.

The protection of coastal communities is urgent for the state, therefore various efforts are carried out starting from realizing efforts to support the renegotiation of maritime borders to establishing cooperation between Indonesia and Australia. Thus, by addressing the various dimensions and characteristics, and forms of transnational crime threats, through border diplomacy, the space for cooperation between the two countries can be opened to realize professional arrangements as a means of realizing legal certainty when the boundary has not been established.

The characteristics of transnational crime tend to differ from one country to another, a one size fits all solution cannot be overcome so adequate solutions and solutions must be tailored to the characteristics of the crime and the environment. In principle, transnational crime is a complex threat due to its nature that can cross the sovereign jurisdiction of various countries, so the steps to solve it must be mapped in a sustainable international cooperation frame. Through the agenda in the Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperation action plan, namely "Strengthen Maritime Security and Combat Transnational Crime Committed at Sea" the state prioritizes the achievement of capacity building which is in line with Indonesia's foreign policy objectives.

The implementation of the plan of action is under the responsibility of the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Indonesian Coast Guards, the Indonesian Navy, and Indonesian Search and Rescue Agency. Specifically in the agenda of strengthen maritime security and combat transnational crime committed at sea, Indonesia and Australia continue to cooperate through these specific activities:

1. Coordinated Patrol.
2. Maritime Security Desktop Exercise.
3. Information Sharing.

4. Dialogue.

5. Navy-to-Navy.

The establishment of good relations between the two countries through the implementation of these specific activities can increase national capacity, either militarily or by other means, by developing more comprehensive and sustainable cooperation.

The establishment of the capacity building between Indonesia and Australia through the plan of action aims to realize the fulfillment of these specific activities, as mapped by Laksmana, Gindarsah, & Mantong (2018) as follows:

1. Renewal of the quality of training programs for personnel focusing on maritime challenges.
2. Formulating a long-term plan for modernizing the military institution based on the development of the defense industry.
3. Increase exercises and cooperation between countries that are built based on maritime challenges.

Based on these benefits aimed by the institution, relations between the two countries must be maintained to fully fulfill the cooperation agenda. As an example, Australia's decision to join AUKUS (Australia, United Kingdom, and United States trilateral security pact) sparked tensions in the Indo-Pacific region. Indonesia's statements in that regard considered taking note cautiously of the Australian Government's decision to acquire nuclear-powered submarines (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Different views on nuclear utilization pose a challenge to the relationship and the longevity of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia. Indonesia is deeply concerned over the continuing arms race and power projection in the region; therefore, Indonesia calls on Australia to maintain its commitment towards regional peace, stability, and security (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The immediate action

taken by Indonesia shows how the slightest changes that occur in the Indo-Pacific region greatly affect each country, hence the impact of the AUKUS-Australia Nuclear-powered submarines program opposing straining the relations between the two countries.

The disparity between the views, political backgrounds, and values espoused by the two countries makes the establishment of cooperation based on capacity building crucial. Hence, the following findings are needed to ensure the continuation and the well-being of both country's interests:

1. AUSINDO CORPAT 2021 (Australia-Indonesia Coordinated Maritime Patrol 2021). KRI Sura (Sura Indonesian Warship) and KRI Kerapu (Kerapu Indonesian Warship) from the Indonesian Navy together with Armidale Class Patrol HMAS Ararat (Ararat His Majesty's Australian Ship) from the Royal Australian Navy. This implementation is a form of capacity-building exercise that can cut the limitations found in the Indonesian Navy, such as the ability and readiness of personnel in the implementation of sea patrols and law enforcement synergy on the sea.
2. Maritime Security Desktop Exercise (MSDE) 2021. Indonesian Coast Guards develop maritime management mechanism through MSDE that also involve Australian Border Force (ABF) and 36 other countries that aims to elevate international trust in Indonesia's maritime capability. The MSDE emphasized the development of understanding and capabilities of maritime security forces from each country to be able to combat various security incidents as determined by international law.
3. Information Sharing or Intelligence Sharing is a result achieved through openness between the two countries with the establishment of capacity building. Personnel training reached in

each of the Indonesia-Australia activities resulted in the implementation of information sharing between countries which is very crucial because the information obtained can prevent threats and develop a broader understanding of maritime challenges.

4. Dialogue. The navies of Indonesia and Australia continue to maintain a close relationship in building an integrated mechanism, Indonesian Navy views Australia as an important strategic cooperation target, so establishing good relations through regular dialogue is important. With this, retired Indonesian Navy and Royal Australian Navy high-rank officers meet and provide strategic insights for temporary officials so that the development of strategic issues for both countries can be mapped.
5. Navy-to-Navy. Periodically, Indonesia and Australia continue to conduct strategic exercises in various fields such as the Cassowary Exercise, New Horizon Exercise, and Kakadu Exercise, which are one of the main priorities of maritime cooperation between both countries. The implementation of these integrated exercises centered on the implementation of communication procedures, ship and weapon maneuvers at sea, rescue at sea, emergency response, hot pursuit, and crime suppression.

With all being addressed, this cooperation is certainly aimed at overall national development, where sea power is a facilitator of the presence of economic power. With this nature, being able to achieve maritime security and sovereignty grounded in a sense of it being successful only by cooperatively, which now can be seen in Indonesia where the renewal of the quality training programs for personnel focusing on maritime challenges, formulated a long-term plan in modernizing the armed forces and based on the development of the defense industry and increased exercises and cooperation

done between countries that are based on maritime challenges (Laksmiana et al., 2018).

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

As a strategic partner, maintaining relations with Australia is the key and next step in increasing Indonesia's national maritime capacity. The implementation of diplomacy in the Strengthen Maritime Security and Combat Transnational Crime Committed at Sea agenda is a concrete step to be able to build mutual trust between the two countries, therefore the continuation of maritime cooperation between Indonesia and Australia is considered strategic to be implemented to realize maritime security and sovereignty for both countries. The establishment of good relations between the two countries through the implementation of the agenda can support efforts to determine the state boundaries between the two countries, since ensuring the implementation of sovereign rights for both countries at sea is a shared priority.

In its implications, every diplomacy mechanism provides space for the state to realize its maritime goals and follow up on various threats of transnational crime without the risk of violations that can trigger a breakdown in relations between countries. Lastly, the integration of this regulation seems to be missing part of the bigger part, the mitigation and prevention of transnational maritime crime are scarce to none. Both states' institutions and agencies much carried out with clear legal certainty, to prevent overlapping authorities and responsibilities that can undermine state sovereignty at sea. Therefore, it must begin with the formulation of integrated and integrated regulations based on a rule-based approach that can accommodate national interests and is in line with international law, both in legislation and its derivatives, so that each state institution and agency can carry out its duties and authorities at sea.

Based on the finding of the research, maritime cooperation between Indonesia and Australia has improved the integrated defense and security capabilities of both countries, although the plan of action will end in 2022. Indonesia through various ministries must establish future talks to harness the longevity of the maritime cooperation with Australia, for it is considered crucial in accommodating further developments, namely the birth of holistic national defense and security combined with Maritime Domain Awareness which is maritime culture, adaptive, information-based and ideal posture, and plays a major role in fulfilling Indonesia as a Maritime Powerhouse.

As has been addressed above, the need to formulate a specific professional arrangement with Australia to ensure juridical certainty in the border area during the period needs to be fulfilled. The utility of the professional arrangement concept is a means to provide space for each state institution and agency to carry out their duties and authorities at sea and maintain the security and sovereignty of both states in the border area during cooperation. Hence, the government needs to immediately encourage the sustainability of the maritime cooperation framework with Australia through maritime diplomacy mechanisms to prevent disruption and vacuum of maritime cooperation between Indonesia and Australia.

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