

SIARAN PERS

Untuk Diberitakan Segera

Membangun Sistem Keamanan Laut Indonesia untuk Mengawal Target-Target Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Indonesia 2025 - 2045

Jakarta, 5 Juli 2023 – Stabilitas bangsa mensyaratkan sistem keamanan yang kuat, termasuk di laut. Dinamika ekonomi, politik dan teknologi membawa pengaruh sangat besar terhadap dinamika keamanan laut. Berbagai tantangan keamanan laut saat ini tidak lagi terbatas pada tantangan tradisional, namun juga meluas kepada tantangan non-tradisional, termasuk ancaman yang disebabkan perubahan iklim.

Memahami bentuk dan sumber ancaman keamanan laut serta tingkat kewaspadaan dan kemampuan sistem keamanan laut nasional saat ini menjadi penting untuk menyusun rencana penguatan sistem keamanan laut nasional sehingga mampu mengawal target-target pembangunan, khususnya dalam sektor kelautan.

Berangkat dari kondisi tersebut, Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI), bermitra dengan Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Politik, Hukum dan Keamanan (Kemenko Polhukam) dan International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF), menyelenggarakan seminar dan lokakarya tentang keamanan laut bertajuk “Pembangunan Keamanan Laut untuk Mendukung Pencapaian Target RPJPN 2025-2045”.

Dalam sambutan kunci sekaligus pembuka seminar luring dan daring hari Rabu, 5 Juli 2023, Menteri Koordinator Politik, Hukum dan Keamanan RI, Mahfud MD, menyatakan, secara umum, situasi geopolitik nasional cukup stabil. Namun, Indonesia masih menghadapi beberapa tantangan keamanan laut yang terkait dengan perkembangan teknologi.

“Jika tak lekas tertangani, perkembangan teknologi dapat memfasilitasi kriminalitas berbasis maritim (*maritime cyber risk*).”

“Salah satu Visi Emas RPJPN 2025-2045 adalah pembangunan sektor kelautan yang keberhasilannya ditopang keamanan laut,” kata Mahfud. Sesuai arahan Presiden RI

Joko Widodo, Mahfud mengajak semua pemangku kepentingan laut Indonesia untuk: (1) memiliki pemahaman yang sama; (2) utamakan kepentingan negara; (3) utamakan kepentingan nasional; (4) utamakan kepentingan bersama dalam penanganan keamanan, menjaga kedaulatan dan wilayah teritorial laut dalam tata kelola; dan (5) harus terkoordinasi dengan baik.

Menko Polhukam secara khusus mengingatkan semua pemangku kepentingan laut Indonesia untuk “bersinergi dan berkoordinasi dengan baik sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 13 Tahun 2022 tentang Penyelenggaraan Keamanan, Keselamatan, dan Penegakan Hukum di Wilayah Perairan Indonesia dan Wilayah Yurisdiksi Indonesia.”

Sementara itu, dalam sambutan pengantar CEO IOJI, Mas Achmad Santosa mengutip pernyataan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa: *there will be no development without peace or security, and there will be no peace or security without development* dan menekankan bahwa sistem keamanan laut yang responsif dan tangguh merupakan prasyarat pembangunan.

Mas Achmad Santosa menyatakan arah pembangunan yang sudah ditetapkan dalam RPJPN 2025-2045 perlu dikawal dan disempurnakan, termasuk salah satunya aspek keamanan laut. Sehingga, berbagai dinamika yang ada di depan dapat diatasi. “IOJI berkomitmen untuk terus menyuarakan dan mendukung pemerintah untuk penguatan sistem keamanan laut,” lanjut Mas Achmad Santosa.

Panel Pertama

Seminar “Pembangunan Keamanan Laut dalam RPJPN 2025-2045” dibagi dalam dua panel. Panel pertama menghadirkan tiga narasumber: Anggota Komisi 1 dan Badan Legislasi DPR RI, Christina Aryani; Kepala Badan Keamanan Laut RI, Laksamana Madya TNI Aan Kurnia; dan Asisten Operasi Kepala Staf TNI Angkatan Laut RI, Laksamana Muda TNI Denih Hendrata mewakili Kepala Staf TNI Angkatan Laut.

Christina Aryani memaparkan pandangannya mengenai pentingnya strategi keamanan laut nasional. Menurut Christina, saat ini terdapat belasan instansi yang memiliki tugas dan fungsi tata kelola laut. Dengan banyaknya instansi tersebut dan sumberdaya yang terbatas, organisasi yang ramping akan memungkinkan pendayagunaan sumberdaya patroli dan pengawasan yang efektif. “Namun, sepertinya mustahil untuk memberikan tanggung jawab kepada hanya satu lembaga saja mengingat banyaknya pulau di Indonesia. Apapun bentuknya, DPR RI mendukung perbaikan tata kelola keamanan laut, pembentukan legislasi pasca evaluasi PP dan Perpres, pengawasan kinerja mitra terkait keamanan laut, termasuk keberpihakan anggaran,” lanjut Christina. Christina menambahkan bahwa inisiatif RUU Kelautan harus datang dari pemerintah.

Laksamana Madya TNI Aan Kurnia dalam paparannya dengan tema “Strategi dan Langkah-Langkah Membangun Tata Kelola Keamanan Laut yang Terpercaya dan Profesional” mengungkapkan beberapa kondisi faktual di perairan dan yurisdiksi Indonesia, di antaranya: (i) ancaman terbesar Indonesia masih seputar *illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing* diikuti oleh tindak pidana di laut, pencemaran dan kejahatan maritim berbasis siber (ii) kehadiran pemerintah di laut dan pengamatan maritim belum 24/7, (iii) adanya tumpang tindih aturan terkait pengawasan dengan fungsi dan kewenangan yang terbatas.

Ia mengungkapkan beberapa konsep yang dapat mendukung transformasi penegakan hukum di laut, baik jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. “Dalam jangka pendek, meningkatkan sinergitas pengelolaan keamanan laut dan revisi UU 32/2014 tentang Kelautan. Sementara untuk jangka panjang dapat dilakukan melalui penataan regulasi terhadap UU terkait di bidang keamanan laut melalui UU Omnibus Law Keamanan Laut,” katanya.

Paparan diakhiri oleh Laksamana Muda TNI Denih Hendrata. Dalam paparannya yang bertema “Memaknai Sistem Pertahanan dan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta untuk Pertahanan dan Keamanan Negara Kepulauan”, Denih menyatakan TNI AL memiliki beberapa strategi pertahanan maritim. “Strategi Pertahanan Laut Nusantara (SPLN) bukanlah strategi pertahanan negara yang Angkatan Laut sentris, melainkan sebuah strategi pertahanan yang mengedepankan *critical capabilities* Indonesia sebagai negara kepulauan dengan konsep pertahanan berlapis yang diimbangi dengan pembangunan kekuatan Tri Matra Terpadu yang seimbang, *inter-operable*, dan sinergis,” kata Denih.

Panel Kedua

Diskusi berlanjut pada panel kedua dengan narasumber Bobby Adhityo Rizaldi yang merupakan Anggota Komisi I dan *Co-chair* Kaukus Kelautan DPR-RI. Bobby menyampaikan paparan dengan judul “Pembangunan Keamanan Laut Berbasis *Grey Zone Operation* dalam Mendukung Indonesia sebagai Poros Maritim Dunia.”

Bobby mengatakan kejahatan di laut termasuk perbudakan di atas kapal masih marak terjadi terhadap warga negara Indonesia. Untuk merespons permasalahan tersebut “diperlukan penguatan regulasi, infrastruktur, dan kelembagaan yang mengatur tugas, fungsi, dan kewenangan pemangku kepentingan laut,” katanya. Selain itu, Indonesia juga masih menghadapi *IUU Fishing* di Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEE).

Ia secara khusus merujuk pada *Grey Zone Operation* Tiongkok di Laut Cina Selatan, tempat terjadinya pelbagai pelanggaran yang turut merugikan Indonesia. Untuk

mengantisipasinya, Bobby berpendapat bahwa pemerintah Indonesia membutuhkan organisasi sipil yang diterima secara internasional dan berkapasitas seperti paramiliter, sehingga Indonesia siap menghadapi *Grey Zone Operation* seperti yang dilakukan Tiongkok di Laut Cina Selatan.

Narasumber selanjutnya, Bogat Widyatmoko, Deputi Bidang Politik Hukum dan Keamanan BAPPENAS menyampaikan paparan berjudul “Pembangunan Keamanan Laut dalam RPJPN 2025-2045 untuk Mengawal Pencapaian Target Pembangunan Jangka Panjang”.

Menurut Bogat, yang diperlukan adalah mengakselerasi transformasi kebijakan, strategi, dan program sebagai *game changers* untuk mencapai visi Indonesia Emas 2045. Dalam sektor keamanan laut nasional, RPJPN 2025-2045 mendorong transformasi kelembagaan keamanan, keselamatan, dan penegakan hukum di wilayah perairan dan wilayah yurisdiksi laut Indonesia yang terintergrasi dalam payung hukum tunggal. Transformasi tersebut perlu dilakukan untuk mewujudkan keamanan, keselamatan, dan penegakan hukum (KKPH) di wilayah perairan dan wilayah yurisdiksi laut Indonesia yang efektif dan efisien berbasis teknologi.

Narasumber terakhir adalah Collin S.L. Koh dari Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapura. Dalam paparan “Regional Maritime Security Challenges: Now and the Next 20 Years”, Collin menyampaikan, tantangan non-tradisional seperti *IUU fishing*, perdagangan ilegal dan pencemaran laut akan tetap ada hingga 20 tahun mendatang. Collin menambahkan, situasi geopolitik di kawasan rawan konflik seperti di Laut Cina Selatan harus dianggap serius karena akan semakin mengeskalasi ancaman non-tradisional menjadi ancaman tradisional.

Ia mengingatkan, “alih-alih berkurang, koordinasi dan kolaborasi antar pemangku kepentingan sudah seharusnya bertambah.”

Usai seminar, diskusi berlanjut dengan lokakarya bersama perwakilan pemangku kepentingan utama keamanan laut Indonesia dari berbagai kementerian, lembaga, organisasi pemerintah, serta pakar keamanan laut dari Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Brawijaya, dan Rajaratnam School of International Studies, dalam rangka merumuskan rancangan strategi keamanan laut yang terintegrasi dengan RPJPN.

Tantangan keamanan laut ke depan harus dihadapi bersama-sama, tak bisa lagi secara sektoral. Kolaborasi berbagai pihak adalah kunci pencapaian target pembangunan jangka panjang 2025–2045.***

Untuk informasi lebih lanjut dan permintaan wawancara, silakan hubungi: Grace Binowo, Direktur Program Keamanan Maritim & Akses Keadilan IOJI, info@oceanjusticeinitiative.org, +62 811-8460-065

IOJI adalah lembaga think-tank dan advokasi kebijakan yang mendukung Indonesia, sebagai negara kepulauan terbesar di dunia, untuk mewujudkan tata kelola kelautan dengan berlandaskan prinsip perlindungan yang efektif, pemanfaatan yang berkelanjutan, dan kesejahteraan yang berkeadilan. IOJI membangun kolaborasi dengan aktor negara dan non negara untuk mempengaruhi proses pengambilan keputusan di tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional dengan menyediakan berbagai usulan kebijakan berbasis bukti ilmiah. IOJI juga melakukan kerja pendampingan dan pemberdayaan terhadap masyarakat yang penghidupannya bergantung pada laut, seperti nelayan kecil, nelayan perempuan, nelayan buruh, warga pesisir dan awak kapal perikanan migran, dalam mempertahankan dan memperjuangkan hak-hak dasar mereka.

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

Building an Indonesian Maritime Security System to Ensure the Achievement of Indonesia's Long Term Development Targets 2025 - 2045

Jakarta, 5 July 2023 - The stability of the nation requires a strong security system in all facets, including at sea. Economic, political and technological changes have a very large influence on the dynamics of maritime security. Furthermore, various maritime security challenges today are no longer limited to traditional challenges, but also extend to non-traditional challenges, including threats caused by climate change.

Understanding the forms and sources of maritime security threats as well as the current level of alertness and capability of the national marine security system is important for formulating a plan to strengthen the national marine security system so it can oversee development targets, especially in the marine sector.

Departing from these conditions, the Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI), partnering with the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security and International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF), organized a series of seminar and workshop on maritime security entitled "Development of Maritime Security to Support Achievement of the 2025-2045 RPJPN Targets."

In his key remarks in the opening of the offline and online seminar on Wednesday, 5 July 2023, the Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security, Mahfud MD, stated that, in general, the national geopolitical situation has been quite stable. However, Indonesia still faces several maritime security challenges related to technological developments.

"If not handled quickly, technological developments can facilitate maritime-based crime (maritime cyber risk)."

"One of the Golden Visions of the 2025-2045 RPJPN is the development of the maritime sector whose success is supported by maritime security," said Mahfud. In accordance with the direction of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Mahfud invited all Indonesian stakeholders to: (1) come to the same understanding of maritime security affairs; (2) prioritize the interests of the state; (3) prioritize national interests; (4) prioritize common

interests in handling security, safeguarding maritime sovereignty and territorial areas in governance; and (5) coordinate activities appropriately between stakeholders.

The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs specifically reminded all Indonesian marine stakeholders to "synergize and coordinate well as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 13 of 2022 concerning Implementation of Security, Safety and Law Enforcement in Indonesian Waters Territories and Indonesian Jurisdictional Territories."

Meanwhile, in the introductory remarks of the CEO of IOJI, Mas Achmad Santosa quoted the statement of the Secretary General of the United Nations: there will be no development without peace or security, and there will be no peace or security without development and emphasized that a responsive marine security system and resilience is a prerequisite for development.

Mas Achmad Santosa stated that the development directions that have been set in the 2025-2045 RPJPN need to be guarded and perfected, including one aspect of maritime security. Thus, the various dynamics that lie ahead can be overcome. "IOJI is committed to continuing to voice and support the government to strengthen the maritime security system," continued Mas Achmad Santosa.

First Discussion Panel

The seminar "Development of Maritime Security in the 2025-2045 RPJPN" was divided into two panels. The first panel presented three speakers: Member of Commission 1 and the Legislative Body of the Indonesian Parliament, Christina Aryani; Head of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency, Vice Admiral TNI Aan Kurnia; and Assistant for Operations to the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy, Rear Admiral TNI Denih Hendrata representing the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy.

Christina Aryani explained her views on the importance of a national maritime security strategy. According to Christina, currently there are dozens of agencies that have the duties and functions of marine governance. With so many agencies and limited resources, a lean organization will enable the effective utilization of patrol and surveillance resources. "However, it seems impossible to give responsibility to only one institution considering the many islands in Indonesia. Whatever the form, the DPR RI supports the improvement of marine security governance, the formation of legislation after evaluating the PP and Presidential Decrees, monitoring the performance of partners related to maritime security, including budget alignments," continued Christina. Christina added that the maritime bill initiative had to come from the government.

Vice Admiral TNI Aan Kurnia in his presentation with the theme "Strategy and Steps to Build a Trusted and Professional Marine Security Management" revealed several factual conditions in Indonesian waters and jurisdiction, including: (i) Indonesia's biggest threats are still illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing followed by criminal acts at sea, pollution and cyber-based maritime crimes, (ii) the government's presence at sea and maritime surveillance is not 24/7, (iii) there are overlapping regulations related to supervision with limited functions and authorities.

He revealed several concepts that can support the transformation of law enforcement at sea, both in the short and long term. "In the short term, increasing the synergy of maritime security management and the revision of Law 32/2014 concerning Maritime Affairs. Meanwhile, for the long term, this can be done through structuring regulations on related laws in the field of maritime security through the Maritime Security Omnibus Law," he said.

The presentation ended by TNI Rear Admiral Denih Hendrata. In his presentation entitled "Understanding the Universal People's Defense and Security System for the Defense and Security of Archipelagic Countries," Denih stated that the Indonesian Navy has several maritime defense strategies. "The Archipelago Sea Defense Strategy (SPLN) is not a national defense strategy that is Navy centric, but a defense strategy that prioritizes Indonesia's critical capabilities as an archipelagic country with a layered defense concept that is balanced with the development of a balanced, inter-operable and synergistic Tri Matra Integrated force," said Denny.

Second Panel Discussion

The discussion continued on the second panel with the resource person Bobby Adhityo Rizaldi who is a Member of Commission I and Co-chair of the DPR-RI Maritime Caucus. Bobby delivered a presentation entitled "Development of Maritime Security Based on the Gray Zone Operation in Supporting Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis."

Bobby said crimes at sea including slavery on ships were still rife against Indonesian citizens. Responding to these problems "requires strengthening of regulations, infrastructure and institutions that govern the duties, functions and authorities of marine stakeholders," he said. Apart from that, Indonesia is also still facing IUU fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

He specifically referred to China's Gray Zone Operation in the South China Sea, where various violations occurred, which also harmed Indonesia. To anticipate this, Bobby believes that the Indonesian government needs civilian organizations that are internationally accepted and have capacities such as paramilitaries, so that Indonesia is

ready to face the Gray Zone Operations like those carried out by China in the South China Sea.

The next guest speaker, Bogat Widyatmoko, Deputy for Political, Legal and Security Affairs at BAPPENAS delivered a presentation entitled "Development of Maritime Security in the 2025-2045 RPJPN to Oversee the Achievement of Long-Term Development Targets."

According to Bogat, what is needed is to accelerate the transformation of policies, strategies and programs to achieve the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. In the national maritime security sector, the 2025-2045 RPJPN encourages the transformation of security, safety and law enforcement institutions in territorial waters and jurisdictional areas. Indonesia's sea is integrated in a single legal umbrella. This transformation needs to be carried out in order to realize effective and efficient technology-based security, safety and law enforcement (KKPH) in Indonesian waters and marine jurisdiction areas.

The last resource person is Collin S.L. Koh from Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. In his presentation on "Regional Maritime Security Challenges: Now and the Next 20 Years," Collin conveyed that non-traditional challenges such as IUU fishing, illegal trade and sea pollution will continue for the next 20 years. Collin added that the geopolitical situation in conflict-prone areas such as the South China Sea must be taken seriously because it will further escalate non-traditional threats to become traditional threats.

He warned, "instead of decreasing, coordination and collaboration between stakeholders should have increased."

After the seminar, the discussion continued with a workshop with representatives of key Indonesian maritime security stakeholders from various ministries, institutions, government organizations, as well as maritime security experts from the University of Indonesia, Brawijaya University, and Rajaratnam School of International Studies, in order to formulate a draft maritime security strategy that integrated with the RPJPN.

The challenges of maritime security in the future must be faced together, and can no longer be sectoral. The collaboration of various parties is the key to achieving the long-term development targets of 2025–2045.***

For more information and request of interview, please contact: Grace Binowo, Director of Maritime Security & Access to Justice, info@oceanjusticeinitiative.org, +62 811-8460-065

The Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI) is a think-tank and policy advocacy institution that supports Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic country in the world, to realize its marine

governance based on the principles of effective protection, sustainable use, and equitable welfare. IOJI builds collaborations with state and non-state actors to influence decision-making processes at national, regional and international levels by providing various scientific evidence-based policy proposals. IOJI also conducts assistance and empowerment programs for ocean-dependent people, such as small-scale fishermen, coastal communities and fishery migrant workers in defending and fighting for their basic rights.