

Indonesia's Maritime Governance Capacity

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Maritime Security Challenges in Southeast Asia: A Roundtable Discussion

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Indonesia's maritime governance priorities

Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) 2014

1. Maritime culture
2. Maritime resources
3. Maritime infrastructure and connectivity
4. Maritime diplomacy
5. Maritime defense force

Indonesian Maritime Policy 2017

1. Maritime resources and human resources
2. Maritime security and safety
3. Maritime governance and institutions
4. Maritime economy and infrastructure
5. Maritime spatial management and environment
6. Maritime culture
7. Maritime diplomacy

Main programs for maritime security:

- Development of maritime defense posture
- Improvement of maritime defense capacity
- Improvement of development of maritime border areas and outermost small islands
- Active role in maritime security cooperation
- Enforcement of sovereignty and law in territorial waters and jurisdictional areas
- Optimization of C4ISR systems at sea
- Maritime-oriented national character development
- Improvement of maritime security and safety

Indonesia's maritime security challenges

Large maritime territory =



= all security challenges are there

- South China Sea disputes
- Piracy and sea robberies
- Maritime poaching and smuggling
- Theft of maritime resources
- Kidnappings at sea
- Violations of its maritime borders
- AUKUS?

Indonesia's maritime governance

Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla)

- Agency tasked with carrying out security, safety, and law enforcement patrols in Indonesian maritime area

“Related agencies”

- Have patrol authority and patrol fleets
- Bea Cukai: customs
- KKP: supervision of marine resources and fisheries
- Kemenhub (Hubla): maritime transportation
- TNI (TNI-AL): navy
- Polri (Polair): marine police

“Technical agencies”

- No patrol fleets, but have duties/authorities in maritime area (21 agencies)



Indonesia's maritime governance issues

Overlapping roles and responsibilities among various agencies

- TNI-AL seems reluctant to relinquish its long-standing law enforcement and internal security roles
- Bakamla still struggles to develop the capabilities needed to lead maritime security

Strategic culture

- Historical dominance of Army
- Blurred distinction between “defense” or sovereignty protection and “security” or law enforcement

Vulnerability to changing domestic political priorities

- “Death” of GMF
- Coord. Min. for Maritime focus on investment

(Arif & Kurniawan, 2018; Arif, 2019; Laksmana, 2019)

Strengths and capacity gaps

Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL)

- 4 submarines
- 7 frigates
- 25 corvettes
- 23 patrol crafts
- 91 patrol boats
- 8 mine warfare vessels
- 6 landing platform docks
- 25 tank-landing ships
- 54 landing crafts
- 19 logistics and support vessels

Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla)

- 10 patrol vessels
- Several small patrol boats

Sea and Coast Guard Unit (KPLP)

- 7 patrol crafts
- 30 patrol boats

(IISS The Military Balance 2023)

Capacity gaps

- Lack of adequate warships and patrol vessels compared to its large maritime territory
- Outdated ships
- Lacking in modernization
- Lack of radars

Priority areas for cooperation

Information and intelligence exchange and fusion

- ReCAAP
- ICC's IMB
- Singapore's IFC
- Bakamla's IMIC
- Maritime Command Center (MCC) in Tarakan, North Kalimantan
- Others

Procurement of equipment

- Warships
- Patrol vessels
- Radars
- Others

Maritime industry cooperation

- Education and training
- Technology transfer
- Research and development
- Others

Current cooperation

Regional frameworks

- ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security
- ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Maritime Security
- ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) and Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF)
- Cooperation within these regional frameworks is largely dialogue-based, while practical cooperation remains few (Agastia, 2021)

Mini-lateral frameworks

- Coordinated patrols
- Naval exercises

	Bilateral	Trilateral	Multilateral
Malacca Straits	Malindo Coordinated Patrols (Corpat); Indosin Corpat; India-Indonesia (IndIndo) Corpat; Ind-Indo Naval Exercise (Navex) <i>Samudra Shakti</i> ;	Malacca Straits Sea Patrol (pre-2008); Eyes-in-the Sky (EiS)	Malacca Straits Sea Patrol (post-2008)
South China Sea	US-Indonesia <i>Sea Survet</i>	N/A	Navex <i>Komodo 2014</i> (Indo.-hosted)
Sulawesi Sea	Malindo Corpat; Philindo Corpat	Trilateral Maritime Patrols (TMP)	N/A
Timor and Arafura Seas	AusIndo Corpat; Australia-Indonesia bilateral naval and maritime law enforcement exercises	N/A	Navex <i>Kakadu</i> (Aust.-hosted)

(Supriyanto, 2023)

How can existing regional and mini-lateral security frameworks contribute to maritime governance in Indonesia?

Practical, not dialogue-based

- Information-sharing initiatives
- Field exercises
- Other related capacity-building exercises

Current cooperation as models

- Use current maritime patrol arrangements in the Strait of Malacca and Celebes Sea as models for cooperation in the SCS
- Indonesia-Vietnam EEZ agreement → Indonesia-Malaysia-Vietnam patrols in the SCS
- Indonesia-Singapore DCA → joint military exercises between both countries and third parties (Supriyanto, 2023)
- Others?

Thank You

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