



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 26, 2021

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



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Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement (Port visit Indomalphi 2017-2019)

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Abstract. The Sulu-Sulawesi Sea is a strategic trade route so that it becomes one of the policy priorities. Strategic value does not necessarily bring benefits, but also brings security threats such as piracy, piracy and kidnapping with a ransom demand. In an effort to overcome this, since 2017 the Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement in the Port Visit scheme has been built between the three countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The purpose of this study is to analyze the form of Port Visit cooperation and to analyze the Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in this cooperation. This research uses defense theory, strategy theory, and defense diplomacy theory. This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis research method. The data collection carried out in this study used primary data through interviews and secondary data from a literature review of journals, books, reports, and internet-based sources. The Trilateral Port Visit Indomalphi cooperation is a response in dealing with transnational crimes in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea area. With various series of activities, this cooperation plays an important role in efforts to maintain regional security and stability and provides the authority to maintain the safety of all Indonesian citizens as mandated by the law. The Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in the Indomalphi Port Visit is aimed at increasing mutual trust and military capacity in terms of coordination, communication and piracy capture training. Therefore, the defense diplomacy strategy in this study can be said to have fulfilled the two main characters of defense diplomacy, namely; defense diplomacy to build mutual trust (CBMs) and defense diplomacy to build defense capacity (CB).

Keywords. Sulu-Sulawesi Sea, *Port Visit*, Indomalphi, cooperation, Defense Diplomacy Strategy

Introduction

The Sulu-Sulawesi Sea is one of Indonesia's strategic areas which is directly adjacent to Malaysia and the Philippines. This area is the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Route which is an international route for East Asia and Pacific trade traffic. Every year it is estimated that more than 10,000 ships pass through the sea carrying 55 million metric tons of cargo worth about 40 billion dollars carrying coal and various commodities to various countries. Therefore, this area is one of Indonesia's policy priorities.

As a maritime country, Indonesia has a national interest in implementing the policies of the World Maritime Axis. The World Maritime Axis is part of the Nawacita program of the Joko Widodo administration which is specifically stated in Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2017 concerning the rules of Indonesia's maritime territory. The World Maritime Axis is a concept that emerged because of the vast geographical condition of the Indonesian nation along

with its rows of islands. With the establishment of the World Maritime Axis as the vision of the Indonesian government, the foundation for Indonesia's national development lies in the development of its maritime territory.

The emergence of non-state actors as non-traditional threats adds to the increasingly complex security dynamics. Since March 2016, a series of events have occurred frequently in the Sulu Sea. International Maritime Berau (IMB) stated that the incidents in the form of piracy and kidnapping were crimes with the highest intensity in the last 10 years. The incident is also often associated with the Abu Sayyaf militant group which is affiliated with the ISIS terrorism network so that the condition of the area is considered increasingly worrying.

The security conditions in the region prompted ReCAAP (Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia) to issue a statement asking all ships to avoid this route (ReCAAP, 2016). Although the latest data is that two incidents of crew abduction for ransom were reported in these waters during 2019, 19 actual and 11 attempted abductions of crew members in this area have been reported in the three years since March 2016. As such, ReCAAP considers abductions crews for ransom remain a serious threat in this area.

Following up on security threats in the Sulu Sea which is directly adjacent to the Sulawesi-Indonesian sea area, the three countries in the Sulu-Sulawesi sea area namely Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines have held a series of meetings that resulted in several agreements in the form of a Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement (TCA) (BBC News, 2017). The meeting discussed regional security issues that have a shared commitment to safeguarding and securing from various forms of threats, especially those related to transnational crimes that are of concern to each country. Furthermore, it will also discuss how the standard operating procedures for each activity will be carried out.

The Trilateral Cooperation Agreement has three forms of a series of cooperation, namely Exercise and Training, Coordinate Patrol and Port Visit. Exercise and training was carried out for the first time in 2019 under the name Latma Land Exercise which involved 180 personnel in a period of 13 days. The exercise has an agenda of activities in the form of reaction and precise shooting exercises, exercises with snipers, close combat exercises, and Non Combatant Evacuation materials. In patrol activities, each country makes an agreement by patrolling their respective territorial waters while still coordinating about conditions in the area.

Port Visit is an activity of visiting ships to other countries where activities in the form of warship exercises are also carried out in a scenario that has been planned together. In activities both at home and abroad, several agendas are carried out such as courtesy calls, holding seminars, and discussions on how to improve cooperation so that it is more effective and efficient in carrying out patrols. This activity allows for the emotional connection of troops to be built between each country and increases the coordination factor so that it will have an impact on the security cooperation that has been formed (Sangga, 2018).

In this study, researchers will focus on the Port Visit Cooperation which is expected to be able to increase cooperation between the three countries so that similar cooperation can be formed such as joint patrols, intelligence cooperation, joint military operations and other cooperation in dealing with security threats in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea. . From the series of statements above, the researcher is interested in carrying out a research by raising a theme related to defense diplomacy entitled "Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement Cooperation (Port Visit Indomalphi 2017-2019)". The author hopes that through this research, comprehensive results can be obtained after obtaining relevant information obtained from sources and literature studies.

Research Methods

This study analyzes the form of Port Visit cooperation and analyzes the Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in this cooperation. This research uses qualitative descriptive analysis research methods. The data collection carried out in this study used primary data through interviews and secondary data from a literature review of journals, books, reports, and internet-based sources. This research uses defense theory, strategy theory, and defense diplomacy theory.

Supriyatno (2014) defines Defense theory as the governance of the use of elements of national power and resources, both during conditions of peace, war and after war in the face of threats to the sovereignty and integrity of the state and the safety of the nation. Gumilar (2015, pp. 6–8) states that defense science can be used as a tool to answer national, regional, and global challenges. If examined more deeply, the science also has a role in the international world. The interaction that occurs between countries positions defense science to continue to contribute to the realization of an international security that also benefits a country's defense position.

In general, cooperation can be defined as an effort to achieve common goals and interests. Defense cooperation is part of diplomacy that is closely related to the defense domain, including all support intended to achieve national interests, especially in the field of national defense (Mangindaan, 2010). Furthermore, according to Supriyatno (2014), defense cooperation has objectives, such as promoting peace, establishing a framework for cooperation to improve bilateral relations, increase mutual trust, and improve the welfare of the people of the two countries. Defense and security cooperation can also be carried out through various programs, such as education, joint/multinational practical training, military contacts, defense assistance, and information exchange/intelligence cooperation, (Dyekman, 2007, p. 9).

Lykke (1997), Clausewitz (2007), as well as the formulation of the national defense strategy in the defense book which in theory is divided into three elements as a strategist. includes goals (ends), ways to achieve goals (ways), facilities and infrastructure in achieving goals (means). From the definition of strategy defined by several experts and from the 2015 Defense White Paper, it explains that strategy is a series of actions related to achieving goals, involving all elements of strength, and having a political role to explain the objectives of the strategy to protect the entire nation and achieve national interests. Therefore, in this study there are three important things in formulating strategies, namely what goals are achieved, the methods used and by what means to achieve these goals.

Defense diplomacy is a way of managing international relations by negotiating activities between two or more countries that specifically study defense. According to Cottey & Foster (2004), defense diplomacy activities include bilateral and multilateral contacts between the military, the appointment of defense attachés, military training, training of civilian personnel, contact and exchange of personnel and ship visits.

According to Rodon Pedrason (2015) There are three characteristics of defense diplomacy. First, defense diplomacy is aimed at building trust which in turn can prevent conflict through strengthening perceptions of shared interests with former potential enemies. Second, defense diplomacy is a process of good governance in which civilians control the military. Finally, defense diplomacy is a means to pursue broader foreign and security goals through support from other countries in the fields of defense, humanitarian assistance, security issues between countries and peace capacity.

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that defense diplomacy is a diplomatic activity by using military force in peacetime which can strengthen defense capacity (capacity building), and is also intended to build mutual trust (Confidence Building Measures).

Discussion

Analysis of Indomalphi Port Visit Trilateral Cooperation

Indonesia's involvement in various cooperation forums both globally and regionally is part of the international community which is in line with what Amitav Acharya said in Swatuk L.A. (2013), that third world countries such as Indonesia take a security approach according to the Cooperative Approach, which is an approach that emphasizes the habit (habit) of cooperating as a way of resolving disputes. This approach seeks to promote regionalism as a means of controlling or preventing conflict. As was done in the Philippines, Indonesia plays a role in resolving political conflicts in the country by sending military observers who are members of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) in the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) peace agreement.

In addition, Indonesia also plays an important role in international cooperation as a form of Indonesia's response in overcoming the threat of transnational crimes such as: illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, maritime piracy, weapons smuggling, money laundering, terrorism, international banking crimes and cyber crimes. Given that this crime phenomenon has a major impact on security stability and has the potential to disrupt and threaten national development, Indonesia is always consistent in law enforcement efforts and protecting citizens from the chain of transnational crimes.

The problems that occur in the Sulu Sea of course cannot be solved by one country alone. Security cooperation is needed both in a bilateral and trilateral scope to complete it. This is also in line with what Buzan & Wæver (2003) said in the book *Regions and Power* where to maintain regional security, cooperation between countries is needed. Defense cooperation is directed towards the realization of a peaceful and stable region through joint efforts between countries and upholding the rights and sovereignty of their respective countries.

Indonesia is highly committed to fighting for lasting world peace based on equal rights and position, respecting the sovereignty of each country, and not intervening in each other's domestic affairs. This commitment is based on the Indonesian people's perspective on peace, where it is impossible for a nation to live in peace in a world whose conditions are unstable.

International cooperation as described by Supriyatno (2014, p. 153), aims to promote peace and security stability in the region and the world, promote friendly and friendly relations, strengthen and enhance bilateral cooperation, develop cooperative relations between the two countries, establish a framework work to improve bilateral relations between defense agencies, enhance and strengthen cooperation activities in the field of defense and security, increase mutual trust, integrate pre-existing agreements, and improve the welfare of the people of the two countries.

Based on the description above, in the Port Visit collaboration, several series of activities were carried out such as Courtesy Calls, holding seminars, joint discussions on how to improve cooperation so that it is more effective and efficient. After that there were several activities carried out by soldiers at the dock such as joint sports activities, fun games, and also invitations to dinner which was followed by cultural performances of each country. This is intended to strengthen relations between the three countries, all of which are carried out in rotation, both in Indonesia, the Philippines and Indonesia. In the exercise there was media coverage, which indirectly promoted peace between each country.

In addition, there are several principles that include norms and standards that must be adhered to and implemented in defense cooperation, namely mutual respect for the independence of each party, full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, not interfering in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence, and non-aggression to each other. From the above principles, indirectly, the three

countries that are members of the ASEAN state organization have implemented the ASEAN way where in the agreement the three countries agreed that military personnel are allowed to cross the border if they have to chase pirates or terrorists with a note that it is only allowed in emergency situations and must be done carefully. delivery of information before the operation is carried out.

So it can be understood that responding to every dynamic, Indonesia is actively promoting global partnerships, promoting the spirit of togetherness, and creating a dynamic balance in the absence of a dominant state power in a region. as mandated in the law, namely giving the authority to maintain the safety of all Indonesian citizens which is the responsibility of security for all its people.

Analysis of Defense Diplomacy Strategy in Indomalphi Port Visit Cooperation Ends

Indonesia's defense diplomacy is one of the country's defense efforts to maintain and protect state sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation. Currently the threat posed has threatened all aspects of the life of the nation and state and has the potential to threaten state sovereignty and national interests. As a maritime country, Indonesia is very interested in creating security in the region, including maritime security in order to support Indonesia's interests as the World Maritime Axis.

The Indonesian National Policy issued by President Joko Widodo who has a maritime mission vision as the world's Maritime Axis is the embodiment of a maritime country that is advanced, sovereign, independent, strong, and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace in accordance with national interests. Through trilateral cooperation between Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, it is hoped that it will be able to overcome security threats and contribute to the development of national defense policies that are also felt by the international community, especially in building harmonious, dynamic, and peaceful relations between countries.

The cooperation that has been built is part of the national defense as stated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 3 of 2002 which states that National Defense is all efforts to defend the sovereignty of the State, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from various threats and disturbances. to the integrity of the nation and state. Changes to the paradigm of view of marine waters through this policy can be a force that benefits Indonesia to achieve its national interests and to build a safer and stronger Indonesian Sea.

Means

In the National Defense Strategy, it is stated that national defense resources are transformed into elements of national strength consisting of elements of military and non-military defense forces. The development of defense forces is intended as an effort to achieve professional standards of the armed forces, based on the vision, mission, nawacita, and policies of the World Maritime Axis. In terms of realizing the World Maritime Axis policy, the Government needs to build a maritime defense force that is supported by advanced technology.

Gradually, Indonesia will increase the defense capability of the country which has deterrence through the development of posture by building facilities and infrastructure to support increased cooperation through the exchange of information between the three countries. One of them is by building a Maritime Command Center (MCC). Then from the results of research conducted by Lukman Yudho Prakoso and Suhirwan with the title Sea Defense Strategy and Urgency of Forming Maritime Command Center that the strategy in securing

ALKI II is to build MCC by placing Indonesian Naval Bases in each Indonesian Maritime Region as the Command Center used as an optimizing communication factor.

In addition, the need to prepare professional soldiers will also support Indonesia's defense forces. In the Port Visit Indomalphi, the TNI-AL is tasked with carrying out diplomatic duties as a tool to support the government's foreign policy so that the implementation of this TNI-AL diplomacy then becomes an important task for the TNI-AL in order to support the government in achieving national goals as stated in Law Number 34 of 2004. According to Admiral (Ret.) Marsetio (2014), Naval diplomacy carried out by Navy Soldiers is within the framework of foreign policy. This shows that for several decades the TNI-AL has taken on a role through operational activities and cooperation between naval forces in the region.

Ways

Defense Diplomacy Theory in this study is intended to describe the purpose of the Port Visit cooperation. As Supriyatno (2014) said that defense diplomacy is a way of managing international relations in realizing the ideals or national interests of a country. In its implementation, Indonesia's defense diplomacy is not aimed at forming a defense pact, but is applied more towards increasing mutual trust (Confidence Building Measure), information sharing, and increasing defense capacity (Simamora, 2013, p. 151).

The Indomalphi Trilateral Port Visit Cooperation is one of a series of activities for the visit of soldiers from one country to another in order to improve coordination and exchange of information related to securing the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea. In the Indomalphi Port Visit mechanism, when entering a sea area of another country, their navy will be greeted by their navy and at that time have been doing joint exercises. Such as cross-training exercises, communication, catching drills together. From these activities, according to Colonel Kav Oktaheroe Ramal (2021), it will have an impact on increasing Capacity Building which will develop at the policy level, such as the relevant ministries.

As Grindle (1997) stated that capacity building is a process experienced by individuals, groups, and organizations to improve their ability to carry out their functions and achieve the desired results. The Indomalphi collaboration is based on the words of the Director General Strahan, Major General of the TNI, Dr. rer. pol. Rodon Pedrason, M.A. which states that: Port Visit itself is part of defense diplomacy to improve Confidence building Measure (CBM).

In activities such as Courtesy Calls, holding seminars, joint discussions, then carrying out activities in the form of joint sports, fun games, and also invitations to dinners followed by cultural performances of each country are activities aimed at strengthening relations between the three countries, all of which are carried out independently, take turns both in Indonesia, the Philippines and also Indonesia. As stated (Cottey & Foster, 2004, p. 7) that activities such as state visits, dialogue and consultation, exchange of strategic information, limitation of defense capacity, declaration of strategic cooperation, exchange of officers, military education, good relations agreements, and military exercises bilaterally and multilaterally for the purpose of training is an activity to build mutual trust between countries.

Therefore, the defense diplomacy strategy in research on the implementation of the Indomalphi Port Visit in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea can be said to have fulfilled the two main characters of defense diplomacy, namely; defense diplomacy to build mutual trust (defense diplomacy for confidence building measures) and defense diplomacy to build military capacity (defense diplomacy for defense capacity). In addition, the concept of defense diplomacy that is in accordance with this research is also the concept put forward by Andrew Cottey, namely that one of the activities of defense diplomacy is conducting contacts and exercises with military units and ship visits.

Conclusion

Cooperation Trilateral Port Visit Indomalphi

The Indomalphi Port Visit Trilateral Cooperation is a cooperation that was built as a response in dealing with armed pirates and transnational crimes as well as terrorism in the Sulu-Sulawesi sea area which has the potential to threaten the safety of citizens, as well as affect trade routes and economic activities and cause losses to the welfare of the region. This cooperation plays an important role in efforts to maintain regional security and stability. Therefore, it is hoped that this cooperation can maintain the security of the region which is a joint concern between the 3 countries around the territorial waters. Indonesia's own advantage as mandated in the law is to give the authority to maintain the safety of all Indonesian citizens which is the responsibility of security for all its people.

Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in Trilateral Cooperation Port Visit Indomalphi

The formulation of the Indonesian Defense Diplomacy Strategy in the Trilateral Port Visit Indomalphi Cooperation is a strategy aimed at increasing cooperation between countries. With various activities carried out together, it can be said that it has fulfilled the two main characters of defense diplomacy, namely; defense diplomacy to build mutual trust (CBMs) and defense diplomacy to build military capacity (CB).

The cooperation built in the Indomalphi Maritime Trilateral series is part of national defense in an effort to realize national security. This cooperation is also a form of implementation of the Indonesian National policy issued by President Joko Widodo who has a maritime mission vision as the world's Maritime Axis to create a maritime country that is advanced, sovereign, independent, strong, and able to make a positive contribution to regional security and peace. and the world in accordance with national interests.

This cooperation continues to be developed by building facilities and infrastructure to support increased cooperation through the exchange of information between the three countries. One of them is by building a Maritime Command Center (MCC). Then the involvement of the Navy as the executor of duties in the field plays an important role in maintaining security and conducting maritime diplomacy which is carried out in the framework of foreign policy as an instrument of state diplomacy.

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