



## Implementation of Defense Industry Policies in Supporting Maritime Defense in Indonesia

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**Abstract** — This The existence of Indonesia's strategic geographical location, which is located between two oceans and continents, including the Indian and Pacific oceans and the continents of Asia and Australia. Dimann Indonesia is located as a strategic maritime axis, both for various relations and world trade routes. In addition, Indonesia has regulations regarding state sovereignty that must be maintained and guarded from various forms of threats, both from outside and from within. Then Indonesia must have various TNI defense equipment capabilities that are quite adequate and reliable for defense and security tools in maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia and guarding from various disturbances, threats and challenges as well as various obstacles that exist both from abroad and from within the country. For this reason, in overcoming this, the development and development of the defense industry is very necessary. In this study, there are main issues, namely the policy of the defense industry in supporting maritime defense in Indonesia. The method used in this research is qualitative in the form of descriptive and juridical analysis that is needed to analyze problems regarding the implementation of defense industry policies in supporting Indonesian maritime defense due to the strategic location of Indonesia's territory. The results of the analysis and study of the problem show that the defense industry owned by Indonesia is very strategic so that defense equipment has an important role in protecting Indonesia's sovereign territory. The defense industry policy started with the establishment of the KKIP (Defense Industry Policy Committee) based on Presidential Regulation (Presidential Regulation) No. 42 of 2010 and Law (Law) No. 16 of 2012 concerning the defense industry and Presidential Regulation (Presidential Regulation) No. 59 of 2013. On this basis it can show where the defense industry will be developed in the territory of Indonesia, to get a defense industry that has the reliability to produce defense equipment in maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia..

**Keywords** — Policy, Defense Industry.

### I. INTRODUCTION

A country requires state defense in upholding sovereignty and maintaining the territorial integrity of the country as well as the safety of its citizens from various armed threats and military threats for the integrity of a country. For this reason, the existence of a defense industry such as weapons products is an important matter and concerns the livelihood of many people in maintaining and providing security, so that in this case the defense industry can be said to be a strategic industry that also affects national development in Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that is in a very strategic position within the scope of the Southeast Asian region.[1] Indonesia's strategic value can be seen because apart from Indonesia being considered a sovereign country, it is also due to its geographical area which is located in two oceans, namely the Indian and Pacific Oceans and is located on two continents, including Asia and Australia, so that the Indonesian territory is one of the strategic routes world trade.[2] Along with the development of relations between countries carried out by Indonesia and the emergence of dynamics of relations between countries in securing national interests which often clash with the national interests of other countries, this has become one of the causes of disputes or tensions between countries which can sometimes be resolved peacefully through amicable channels diplomatic and military routes.[3] As a sovereign country, of course, the Indonesian state is required to have strength in the form of an adequate TNI defense system to secure various national interests from disturbances, obstacles and challenges as well as threats from abroad and from within its own country, in addition to maintaining the sovereignty of the territorial area.[4]

A country to build and develop an independent defense system where one of the spearheads is the defense industry.[5] Therefore, a country must fulfill the need for the provision of high-quality and high-quality defense

equipment in accordance with regional characteristics and must eliminate political dependence on other countries.[6] Where the development of modernization of defense equipment and defense systems of India and China which are currently developing into major military powers in Asia because it has been proven that the development of their domestic defense industry can become the backbone for these countries.[7] The development and utilization of the TNI's defense equipment in Indonesia can also be used as a supporting factor that can provide a deterrence effect to other countries who always view the Indonesian state with one eye because of its dependence on weapons from other countries.[8] Therefore, without any effort to minimize dependence on defense equipment from other countries, the greatness and dignity of the Indonesian nation in front of other nations, especially in the region, will be easily underestimated and underestimated in negotiating through diplomatic channels or open confrontation through military operations.

To manage the defense industry and industry that has strategic potential in a country,[9] there are three main problems faced, among others: 1. in developing defense technology, it depends on two schemes, namely the technology transfer scheme and the defense industry development scheme as well as strengthening in its research. Funding models for the defense industry and how to improve quality human resources in the defense industry. 3. In this case, it is related to supporting the need for defense equipment (main equipment of the weapon system) in the country or becoming an exporter of war equipment and weapons.[10] The definition of strategic industry itself has been included in Law number 3 of 2016 article 1 paragraph 68 in terms of industry which explains that: "strategic industry is an industry that has interests for the state and controls the livelihood of many people, increases or produces added value of strategic natural resources.[11] or have links with the interests of state defense and security in the context of fulfilling state duties." Judging from its understanding, of course this is related to the constitutional basis of the existence of the defense industry in the 1945 Constitution which states "in protecting the entire Indonesian nation, all of Indonesia's bloodshed and maintaining the integrity of the territory and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, for security and defense. In a country, this is done through the necessary state security and defense systems regarding the availability of security and defense equipment and supported by the defense industry's ability to achieve national goals.[12]

The Defense Industry itself has special characteristics in the industrial sector, where the defense business sector is one of the industrial business fields closed from foreign investment which has been explained in Law No. 25 article 12 paragraph 2 of 2007 concerning an investment for capital, namely: various fields business for closed foreign capital, among others: 1. Producing equipment for war, various explosive devices, and weapons, munitions. 2. Various business fields that are explicitly declared closed by law.[13] The existence of the Indonesian defense industry as part of Indonesia's strategic industry should be able to make it easy for Indonesia to carry out an activity that can have an impact on national development in Indonesia, but in fact the supporting components, such as the national defense industry, have not fully synergized with the core components so that the defense capability country cannot be developed optimally.[14] On the other hand, geopolitically and geostrategically, Indonesia is in a strategic and decisive position in the world and regional relations system, and the role of law as a guide in the running of the defense industry is very much needed to achieve its goal of providing order and justice. State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) have the task of acting as agents of change for the State, namely not only carrying out business processes, but also being actors driving change and development for the nation.[15] The performance of SOEs, especially strategic industries, has received attention because of the President's instructions to the Minister of Defense that to build independence in a defense industry, it must be realized immediately in line with the fulfilment of the TNI's Minimum Essential Forces (MEF). PT. PAL Indonesia as one of the state-owned enterprises (BUMN) of the defense industry and at the same time lead integrator must comply with Law no. 16 of 2012 in particular Article 11 which is to produce armaments (the main weapon system tool) and/or integrate all major components and raw materials to be used as the main tool, in the decision of KKIP (defense industry policy committee) No. 13/2013 appointed as Lead Integrator of Marine Defense Equipment (Combatant Ship)

## II. METHOD

In research on the implementation of defense industry policies in supporting marine defense in Indonesia, the researchers used qualitative methods.[16] In the method of analysing a problem using descriptive analysis with normative juridical about the development policy of the Indonesian defense industry in facing various challenges and disturbances as well as threats to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia because of Indonesia's very strategic geographical area. In this study, it can be identified directly with involvement in

object activities and investigated using a narrative approach from a collection of individual stories involved. In collecting this research data comes from various observations and through interviews and documentation, while secondary data collection is obtained from several documents and existing literature studies to support a primary data. In this study, to analyze the data carried out using a descriptive analysis approach to make an analysis of the collected data which is the result of an analysis that is commonly used.[17] Descriptive analysis for research that is structured aims to collect actual information or data in detail in the form of a description of the existing problems, examine various conditions, identify a problem, determine what other people do in dealing with the same problem and learn from various experiences and make evaluations.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The vision of National Industrial development as stated in Presidential Regulation Number 28 of 2008 concerning National Industrial Policy is that Indonesia will become a Resilient Industrial Country in 2025, with an intermediate vision in 2020 as a New Advanced Industrial Country, because it is in accordance with the Bogor Declaration of 1995 Among the APEC heads of state in that year, liberalization in APEC countries had to be realized. There are several basic criteria to meet the industrial sector in Indonesia, namely:

- 1) Indonesia must have a high contribution and role to the national economy.
- 2) Has a variety of solid industrial structures.
- 3) Having advanced technology to spearhead market creation and development.
- 4) Already have strong industrial services that support the international competitiveness of the industry
- 5) Already have competitiveness that is able to face full liberalization with APEC countries.

Based on the National Research Agenda (ARN) for Defense and Security Technology, the policy directions and main priorities for the development of defense technology in the field of science and technology are directed at:

- 1) Can improve which focuses on research capabilities and development capacity in various security and defense technologies.
- 2) Accelerate the process of extracting and diffusing various results in the development and research of security and defense technology.
- 3) Strengthening institutions especially in the field of science and technology covering security and defense technology which includes research factors, research and development facilities, management patterns, functionalization of research and development organizations, completeness and updating of national science and technology performance data, and partnerships.
- 4) Creating a climate of innovation in defense and security technology in the form of appropriate incentive schemes.
- 5) Using a demand pull approach in accordance with the needs of the TNI and Police or a supply push to encourage increased industrial and defense capabilities as well as national security.
- 6) Develop a clear defense and security technology road map in the focus of the research theme.
- 7) Prioritizing the application of national defense and security technology through the use of various products produced.

Formulation of strategic national policies in the defense industry which includes policies in research, development and engineering, funding, marketing strategies, development of empowerment, improvement of human resources, and foreign cooperation in the defense industry. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning KKIP in article 3 paragraph 1 contains: the defense industry policy committee is tasked with, among others:

- 1) Formulating strategic national policies in various defense industries.
- 2) Coordinate in the implementation and control of national defense industry policies.
- 3) Coordinate various foreign collaborations in the context of developing and advancing the defense industry in Indonesia.
- 4) Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of defense industry policies

Fulfilling the needs of the TNI's defense equipment will be carried out by prioritizing national products for the revitalization of the domestic defense industry. In this case, the minister of defense will compile a list of the need for armaments and then the minister of national development planning and the minister of finance will provide information on, among other things:

- 1) Specifications for types and technical types of procurement of goods and services.
- 2) Regarding the price for each unit of procurement of goods and services.
- 3) Countries producing goods and services.
- 4) Joint production/technology transfer for the benefit of the development of the domestic defense industry.
- 5) Nature of procurement of goods and services
- 6) Procurement planning and estimates according to annual budget requirements

The head of the National Development Planning Agency/Minister of National Development Planning assesses the list of needs as part of the RKP and RPJMN which is then submitted to the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance determines the source of funding to finance the fulfillment of these needs. This is done through the APBN mechanism and is part of the indications for the Kemhan ceiling in each fiscal year. The Minister of Defense regulates the procedure for fulfilling the needs of the TNI's defense equipment, both from domestic production and foreign production, taking into account efforts to improve planning mechanisms, increase budget absorption capacity and budget management accountability. The Minister of Defense submits a report to the President regarding the achievement of the minimum basic strength of defense equipment every semester in the current budget year with copies to the Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas. Furthermore, the report is evaluated in order to project the continuity of meeting the needs in the next fiscal year. Defense Industry Institutions include industry and government as well as users of the defense industry in a synergistic and integrated relationship of authority and responsibility, which are responsible for building capabilities in producing security and defense equipment.[18] The defense industry is under the guidance of the Government which is coordinated by the KKIP (defense industry policy committee), in the mandate of Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2010 concerning KKIP which is led directly under the President, has the task of determining the strategic direction for the strategic development of the domestic defense industry that is strategic in accommodating the interests of the defense industry and users. In addition, KKIP carries out the function of evaluating and formulating policies regarding the utilization and development of the defense industry. In this case there are five involved, including the Minister of SOEs, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Research and Technology and the Minister of Defense as the leading sector.

Based on data from the Ministry of Defense, as of 2019, there are 9 state-owned defense industries, namely PT. PAL Indonesia (Persero), PT. DI (Indonesian Aerospace), PT. Pindad (Persero), PT. Len Industri, PT. DKB (Dok Kodja Bahari), PT. Dahana, PT. INTI (Indonesian Telecommunications Industry), PT. MMF (Merpati Maintenance Facility), and PT. Garuda Maintenance Facility (GMF), in this case there are 3 out of 9 BUMN Industries, 3 (three) of which have been designated as Lead Integrators (Moda Pemadu) for Alutsista according to the dimensions, namely: PT. PAL for Marine Alutsista, PT. DI for Air Force Alutsista and PT. Pindad for Army Defense Equipment. While the Private Owned Enterprises (BUMS) engaged in the Indonesian defense sector are 101 companies with various competencies and play a role as the defense industry in tier 2 to tier 4. However, of the total, only half are active or 54 companies. Of this amount, in total, BUMN and BUMS have assets of around Rp. 17.3 trillion. Then from the results of the inventory of Pinhantanas (National Private Defense Industry Association), where Pinhantanas acts as an umbrella for privately-owned enterprises providing security and security services, that there are 81 private actors engaged in meeting the needs of domestic defense and security equipment. Starting from a shipbuilding factory in Tanjung Priok, a maker of radio communications, war management systems, to bombs for fighter aircraft. (Sindonews, 2018) Apart from being produced for domestic needs, the products of the defense industry are also marketed to meet foreign needs. The recorded value of export transactions recorded from 2015-2018 reached USD 284.1 million, of which the total export amount of USD 161 million came from PT. Dirgantara Indonesia through the sale of transport aircraft with the type NC-212 and CN-235 to various countries including Vietnam and Senegal and Thailand. A total of USD 86.9 million came from PT. PAL and PT. Lundin through the sale of small patrol boats to Sweden and Russia. Then based on data from the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia (Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia), it shows that the export of defense equipment during 2012 to 2020 has fluctuated, where in 2013 was the year with the largest decline in exports. Meanwhile in the first quarter of 2021, it was recorded that the total export amounted to USD 0.82 million, much lower than the same period (quarter I - 2020) the previous year, which was USD 3.18 million.

On the import side, from 2012 to 2020, data from the Indonesian Ministry of Trade (Kemendag RI) (2021) shows that there is a trend towards an increase in imports of defense equipment needs. Meanwhile, in the first quarter of 2021, imports of defense equipment decreased compared to the same period the previous year.



Meanwhile, based on data from SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), that during 2015-2019, on average, Indonesia was in the position of the 17 largest importing countries for defense equipment, which was 1.8% of the world's total. Armaments suppliers are dominated by America (20%), the Netherlands (18%), and Korea (16%) of the total imports of defense equipment. Countries with advanced defense industries are also supported and have large defense budgets, and ideally 20%-30% the defense budget is allocated to the defense industry. Unfortunately, Indonesia's defense budget support is still relatively small. Based on SIPRI (2020) data, Indonesia's defense spending was USD 7.7 billion or 0.67% of GDP in 2019. The defense spending puts Indonesia in 27th place in the world. In the 2015-2019 period, the realization of the defense function budget experienced an average growth of 2.8%, from Rp. 105.91 trillion in 2015 to Rp. 115.42 trillion in 2019. The budget for the defense function in the 2015-2019 period is realized, among others, through: 1. In the modernization program of defense equipment and non-defense equipment and the Army Military Unit. 2. Program for modernization of defense equipment and non-defense equipment and integrative infrastructure. 3. Implementation of the Management and Operations of the Ground Forces. 4. Matra Laut Management and Operational Implementation Program. 5. Alutsista and Non-Alutsista Modernization Program and Development of Air Force Facilities and Infrastructure. 6. Alutsista/Non-Alutsista/Sarpras Matra Marine Modernization Program. And 7. Programs for research and development of the Ministry of Defense. In the same period (2015-2019), the realization of the Ministry of Defense expenditure also experienced growth, with an average of 3.85%, as well as the Defense Technology and Industry Development program in order to support the defense industry within the Ministry of Defense, namely an average of 3.85%. the average realization throughout 2015-2019 grew by 28.25%.

In 2021, the defense function budget is allocated Rp. 137.19 trillion or an increase of 16.27% compared to the previous year 2020, while the allocation for the Ministry of Defense for Fiscal Year 2021 is Rp. 137.29 trillion or an increase of 16.44% from the previous year. Then Based on the 2022 KEM PPKF, the Indicative Ceiling of the Ministry of Defense for the 2022 Fiscal Year is Rp. 125.84 trillion. The budget is used to support the achievement of priority targets for development in the defense sector, through the implementation of programs such as:

- 1) TNI Task Force Implementation Programme,
- 2) Alutsista, Non-Alutsista Modernization Program, and Defense Facilities and Infrastructure,
- 3) Resource Development Program Defense,
- 4) Soldier Professionalism and Welfare Program,
- 5) Defense Policy and Regulation Program,
- 6) Defense Research, Industry and Higher Education Program, and
- 7) Management Support Program.

As for some of the priority output targets of the Ministry of Defense in 2022 and the development of output targets and achievements in the previous year, as follows, the priority output targets of the Ministry of Defense in Fiscal Year 2022, when compared to targets or achievements in the previous period, the target in Fiscal Year 2022 has decreased. On the other hand, there is the addition of a new priority output target, namely the support of a strategic logistics reserve agency as much as 1 unit. Performance of PT. PAL Indonesia (Persero) has increased significantly in the last three years. This is indicated by the increase in the acquisition of orders or contracts recorded in 2016 in terms of Rp. 1.1 Trillion increased to Rp. 2.2 Trillion in 2017 and Rp. 4.1 Trillion in 2018, and until November 2019 managed to book a contract at Rp. 8.7 Trillion. This shows the seriousness and commitment of management in fulfilling on quality, on time, and right price for the company's products and services. This success is supported by a strategy of developing superior products and markets that are more customer-oriented, as well as restructuring support in the financial and information technology fields. In addition, management is also actively revitalizing facilities and infrastructure, as well as carrying out transformations in the field of human capital. The construction of the Alugoro Submarine is a long-term investment by the state to have the highest technological mastery of marine defense equipment, namely submarines, an investment that will be a legacy to the nation's next generation. Not only mastery of technology, PT. PAL Indonesia (Persero) is also required to have the ability to build submarines made by the nation's children. At this stage, PT. PAL Indonesia (Persero) has proven itself capable of responding to these challenges with the production of the Alugoro Submarine and subsequent submarines. This success is supported by a strategy of developing superior products and markets that are more customer-oriented, as well as restructuring support in the financial and information technology fields. In addition, management is also actively revitalizing facilities and infrastructure, as well as carrying out transformations in the field of human capital and implementing defense industry policies that support defense, especially in the Indonesian sea.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The defense industry in Indonesia has developed since the beginning of independence. The defense industry is managed by the private sector and State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). In 1980, the government gave some attention to this matter in the domestic defense industry by forming a team of bodies and councils which were basically to accelerate the development and development of the national defense industry. In forming the team, the agency and the council carried out based on Presidential Decree (Presidential Decree) No. 40 of 1980 regarding the team for the development of the defense and security industry (defense and security), Number 56 of 1989 concerning the Dean of Strategic Industry Development, and No. 6 of 1984 concerning the council. strategic industry advisors in Indonesia, and No.44 of 1989 regarding the strategic industry advisory body, then No.64 of 1998 concerning the establishment of PT. BPIS and BUMN management bodies. In the course of the Indonesian defense industry experienced many ups and downs so that a crisis occurred in 1998 and then along with the economic crisis that existed in Indonesia. So in 2001 PT. BPIS was disbanded because it noticed that many SOEs had fallen due to the economic crisis.

The defense industry revitalization policy began with the establishment of the KKIP (Defense Industry Policy Committee) through Presidential Regulation (Presidential Regulation) No. 42 of 2010 and then the emergence of Law (Law) No. 16 of 2012 concerning the Defense Industry. Where the legal basis for the defense industry has been regulated in Law (Law) RI No. 16 of 2012 concerning the defense industry in which there is an obligation to use domestically produced defense equipment (main equipment for the weapon system), in the Act also encouraged efforts to transfer technology in the development of weapons. , as well as for private investment that is used to increase capital in the context of the development of the defense industry, the legal basis of Law (Law) No. 25 of 2007 is also used regarding investment, where in the law there are restrictions on investment that can only be by domestic investors.

One of the mandates of the Law (Law) mentions the formation of the KKIP which was confirmed in Presidential Decree (Presidential Decree) No. 59 of 2013. With the existence of the defense industry law, the existence of the KKP to support the development of the Indonesian defense industry is very clear. The task of KKIP as mandated in Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2010 which was updated with Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2013 is to establish national defense industry policies at a strategic level, coordinate the management of national defense industry policies, coordinate international cooperation to build and develop the national defense industry, carry out monitoring and evaluation managing defense industry policies, compiling and forming long-term defense industry master plans, setting standards for defense industry products, and establishing policies to meet the needs of defense and security equipment.

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