

ABSTRAK

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THE DYNAMICS OF INDONESIA'S RESPONES AGAINST MARITIME TERRORISM AND IUU FISHING WITHIN ITS TERRITORIAL WATERS

(xvi + 136 halaman; + 1 gambar; + 4 tabel; + 6 ilustrasi; + 3 lampiran)

Kata kunci: terorisme maritime, IUU *fishing*, ancaman keamanan non-tradisional, Poros Maritim Dunia, keamanan maritim

Ancaman dari terorisme maritime dan praktik IUU *fishing* telah lama menantang kedaulatan, keutuhan wilayah dan keamanan maritim Indonesia. Permasalahan dari IUU *fishing* yang sudah merajalela sudah menyebabkan Indonesia kehilangan triliunan rupiah tiap tahunnya dari hilangnya potensi ekspor perikanan. Sementara itu, kehadiran Abu Sayyaf Group yang menghantui perbatasan antara Indonesia dan Filipina dengan kekerasan melalui terornya yang menyebabkan ketakutan untuk para kapal yang melalui area tersebut. Pada tahun 2014, Presiden Widodo memperkenalkan Poros Maritim Dunia yang menjadi visi dan misi pemerintahan. Dimana, Poros Maritim Dunia juga menekankan objektif dari keamanan maritim di tengah-tengah ancaman dari luar dalam bentuk terorisme maritim dan IUU *fishing* yang dihadapi Indonesia. Dengan demikian, untuk merespons terhadap ancaman-ancaman tersebut, pemerintah Indonesia membuat gabungan usaha dari berbagai kementerian dan institusi negara. Usaha-usaha tersebut juga dilengkapi dengan implementasi kebijakan menenggelamkan kapal asing illegal dan mencetuskan inisiatif ‘*intelligence-sharing*’ untuk melawan ancaman-ancaman tersebut. Walaupun usaha dari Indonesia dimaksudkan untuk melindungi negara dari ancaman terorisme maritime dan IUU *fishing*, sebagian dari usaha bela negara tersebut tidak mendapatkan respons yang baik dari beberapa negara tetangga yang pada akhirnya berakhir pada tensi yang tidak bisa dihindari.

Referensi: 13 buku + 12 jurnal daring + 1 artikel jurnal + 48 artikel daring + 6 publikasi pemerintah

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(xvi + 136 pages + 1 picture; + 4 tables; + 6 figures; + 3 appendices)

Key Words: maritime terrorism, IUU fishing, non-traditional security threats, Global Maritime Fulcrum, maritime security

Threats of maritime terrorism and practices of IUU fishing have long challenged Indonesia's sovereignty, territorial integrity and maritime security. The problems of IUU fishing have become rampant in Indonesia have caused the country to billions annually from loss of fisheries export potentials. Meanwhile, presence of Abu Sayyaf Group lingers in borders between Indonesia and the Philippines with their violent attacks have spread fear amongst the vessels shipping through the area. In 2014, during his presidential inauguration speech, President Widodo introduced his maritime doctrine of Global Maritime Fulcrum that became the government's vision and mission. In which, Global Maritime Fulcrum also emphasizes the objective of maritime security amidst external threats of maritime terrorism and IUU fishing that Indonesia faces. Hence, in order to response towards these external threats, Indonesia has created joint-efforts within its government ministries and institutions. Such efforts are followed with implementations of policies that include sinking foreign illegal vessels and also creating an intelligence-sharing initiative to counter these threats. Although Indonesia's efforts are meant to protect themselves against the threats of maritime terrorism and IUU fishing, some of the country's efforts are not received well by some of Indonesia's neighboring countries which inevitably resulted in tensions between them.

References: 13 books + 12 online journals + 1 journal article + 48 online articles + 6 government publications