

The Efforts Of The Indonesian Government To Guarantee Maritime Security In Cross Country Through Cooperation With The Police Of The Republic Of Indonesia (Polri) And The Police Of The Kingdom Of Malaysia (PDRM)

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Abstract — Maritime security in transnational issue is a major concern for the Indonesian government. The government's efforts to maintain maritime security are carried out through cooperation between the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM). This paper aims to analyze the Indonesian government's efforts to maintain maritime security in transnational through the cooperation of POLRI and PDRM. This research uses descriptive qualitative by collecting data through a literature study. The results of the study show that the Indonesian government's efforts to maintain maritime security in transnational

waters through the cooperation of POLRI and PDRM are carried out by increasing patrols and surveillance, increasing intelligence cooperation, and increasing personnel capacity. However, there are still several obstacles, such as financial, facility, and coordination problems, that need to be overcome in order to maintain maritime security in transnational issue. The Indonesian government's efforts to maintain maritime security in transnational issue through cooperation between the National Police and PDRM are positive steps that need to be continuously supported and improved. This collaboration has had a positive impact on both countries and the surrounding region in maintaining maritime security from transnational crimes. The Indonesian government's efforts to address this issue are commendable, and further improvements can be made by addressing the challenges and obstacles identified in this study.

Keywords — Maritime Security, Cross-Country, Cooperation, POLRI, PDRM.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the development of the 21st century, threats to the existence of the state are becoming increasingly widespread, not only coming from within and/or abroad but also being transnational in nature. Accordingly, the types and forms of threats have also shifted to become multidimensional, no longer directed solely at military threats but having entered into ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, natural resource, geography, and population aspects (all gatra), such as illegal *fishing*, drugs, cyber, radicalism, terrorism, separatism, territorial violations, natural disasters, and others, all of which can disrupt a country's defense and can even destroy the existence of a country.

The national defense system is a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security. all nations from all threats. Components in the universal defense concept: main components, supporting components, and reserve components, including natural and artificial natural resources.

The purpose of national defense is to maintain and protect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the entire nation from all kinds of threats. The general policy of state defense is the direction of political policy in the management of all national resources and infrastructure for the benefit of the state defense system to ensure national security, defense and state sovereignty. (Marsetio, 2018). National defense is prepared by taking into account geographical conditions as an archipelagic country. The national defense strategic policy must be based on state politics.

It is an undeniable fact that in the future border issues and international trade and transportation activities through SLOCs and SLOTs in the waters in the Southeast Asian region will increase and move very quickly. This increase and expansion is inseparable from the role of the Asia Pacific region, where Southeast Asia is located as an engine of growth (*powerhouse*) world economy in the 21st century. Indonesia's geographical position is a competitive advantage over other countries, both in terms of geoeconomics, geopolitics and geostrategies. Even though Indonesia will gain potential benefits from its geographical location, Indonesia is also in a vulnerable position from maritime security threats. This is due to the increasing number of shipping flows crossing Indonesian waters which of course will also have an impact on environmental issues, natural resources and maritime security threats themselves (Marsetio, 2014).

Maritime security is a condition where a country is free from various threats to its national interests in the waters. These threats are in the form of military and non-military threats. Maritime security is also defined as security that has a regional impact. Policies for each region are very different depending on the dynamic conditions of a region. From a number of definitions of maritime security, it can be said that safe shipping, both civil and military, is the focus of attention. In short, the use of the maritime area for the economy to activities of a military nature must be guaranteed safety and security. Common threats are threats originating from territorial cases and the various uses of mineral and energy resources found in an area (Setiawan, 2017).

Defense and security in the context of the maritime axis presents at least five threats that need to be faced. First, there are open sea spaces and boundaries. Second, there are still frequent violations of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in the form of intrusions. Third, the matter of territorial claims, especially with the ten countries bordering Indonesia. Fourth, threats in the non-territorial category, especially in *formillegal fishing*. Fifth, the threat of transnational crime. As the largest

archipelagic country, Indonesia must be able to maintain and guarantee the stability of peace and security in its territorial waters against the possibility of various threats from within and outside the country. Along with the increasing security and safety threats in Indonesian territorial waters, the defense and security capabilities also need to be improved in order to minimize various threats.

In maintaining maritime security, the Indonesian government cooperates with neighboring countries through various institutions and agencies. One of the agencies involved in maintaining maritime security is the Indonesian National Police (POLRI). POLRI is a security institution whose duty is to maintain security and public order in all parts of Indonesia, including in waters. In this paper, we will analyze the efforts of the Indonesian government to maintain maritime security in transnational waters through the cooperation of the National Police and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM). PDRM is a security agency whose job is to maintain security and order in Malaysian territory, including in waters. Cooperation between POLRI and PDRM is carried out to improve security and prevent crime in transnational waters.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The author conducted this research using qualitative research methods. Creswell argues that the qualitative method is a method for understanding and exploring the meaning that comes from humanitarian problems or social problems that occur. In carrying out the qualitative research process, the authors ask questions and procedures, collect specific data from the participants to carry out inductive data analysis and finally by translating the complexity of a problem. The research is descriptive in nature which seeks a specific description of a situation or process based on information which will eventually produce a new explanation of the phenomenon to be studied.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Threats in Transnational Waters of Indonesia and Malaysia

The borders of a country have an important role in determining the boundaries of the sovereign territory (*sovereignty*), utilization of natural resources, maintaining security, and territorial integrity. The border region of a country is a priceless heritage, which, if managed properly, can make a positive contribution to national development. On the other hand, this condition is a gateway for threats or disturbances. So border security can be defined as the state of the outermost region of a country free from dangers coming from outside the territory of that country.

The border between Indonesia and Malaysia in Southeast Asia includes a land border that stretches for 2,019 km on the island of Borneo and maritime borders along the Malacca Strait, Singapore Strait, South China Sea, and Sulawesi Sea. The sea border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia meet only in the Malacca Strait and the Singapore Sea. Therefore, the outermost areas of Indonesia bordering Malaysia are East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, the Riau Islands, Riau, North Sumatra, and Aceh.

Efforts and securing border areas, especially in Indonesia, both at sea and on land, are still a problem that cannot be completely resolved where various cross-border crimes still occur. Even though Indonesia has agencies that play a role in this security effort, such as the TNI, Polri, BNN, Customs, and others, the complexity of the existing problems positions the Indonesian government to be more responsive and explicit in securing its territory.

There are four types of transnational crimes that can be considered on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, namely:

- a. Piracy is often carried out in the Malacca Strait which is an international waterway which is located on the border of the two countries;
- b. Smuggling and human trafficking where most of them are Indonesian citizens who are used as TKI;
- c. Narcotics and illegal goods smuggling is carried out both through waterways and land. This affects the security of society, especially border communities;
- d. Illegal smuggling of goods that can harm the state.

Along with the development of the times through globalization, border security has experienced a shift due to the emergence of other threats that can disrupt state sovereignty, namely *Organized Crime* which is a crime committed across national borders. The crime continues to grow and increase in intensity. The pattern of security has changed direction from the era of communism

and the cold war to the era of transnational crime. On this basis Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to form *Joint Police Cooperation Committee* as cooperation to tackle cross-border crimes that occur on the border of the two countries. JPCC agreed in the 35th session *General Border Committee* in Jakarta on December 15, 2006, this Agreement was ratified by the chairman of GBC Malindo namely the Ministers of Defense of the two countries at that time, Prof. Dr. Juwono Sudharsono and Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Abdul Razak.

3.2 POLRI and PDRM Cooperation in Indonesian and Malaysian Transnational Waters.

Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to bind cooperation in a security agreement on the border of the two countries, namely the 1972 Security Arrangement, which was ratified in Kuala Lumpur on April 6, 1972. The main issue discussed in the 1972 revision of the Security Arrangement was the desire of both parties (Indonesia - Malaysia) to enhance and strengthen cooperative relations between the two countries in dealing with security issues such as the communist threat along the Sarawak and West Kalimantan borders. With the implementation of the 1972 Security Arrangement, a General Border Committee called the General Border Committee Malaysia-Indonesia (GBC Malindo) was formed in July 1972 in Perapat, North Sumatra, which is a cross-sectoral coordination and policy forum that carries out technical functions involving various elements, including the Armed Forces , Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other agencies from the two countries. So that border issues that can be handled include not only traditional security issues but also social welfare issues.

The Water and Air Police (*Polairud*) have collaborated with the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) to reduce transnational crime. On the sea border between Indonesia and Malaysia, they signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU). A meeting called the 'Maritime Border Patrol Coordination Group' was held at the Bay View City Hotel, Penang Island, Malaysia, on 27-30 March 2017. The purpose of this collaboration is to reduce the number of transnational crimes through joint patrols. Present at the event were Kakor Polairud Inspector General (Pol) Drs. Chaerul Nur Alamsyah and several officials from the PDRM Marine Police Force. (Detik.com, 2017).

From October 28 to 31, 2018, in the West Kalimantan Regional Police area, the fourth activity of the Maritime Border Patrol Coordinating Group (MBPCG) was carried out between the Marine Police Forces (PPM) and the Indonesian Air and Water Police (Polairud). The event was attended by the head of the meeting delegation team, Director of Domestic Safety and Public Peace (KDNKA) PDRM CP Dato' Zainal Abidin bin Kasim and entourage, Kabaharkam Polri Komjen (Pol) Drs. Moechgiyanto SH M.Hum, Kakorpolairud Polri Inspector General (Pol) Drs. M. Chairul Noor Alamsyah, West Kalimantan Regional Police Chief Inspector General (Pol) Drs. Didi Haryono, West Kalimantan Deputy Police Chief Brigadier General (Pol) Dra. Sri Handayani, Irwasda and the main officials of the West Kalimantan Regional Police Drs. Didi Haryono (Pol) Drs. Didi Haryono (Pol) Drs. Drs. M. Noor Alamsyah, Pol, (Pol) Drs. Didi Haryono, (Pol) Drs. Dre.

West Kalimantan Regional Police Chief Inspector General (Pol) Drs. Didi Haryono SH MH welcomed the activity by saying that Indonesia's maritime territory is an important dominance, especially because Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has been recognized by the international community. This activity was held to discuss problems in the marine sector such as people smuggling, illegal fishing, illegal trading, terrorism, and drug smuggling, which often occur in the border areas of Indonesian waters. The West Kalimantan Regional Police Chief also revealed that the waters on the Indonesia-Malaysia border are still "haunted" because there are still thefts of commercial ships in the area. The collaboration between Polairud and the Royal Malaysian Police was carried out to realize water security towards "zero accident" in the activities of the MBPCG (maritime border patrol coordinating group). It is hoped that this will result in an agreement between the two countries to further increase maritime patrols with the goal of eradicating transnational crimes that occur in border waters and maintaining security and order in the Indonesia-Malaysia border waters.

This collaboration is a form of police cooperation on the border of the waters of the 2 countries between the Ditpolair Baharkam Polri and the Maritime PDRM Police Force in the context of preventing transnational crimes such as trafficking in person, terrorism, people smuggling, narcotics, arms trade, etc., smuggling of commodities and fisheries , ship hijacking, and search and rescue (SAR). In addition to preventing crime, joint training was also conducted, including training on patrols, inspecting and ambushing ships, communications, investigations and investigations. The first MBPCG was held in 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, then the second in Medan in 2016, the third in Penang in 2017, and the fourth in Pontianak, West Kalimantan.

The International Relations Division (Div Hubinter) of the National Police and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) in December 2022 discussed increasing collaboration by holding bilateral consultation meetings as a form of active dialogue between the two countries in an effort to combat transnational crime and increase capacity. According to Inspector General. Pol. Krishna Murti, S.I.K., M.Sc., Head of the International Relations Division of the National Police, the National Police not only cooperate bilaterally with PDRM, but also play a role as part of cooperation in the ASEAN area. As Chair of the Indonesian AMMTC and Chair of the Indonesian SOMTC, Polri will contribute to efforts to prevent and deal with transnational crime. Inspector General Pol. Krishna Murti added that transnational crime is growing and requires serious attention from all parties. Therefore, Polri will work together with PDRM to produce deliverables that can help fight transnational crime and increase capacity.

This collaboration is carried out to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and security in the Indonesia-Malaysia region. The National Police and the Malaysian Police are working together in the fugitive deportation process. This collaboration involves various parties, including the International Relations Division of the National Police, Interpol, as well as related institutions in both countries. Through this cooperation, the two countries can mutually strengthen law enforcement actions in capturing and returning fugitives to their countries of origin. In addition, the National Police and the Malaysian Police also strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence, so as to speed up the process of arresting and deporting fugitives. The results of this cooperation have proven to be effective, as can be seen from the arrest and deportation of several fugitives who have fled from the two countries. It also shows that cooperation between countries is very important in law enforcement and regional security. The National Police and the Malaysian Police have strengthened their cooperation in handling fugitive cases in the Indonesia-Malaysia region. This cooperation has brought benefits to both countries and is expected to continue to be improved in the future.

In addition to the cooperation with the Republic of Indonesia Police, the cooperation between the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda Kalbar) and the Sarawak Contingent Malaysian Police (PDRM) has also been carried out to improve security in the Malaysia-Indonesia border region, which has been established for a long time in an informal manner. The agenda for eradicating transnational crimes is a very important priority for both parties, given the long land border of West Kalimantan and Sarawak, Malaysia, which are highly vulnerable to illegal practices. The opening of cooperation between the West Kalimantan Regional Police and the Sarawak Contingent Malaysian Police (PDRM) aims to create security in the border areas of the two countries against the possibility of crimes that will occur. Transnational crime has very complex characteristics. Several factors that support the complexity of transnational crime include globalization, migration or movement of people, as well as the rapid development of information, communication and transportation technology.

In an effort to prevent and eradicate transnational crime, it is necessary to have international cooperation between the two parties. Bilateral cooperation between the two Police Forces is "absolutely" necessary and its implementation cannot be delayed. Cooperation between the police is needed to facilitate the handling of investigations, prosecutions, and examinations at court hearings on a problem that arises on both the requesting and the requested parties. It was recorded that in 2016-2017 there was an increase in transnational crimes in the West Kalimantan region from 54 cases to 642 known cases. This shows that the potential for transnational crime in this region is quite high, even rampant along with the increasing ability of citizens to move between countries. Of course, this will have an impact on increasing movement and variations in transnational crime modes. This transnational crime has also greatly impacted the situation of disruption of kamtibmas (public security and order) as well as state sovereignty. The development of the crime model in the contemporary era is now shifting from the territory of a particular country to the regions of other countries. Crime that crosses national borders certainly poses a threat to the integrity and stability of national, regional and world security.

On July 20 2019, the National Police succeeded in uncovering a drug smuggling operation on the Tanjung Selor main road, Bulungan Regency, North Kalimantan. From this disclosure, BNN secured 38 kilograms of methamphetamine and arrested one suspect, namely AF. However, BNN is still hunting for one other suspect who has fled. Starting from information about drug shipments from Tawau, Malaysia to Samarinda, East Kalimantan via the sea route Tawau-Sebatik, Tarakan and Tanjung Selor. The BNN team also knew that the drug receiving ship would dock in Tanjung Selor and would be transferred to the car, BNN then gave chase and stopped the car on Jalan Raya Jelaray Tanjung Selor. Officers arrested one suspect with the initials AF while one other person ran away. Officers confiscated 38 kilograms of methamphetamine. Until now, BNN is still developing cases and

pursuing suspects who have fled. The total number of suspects arrested was nine people and they were subject to Article 114 Paragraph 2 juncto Article 132 Paragraph 1, Article 112 Paragraph 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Law number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics with the maximum threat being the death penalty. This success was due to the collaboration between the two countries through BNN, POLRI, and PDRM in developing and uncovering the case as a whole. Most of the cooperation built by POLRI and BNN with PDRM Malaysia is carried out at the case development stage. The coordination procedure starts with the finding of a suspect from the development of an existing case, if the network syndicate is in Malaysia, then BNN will coordinate directly with the Police Attache in Malaysia with the PDRM. The success of the police apparatus in arresting the perpetrators of drug trafficking in various hot spots in Indonesia which are entry points cannot be separated from the cooperation between the Indonesian Police and Malaysia. One of the areas that has really benefited from this collaboration is the Nunukan district, North Kalimantan. According to the Director of the Water Police Directorate of the North Kalimantan Regional Police, Police Commissioner Bustomy Sanaf, the success of the police so far in arresting a number of narcotics (methamphetamine) in Nunukan is due to the collaboration between the Nunukan police and the Sabah police.

3.3 Indonesian Government's Efforts in Maintaining Maritime Security in Transnational Waters

Indonesia is an archipelagic state and has been recognized by the international community, so that the maritime sector has become an important domination in Indonesia, several problems, especially crimes in the marine sector such as (people smuggling, illegal fishing, illegal trading, terrorism, drug smuggling) often occur in border areas Indonesian waters, this has become a trending issue and strengthened by the impact of globalization which has made national borders borderless. So far, the waters on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia are still "haunted" for sailors who pass through, because there are still incidents of theft of commercial ships in the area. "This does not rule out the possibility of happening in the West Kalimantan region which is geographically directly adjacent to Sarawak Malaysia, also offshore it can reach the South China Sea," In the 2014 Republic of Indonesia National Defense Strategy Book, the National Defense Strategy is formulated with three basic substances of a proportional, balanced, and coordinated strategy. First, the goal to be achieved is to maintain and protect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the safety of the entire nation which is translated into four strategic objectives (ends). Second, what resources are used to maintain and achieve the goals and objectives to be achieved (means), namely deploying a military defense that is integrated and synergized with non-military defense. Third, how to use resources to achieve goals or objectives that are maintained (ways), namely by planning, preparing, and implementing a national defense system that is tough and has high deterrence in accordance with the Indonesian people's understanding of peace and war. Indonesia has committed to eradicating transnational organized crime as evidenced by ratifying the UN convention on the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime-UNTOC or known as the Palermo Convention at the 62nd plenary meeting on 15 November 2000 with Law No. 5 of 2009 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Against Transnational Organized Crime. The legal instruments used in the cooperation between the Indonesian National Police for the West Kalimantan Region and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) Kotinjen Sarawak in eradicating transnational crimes, are contained in bilateral agreements, namely:

- a. Extradition Agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia, in the Malaysian newspaper number P.U. (A) 285-286 which has been ratified in Law number 9 of 1974 concerning ratification of the extradition treaty between the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia (State Gazette No. 63 of 1974 and Supplement to State Gazette No. 3044 of 1974;
- b. Mutual Legal Assistance;
- c. The Memorandum of Understanding signed simultaneously with the 25th ASEANPOL Session in Bali on 16-20 May 2005 concerning the agreement of the ASEAN Police Chiefs in the context of Transnational Crime Eradication and the Memorandum of Understanding between the West Kalimantan Regional Police and the PDRM Contingent Sarawak In Form of Border Security Coordination;
- d. Revision of Malindo Protap No. 15 POLRI-PDRM December 13, 2007.

To achieve national interests, each country needs to cooperate as a forum that can facilitate its goals. Crime will increase without communication, so the Police of the two countries need to be more active in providing services, protection and protection for border communities. The practice of transnational crime is also very detrimental to the state because government revenues escape from taxes, so it must be prevented. In responding to security cooperation involving the security of other countries, a

country's law enforcement agencies will cooperate under agreed agreements by adjusting the statutory and legal regulations in each country. The dynamics of Indonesia-Malaysia interaction, especially the Indonesian National Police and the Sarawak Contingent Malaysian Police (PDRM), are inseparable from their dependence on one another. The Indonesian government's efforts to maintain maritime security in transnational waters through the cooperation of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) are carried out by increasing patrols and surveillance, increasing intelligence cooperation, and increasing personnel capacity.

a. Increase Patrol and Surveillance

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) worked together to patrol the border waters of the two countries on Wednesday (29/10), known as "rendezvous" (RV), using their respective marine fleets. In this patrol, the National Police used the TAKA-3010 ship under the leadership of Kombes Pol Lukas Gunawan, Director of Polair Riau, while the Malaysian Marine Police used the PA-51 ship under the leadership of ACP Paul Khieu Khon, Commander of the Marine Police for the Southern Region of Malaysia. The Consul/LO of the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia (KJRI) Johor Bahru, Kompol Endro Sulaksono, explained that the RV was carried out at 11.30 WIB with predetermined coordinate points. In the results of the patrols, the two countries agreed to cooperate in coordinating and sharing information in combating transnational crimes such as people and goods smuggling, including drugs, and fishing theft using sea transportation modes.

Even though the issue of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia is still in the process of political negotiations, this RV is a manifestation of the efforts of law enforcement officials of the two countries to minimize the occurrence of transnational crimes at the border. The RV will also enhance relations and cooperation between the police of the two countries, and will be expanded through a program of reciprocal visits and personnel exchanges in raising various transnational crime issues. The Indonesian Consulate General in Johor Bahru will facilitate a meeting of stakeholders from both Indonesia and Malaysia related to maritime issues. This diplomacy will continue to be improved in the future. The RV concluded with a joint patrol of about 15 minutes, and both ships returned to their respective bases.

To eradicate drug trafficking, piracy, smuggling and other criminal activities, the Government of Indonesia, through the National Police, is making efforts in Malaysia. This joint patrol is carried out in a coordinated manner in the border area. Patrol activities are implemented according to the basis of cooperation, namely Protap Malindo No. 15. Based on the results of border patrols in territorial waters, the two countries found that many illegal routes or rat routes were found which were the entry points for narcotics into Indonesia. This is due to the closure of the official sea route between the two countries for small boats and fishing boats.

Apart from sea routes, POLRI and PDRM also carry out coordinated surveillance in land border areas. The land border is one of the routes used by international networks to smuggle drugs into Indonesia. Currently, the borders of Indonesia and Malaysia on the mainland have three official border gates. Besides that, there are also around 82 unofficial path points. The land border is particularly vulnerable, namely the land border area which is the main entry point for drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia, namely Entikong in the province of West Kalimantan.

b. Enhance Intelligence Cooperation

Cooperation between the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) in the field of intelligence is very important to combat transnational crimes such as terrorism, drug trafficking and other transnational crimes. Several forms of cooperation between the two police agencies in the field of intelligence include the exchange of intelligence information, intelligence training and education, as well as joint operations to stop transnational crimes. This collaboration is carried out with the aim of increasing the ability and effectiveness of the two police agencies in dealing with and fighting transnational crime, as well as building mutual trust and goodness between the two countries. In this regard, the two police agencies also cooperate with other intelligence and security agencies at home and abroad, as well as with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries and other international organizations.

Forms of POLRI and PDRM coordination namely *police to police*, where exchange of information directly without third parties. Information obtained by the POLRI during the arrest and investigation, the results will then be forwarded to the PDRM and vice versa. Information exchange is not only carried out by interpol channels or through communication facilities.

Information exchange can also be carried out in conjunction with other operational activities such as during visits, patrols or when conducting RVs. Where the police personnel of the two countries exchange information directly. Exchange of information has a vital role in securing border security between Indonesia and Malaysia. Cross-border crimes that occur with the majority occur between these national borders. It is hoped that the exchange of information will make it easier for police personnel to solve transnational crime cases involving Indonesia and Malaysia.

c. Increasing Personnel Capacity

To strengthen cooperation in the security sector, Polri and PDRM have agreed to carry out a personnel exchange program. This activity took place on November 3 2014 at the Riau Islands Police Headquarters. Through this program, Polri and PDRM hope to improve effective communication and make coordination easier in carrying out tasks, especially in relation to solving problems in border areas. Head of Public Relations AKBP Hartono expressed his hope that this personnel exchange program would strengthen cooperation between Polri and PDRM. A total of ten PDRM personnel will be stationed at the Riau Islands Police, consisting of a chairman, deputy chairman and eight members. It is hoped that their presence will provide positive benefits in maintaining security in the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia.

The Indonesian government through the police and its cooperation with PDRM and the level of activity and cooperation from victims and witnesses to the public to inform each other. The size of the numbers contained in human trafficking cases does not guarantee the level of security of a country, namely individual security. Human trafficking is a crime that is structured and has a strong network, the magnitude of the threat to victims and the passive community to work together can reduce the number of cases of human trafficking. And the decline in human trafficking does not mean that cases of human trafficking do not occur at all. However, the high number of cases of human trafficking that have been found does not prove much about the fact that at this number the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially the security of individuals, namely Indonesian citizens, is being threatened. This is because, the more cases of human trafficking found, the more cases of human trafficking can be resolved and the Indonesian government through its efforts can maximally protect Indonesian citizens by accompanying them until the legal process is properly resolved.

The Indonesian government has the goal of improving the welfare of its citizens and maintaining and building security within its territory, so that in cases of human trafficking involving national security, it focuses specifically on human or individual security, namely citizens. In cases of human trafficking involving Indonesian citizens, this is considered a case of violation of humanity. Violating individual human rights, which are part of a country, is the responsibility of the government of a country to actively participate in protecting and protecting and even assisting until the case is resolved. Human trafficking is not an easy crime to track down and eradicate, because this crime is a structured crime that can be said to be difficult to eradicate. Human trafficking on the border of West Kalimantan and Sarawak Malaysia is a crime in the regional scope, which means it involves other countries, in this case Malaysia. Indonesia cannot resolve human trafficking cases involving actors from other countries, without conducting any negotiations or cooperation.

Indonesia's interests in maintaining security and protecting Indonesian citizens have been pursued, both by taking precautions in the border area by building police posts, to creating safe conditions and even resolving until the case is completely resolved. The Indonesian government's efforts to deal with cases of human trafficking cannot be carried out only by the Indonesian National Police or the Indonesian Embassy through related divisions, because there needs to be cooperation from other divisions within the scope of the Indonesian government, international non-governmental organizations to individuals within a country. So far the efforts made by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have established the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Malaysia. The Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, is one manifestation of the Government of Indonesia to collaborate with Malaysia in all matters, related to human trafficking cases handled directly by the National Police Attache whose job is to receive reports from victims, increase cooperation with PDRM to conduct discussions regarding the MOU on human trafficking and handling before and after the occurrence of human trafficking cases involving Indonesian citizens. The Indonesian Embassy also functions to protect its citizens, so the active role of victims and witnesses is needed to report cases of human trafficking that are experienced or that occur so that this can be processed through the National Police Attache, which is directly supervised by NCB Interpol Indonesia, as well as assistance provided by the Consular Division and Protocol. Through the Police Attache, this report is then forwarded to the Head of the NCB Interpol Jakarta International Relations Division, and will then be forwarded to the National Police Headquarters according to the case that occurred. For the handling of human trafficking

cases, NCB Interpol Jakarta reports directly to the National Police Headquarters through the Bareskrim division, sub-director General Crimes to carry out the legal process.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Indonesian government has made efforts to maintain maritime security in transnational waters by cooperating with the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM). This cooperation aims to strengthen the supervision of illegal activities in transnational waters, such as drug trafficking, goods smuggling, and terrorist activities. Through this cooperation, the two countries can exchange information and cooperate in law enforcement operations in the waters that they both control. It is hoped that this collaboration will have a positive impact on the maritime security of the two countries and also the surrounding region. Collaboration between Polri and PDRM in maintaining maritime security in transnational waters is also carried out by involving other elements such as the Navy, Customs and Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla). In practice, this cooperation is carried out through information exchange, training, as well as joint operations. In addition, the two parties also established intensive communication to strengthen cooperation and ensure the success of law enforcement tasks in transnational waters. The level of success of this collaboration can be seen from the success of several operations against transnational crimes in waters which were carried out jointly by the National Police and PDRM. Apart from that, this collaboration also serves as a good example for other countries in the region to strengthen cooperation in maintaining maritime security in transnational waters.

In order to strengthen this cooperation, the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia have also signed several bilateral agreements, such as the Agreement Concerning Integrated Actions Against Transnational Crime in Waters between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia. With this agreement, it is hoped that cooperation between the two countries in maintaining maritime security can be more well-established and sustainable. The Indonesian government's efforts to maintain maritime security in transnational waters through cooperation between the National Police and PDRM are positive steps that need to be continuously supported and improved. This collaboration has had a positive impact on both countries and the surrounding region in maintaining maritime security from transnational crimes.

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