

INDONESIA DEFENCE DIPLOMACY TO MAKE TANJUNG DATU SEGMENT AS OUTSTANDING BOUNDARY PROBLEM OF INDONESIA-MALAYSIA

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Abstract – This study discusses about implementation of Indonesia’s defense diplomacy and its analysis in effort to obtain Tanjung Datu segment as Outstanding Boundary Problem of Indonesia-Malaysia. This is based on the status of Tanjung Datu as Outstanding Boundary Problem was ambiguous due the different interpretations of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 1976 and 1978 by Government of Indonesia. The negotiation to obtain Tanjung Datu segment as Outstanding Boundary Problem Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001. Indonesia attempt to lobby Malaysian to attach Tanjung Datu as OBP and its intensively conducted by Indonesia’s delegates until finally, Indonesia accepted the Malaysian decision that Tanjung Datu is not part of the OBP. This research method was qualitative approach where data collection technique was through interviews with six informants including practitioners and experts in related fields. This study showed that the subjects of Indonesia’s defense diplomacy in efforts to obtain Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia are Pankorwilnas, Directorate of Army Topography, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Home Affairs and JUPEM (Malaysian Position Measurement and Mapping). While the object of Indonesia’s defense diplomacy in the efforts to obtain Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia are the implementation of Indonesia’s national interest to achieve territorial sovereignty and it was also part of defense.

Keywords : Defense Diplomacy, Bounday Making Theory, Territorial Sovereignty, Tanjung Datu Segment, Outstanding Boundary Problems.

Introduction

Discussion regarding the Tanjung Datu segment started from the determination of land border by the Indonesia-Malaysia referring to the *uti possidetis juris* principle, where Indonesia inherits the Netherland lands and Malaysia inherits the British lands. The determination of said land border refers to

the agreement between the Netherland and British Government, which is:

“Treaty Between the Netherland Government and the British Government Defining the Boundaries Between the Two Countries in the Island of the Borneo, 20 Juni 1891, Agreement of the Joint Report Concerning the Implementation at Field of the Treaty of 1891 between Netherland Possesion and British Protection in the Island of Borneo, 28 September 1915 dan Treaty Between

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the Netherland Government and the British Government Defining the Boundaries Between the Two Countries in the Island of Borneo, 26 Maret 1928².”

According to the Army Topography Directorate, democratic process between Indonesia and Malaysia has been conducted since 1973 until 2000 and has yielded a monument at the border as many as 20.311 pillars. However, democratic process has yet gone smoothly because leaving a few points of conflict also called as *Outstanding Boundary Problems* (OBP). Indonesia have proposed ten *outstanding boundary problems* which is located each at five location in two sectors, east sector (East Borneo-Sabah) which is the Sebatik Island, Sinapad River, Semantipal River, B2700-B3100 and C500-C600, meanwhile the west sector (West Borneo-Serawak) which is Batu Aum, Sungai Buan, Mt.Raya, point D.400 at Bengkayang Region and Tanjung Datu. However, Malaysia have a different opinion in the number of OBP. To Malaysia, Tanjung Datu cannot be a part of the OBP because the issue has been resolved. This different opinion between Malaysia and Indonesia is based on the

interpreting method of border determination in 1976 and 1978.

This issue emerged the first time in a Work Group Discussion Report regarding the Affirmation Issues of The National Border of Indonesia-Malaysia in May 14th 1983. This is concerning the discrepancy in the affirmation of the border. However, discrepancy issues in affirming the border at Tanjung Datu is never conveyed officially to Malaysia. The 27 *Joint Demarcation Malaysia-Indonesia Boundary Committee on Demarcation and Survey* meeting on October 29-31, 2001, at Kinabalu City becomes a momentum for Indonesia to propose so Tanjung Datu is re-assessed and becomes one of the OBP. In the 10-11 of April 2002, a *Special Meeting* is held between both Head of National Committee. In that meeting, Indonesia again proposes Tanjung Datu to become one of the OBP, But Malaysia refuses because the conflict at Tanjung Datu has been resolved with the signing of the *Memorandum of Understanding* (MOU) 1978³.

The involvement of TNI (Indonesia National Army) in resolving the border conflict, especially Tanjung Datu segment

² Erika. “*Tanjung Datu Status as Outstanding Boundary Problem in the Border of Indonesia*

and Malaysia”. (thesis, Faculty of Defense Management IDU, Jakarta, 2014), p. 3

³ *Ibid*, p. 7

becomes an interesting issue in this paper. Said involvement is observed in several aspects of technical measurements, guarding the border even participating in the formulation of the decision. Other than that, border conflict becomes one of the object of national defense strategic issues. National defense means every effort to uphold the nation's sovereignty, defending the entirety of the national land and security of the whole nation from military as well as armed threats⁴. Upholding the nation's sovereignty becomes the basis of an inch of NKRI land must be fought and this becomes the fundamental of the existing diplomatic defense process when discussing Tanjung Datu segment agenda as an Indonesia-Malaysia OBP in 2001-2002.

According to the background as explained above, the main issue formulation in this research is how is the implementation of Indonesia's defense diplomacy in an effort to include the Tanjung Datu segment as Outstanding Boundary Problems Indonesia-Malaysia. The period was after the MOU 1978 was signed to its peak, during the negotiations

of *The Joint Malaysia-Indonesia Boundary Committee and Special Meeting* in 2001-2002. This time span was chosen because at that time there was effort to enter the agenda of Tanjung Datu as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia.

Research Methodology

To answer the formulated issue above, the method used is the qualitative method with historical descriptive approach. The technique used to collect the data is *in depth interview* and literature review. Data analysis technique used in this research is the Miles and Huberman model which consist of 3 stages, which are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction means summarizing, selecting important points to give a clear image as well as simplify the next data collecting for the researcher. After the reduction, data will be presented in a short essay, chart, and relation between categories, flowchart and etc. The last stage is concluding all or the result to show new findings in this research⁵.

⁴ Makmur Supriyatno, *Pendirian Batas Darat Internasional antara Indonesia-Malaysia di Pulau Kalimantan*, (Jakarta: CV Makmur Cahaya Ilmu, 2016), p. 99

⁵ P.D. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif – Kualitatif and R&D*, (Jakarta : Alfabeta, 2012)

Research Result and Discussion

Indonesia Diplomacy to Include Tanjung Datu Segment as Indonesia-Malaysia OBP

Indonesia has never officially informed the Tanjung Datu segment issues after the signing of MOU 1978. The talks on the Tanjung Datu segment were only discussed internally through the Working Group Discussion Report on the Issue of Border Affirmation of Indonesia and Malaysia on May 14th 1983. According to Brigadier General Makmur Supriyatno, the annual Joint Border Committee or the General Border Committee also never discussed the Tanjung Datu segment and that is proven with no record in every Minute of Joint Border Committee Meeting⁶.

Brigadier General Makmur Supriyatno as the person who first brought up the Tanjung Datu segment assumed that the Tanjung Datu segment needs to be promoted due to unsuitable measurement techniques. So in 2001, Tanjung Datu segment issues were discussed formally at the 27th Joint Malaysia-Indonesia Boundary Committee meeting on October 29-31 2001 in Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. The Indonesian delegation was led by DR. Ir. Siti Nurbaya,

MSc. as the Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia and Chairman of the Indonesian National Committee of Indonesian-Malaysian Border. Meanwhile, the Malaysian delegation is led by Datuk Dr. Nik Mohd. Zain bin Hj. Nik Yusuf as Secretary of the General Ministry of Land and Co-operative Development and Malaysia Chairman of the National Malaysia-Indonesia Boundary Committee.

Indonesia seeks to include the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP, proposing the Malaysian side to conduct a re-survey in Tanjung Datu area. Thus, the final result of the Indonesian side is to propose 10 OBPs with 5 OBPs in the west sector namely Batu Aum, Point D400, Mt. Jagoi, Mt. Raya (along with Tanjung Datu segment) and 5 OBP in the east sector ie Sinapad River, Simantipal River, Sebatik Island, Point C500-C600 and Point B. 2700-B. 3.100.

Malaysia responded to Indonesia's proposal by assuming that Malaysia only agrees on 9 OBP and felt that the problems at Tanjung Datu segment had been resolved with the signing of the Demarkation MOU at the Joint Indonesia-Malaysia Boundary Committee on Survey

⁶ Erika, *Op.Cit*, p. 52

and Demarcation of International Boundaries Between Indonesia-Malaysia meeting in 1978. However, Indonesia insisted that the Tanjung Datu segment issue be discussed in the upcoming meeting due to technical problems. Malaysia accepted on condition that Indonesia make technical note and convey the argument about Tanjung Datu segment⁷.

After the meeting, the research was conducted on recommendations of the Directorate Army of Topography and the Minister of Home Affairs and Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs unilaterally by the Indonesian team against the Tanjung Datu segment. The research aims to be taken into consideration during the Joint Indonesia-Malaysia Boundary Committee (JIM) meeting held in 2002. The research used aerial photography method, manual and digital air photograph interpretation, field observation, detail measurement, use of Geodetics Global Positioning System (GPS), calculation of cross-section on Field Plan and Traverse & Height and field

measurement. The overall data and information were then analyzed by Indonesia to obtain new evidence (ie novum) ie the surface of the land in Tanjung Datu segment is geomorphologically flat, the absence of watershed so that the measurement technique must use straight line boundary and not the waterpass technique. Based on the results of the study where the measurements were made not in accordance with the requirements as stated in Treaty 1891⁸.

On April 10-11 2002 a meeting was held between the Joint Border Committee of Indonesia-Malaysia in Jakarta, namely The Special Meeting to Finalize the Terms of Reference for the Joint Democratic Party and Working Committee on the International Boundary between Indonesia-Malaysia. The agenda of the meeting discussed the Term of Reference (TOR) for the Joint Work Group on the Outstanding Boundary Problems. The Indonesian delegation was again led by the Secretary General of Department of Home Affairs at the time, DR. Ir. Siti

⁷ Makmur Supriyatno, "Masalah Perbatasan Darat Internasional antara Republik Indonesia-Malaysia di Daerah Tanjung Datu Kabupaten Sambas Provinsi Kalimantan Barat", Discussion Forum of the Ministry of Coordination for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, 2009.

⁸ Makmur Supriyatno, "Informasi tentang Permasalahan Teknis OBP Garis Batas Internasional antara RI-Malaysia di Tanjung Datu (Camar Bulan)", Discussion Forum of the Ministry of Coordination for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, 2009.

Nurbaya, M.Sc. and the Malaysian Delegation is led by Datuk Dr. Nik Mohd. Zain bin Hj. Nik Yusuf.

In the meeting, the Indonesians presented the results of previous research on the area of Tanjung Datu morphologically is a plain area that must be measured using the technical straight line boundary and Tanjung Datu area measured in 1975 and 1976 using a technical measurement of water pass or leveling. The Malaysian side responded to Indonesia's point of view by saying that Malaysia accepted the argument that the Tanjung Datu segment is not watershed or flat, Malaysia is unwilling to include 'acceptance of the argument' in writing which will later be incorporated into the 'Record of Meeting', Malaysia questioned why Indonesia signed the MOUs in 1976 and 1978, after two years of measurement results were carried out, Malaysia found it difficult to withdraw the signed MOUs in the Malaysian government systems and Malaysia does not agree to include Tanjung Datu into TOR OBP⁹.

Based on the Record of the Meeting, it is recorded that the results of the meeting with an agreement where Malaysia submitted TOR JWG OBP with

nine (9) border issues (OBP), Indonesia submitted TOR JWG OBP with 10 main border issues (OBP), Indonesia stated that Tanjung Datu is one OBP because there are technical problems that can be categorized as the same as other OBPs, Indonesia states that Tanjung Datu is one of the OBPs to be discussed in JWG OBP, Malaysia stated that Tanjung Datu is not an OBP, Malaysia stated that the problem at Tanjung Datu is resolved with MOU signing on August 23rd 1976 and November 18th 1978, the parties stated that there were differences of perception about Tanjung Datu case and did not find an agreement in TOR and Malaysia agreed to meet again in July 2002¹⁰.

Analysis of The Implementation of Indonesian Defense Diplomacy in an Efforts to Incorporate Tanjung Datu Segment as Outstanding Boundary Problems of Indonesia-Malaysia

I conclude that defense diplomacy is the use of armed forces and defense-related infrastructure to achieve the objectives of a foreign policy or defense interests within the national scope of a country. Utilization of military instruments can be through dialogue forums, research on Tanjung Datu status determination, formulating forms of cooperation, conducting a joint

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

exercise or participating in peace by engaging in conflict prevention. Defense diplomacy not only moves in the perspective of defense or security but can take action in the field of humanitarian, social, economic, political and even environmental because of the current trend of a threat to a country is very dynamic.

In addition, defense diplomacy can not be limited only from the perspective of the subject where defense diplomacy is the same as that of armed forces. If we also look at defense diplomacy from the perspective of the object ie the purpose of diplomacy, then the application of defense diplomacy will be very broad and useful for the national interest on behalf of the state defense.

This researcher's perspective is inseparable from the researcher's understanding of Du Plessis's assumption¹¹ of defense diplomacy namely the use of trained armed forces to achieve foreign policy and national interest and Muthanna¹² which states that all components related to defense (not just armed forces) such as Ministries, research

and development institutions and Universities may carry out defense diplomacy activities.

In addition, researchers also interpret the views of Rodon Pedrason¹³ on defense diplomacy using all instruments, and in this case, the researcher sees the implementation of Indonesia's defense diplomacy, using political instruments in carrying out defense diplomacy to include the Tanjung Datu segment as Outstanding Boundary Problem Indonesia-Malaysia.

More specifically, the researcher divides the researcher's analysis on the implementation of defense diplomacy in an effort to lift the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia into two perspectives, namely subject and object.

Defense Diplomacy Views The Agenda of An Effort to Bring Up Tanjung Datu Segment As OBP Indonesia-Malaysia From Subject Perspective

Subjects or actors who have a major role in defense diplomacy are the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, as well as civilian officers working in the defense sector. But due to the close relationship

¹¹ Antonio Du Plessis, "Defence Diplomacy: Conceptual and Practical Dimensions with Specific Reference to South Africa", 2008.

¹² KA Muthanna, "Military Diplomacy", *Journal of Defence Studies*, Vol. 5 No. 1, Januari 2011.

¹³ Rodon Pedrason, "Introduction to Module Defence Diplomacy". *Defence Diplomacy*, Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia. Sentul, 2016.

between defense and foreign policy, the role of diplomats is also taken into account in defense diplomacy¹⁴.

The development of the international system has resulted in the widespread of actors involved in defense diplomacy. Currently defense diplomacy can be via Track-1 channel and Track-2 channel. Track-1 channel is a network of ministerial officials, members of parliament, military and police officers. While Track-2 channel is a network of decision makers and civil community.¹⁵

On the agenda of of an effort to bring up Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia, the role of institution is very big, namely National Area Coordination Committee (Pankorwilnas) and organization like The Joint Boundary Committee. In addition, Indonesian government institutions such as the Army Directorate of Topography, Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Home Affairs have their respective duties which essentially lead to the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001-2002 and JUPEM as the official state of Malaysia also has a role which was

enormous when it became a delegation of Malaysian representatives during the talks.

a. National Area Coordination Committee (Pankorwilnas)

The National Territory Coordinating Committee (Pankorwilnas) is a committee that handles border issues during the New Order period and was established on June 4th 1971 based on Indonesian Presidential Decree No. RI. 36 year 1971. The establishment of Pankorwilnas is based on the consideration that coordination, integration and synchronization needs to be taken in solving national and seabed problems and aiming for everything concerning the settlement of national and marine area problems can be based on the overall government policy. Pankorwilnas also has duties such as formulating policy points concerning the settlement of national and seabed area issues and preparing the materials needed to solve national and seabed nationalities

¹⁴ A.R. Silva, "Defense Diplomacy: What are we talking about?" *Encontro Nacional da ABRI*, (2015), pp. 1-9.

¹⁵ Iis Gindarsah, "Indonesia's Defence Diplomacy Harnessing The Hedging Strategy Against Regional Uncertainties" *RSIS Working Paper*, (2015), pp. 1-9.

problems with neighboring countries.¹⁶

The Pankorwilnas report has always been a basic reference in the settlement of border issues. One of the reports from the Sub-Committee for the Settlement of Problems of National and Marine Boundaries of the Republic of Indonesia in 1983 on the Results of the Working Group Discussion on the Indonesia-Malaysia Border Affairs concerning land border issues which at that time was not named OBP¹⁷, including the measurement of Tanjung Datu segment which is considered to be detrimental to the Indonesian side.

The existence of Pankorwilnas became the central subject in defense diplomacy where the institution that was established during the New Order period was indeed under the auspices of the Ministry of Defense and Security and has qualified military members in border issues.

Pankorwilnas also plays a major role in establishing bilateral Indonesia-Malaysia which serves to resolve and affirmation of borders and border surveys of the two countries. This institution is still running until now and

preceded by MOU Year 1973 which mandates the establishment of a commission should be formed by Indonesia-Malaysia. This institution is named National Committee and Technical Committee.

The National Committee in the period 1973-1983, led by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and after 1998 it is led by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The National Committee is in charge of resolving border affirmations and surveys along with territorial borders. While the Technical Committee in the period 1973-1983 is led by the Head of Bakosurtanal, the period 1983-2009 is led by Kapussurta ABRI. Currently, the Technical Committee is led by the Defense Ministry's Regional Directorate of Defense. The Technical Committee prepares the program and conducts joint survey and affirmation also prepares progress reports or the results achieved in the implementation of the survey to the National Committee¹⁸.

With the issuance of Presidential Decree no. 77 of 1996 on the

¹⁶ Makmur Supriyatno (2016), *Op.Cit.*

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ Erika, *Op.Cit.*, and Makmur Supriyatno, 2016, *Op.cit.*

establishment of the National Oceanic Council to deal with maritime affairs, based on the enactment of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, Pankorwilnas was declared no longer valid. The dissolution of Pankorwilnas had an impact on the transformation of the organization structure in handling border issues. At present, the highest leader of the border issues handling organization is held by the National Committee, chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The dissolution of Pankorwilnas in 1982 became a disadvantage for Indonesia because Indonesia is no longer has an institutions that focus on addressing border issues, especially land border issues. However, over time, the dissolution of Pankorwilnas did not dampen the desire of the Army to solve the land border issues. This is evident by diplomatic proceeding on the issues of the Tanjung Datu segment which has so far been ambiguous.

b. Army Directorate of Topography

The Army Directorate of Topography is in charge of organizing the provision and presentation of geographic or terrain information in the form of

topographic maps, terrain data and analysis as well as other topographical products in the framework of implementation of Army duties.

The Army Directorate of Topographic is under the position of the Ministry of Defense and is part of the negotiation agenda of Tanjung Datu segment effort as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia by directly measuring the border of Borneo-Sarawak and Sabah, including the Tanjung Datu segment. It is previously described the organizational structure, Army Directorate of Topography has served as Co-Project Director of West Sector and Co-Project Director of East Sector.

The expertise in measurement, mapping, and surveys owned by the Army Directorate of Topography makes them believed to be involved as delegates of border negotiations, and to give consideration to the boundaries of the technical aspects.

During the 1976-1978 border negotiations, the Army Directorate of Topography worked as a survey and boundary executive under the responsibility of Bakosurtanal. Meanwhile, in the negotiation on the agenda of submitting the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia

2001-2002, the Army Directorate of Topography was involved in their research under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

c. Ministry of Defense

The Ministry of Defense is the executing element of the government, led by the Minister of Defense and domiciled under and answers to the President. The Ministry of Defense has the task of administering defense affairs in the government, which aims to assist the President in organizing state administrations.

The Ministry of Defense is the main actor in defense diplomacy. On the agenda of appointment of Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia, Ministry of Defense participated as delegation during negotiation where Ministry of Defense served as Technical Committee.

d. Ministry of Homeland Affairs

The Ministry of Homeland Affairs has the task of organizing domestic government affairs to assist the President in organizing the state administration.

In the border negotiations, the

Chairman of the Delegation is led by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Homeland Affairs, who also serves as the National Committee. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Homeland Affairs has the duty to organize the coordination of task implementation, guidance and administration support to all organizational units within the Ministry of Homeland Affairs.

In Siti Nurbaya's era as Secretary General of the Ministry of Homeland Affairs, the agenda for the appointment of the Tanjung Datu segment was attempted to negotiate with Malaysia through the JIM-27 negotiations in 2001. When Malaysia asked the Indonesian side to make a technical note about the argumentation of the Tanjung Datu segment issue, Siti Nurbaya ordered a re-examination of the Tanjung Datu segment, which then produced evidence that the Tanjung Datu segment is flat. Nevertheless, the Malaysians are not willing to consider this assumption as the basis of the proposed segment of Tanjung Datu as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia because the Indonesian-Malaysian side signed the MOU in 1978.

e. JUPEM

Malaysian Position Measurement and Mapping or (JUPEM) for short is a Malaysian state institution in charge of measuring and mapping and obtaining a mandate to control measurement, mapping, topography and geodesy. JUPEM becomes the representative of Malaysian state delegation when conducting border negotiations.

JUPEM has a military division named Defense Geospatial Division which is also involved in the negotiation agenda of including Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia.

According to Brigadier General Makmur Supriyatno, there was a delegation of Defense Geospatial Division representatives present at the negotiations. In other words, the subject of defense diplomacy has occurred with the involvement of military representatives between the countries of Indonesia and Malaysia during the negotiation agenda of including Tanjung Datu Segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002. The organizational structure of JUPEM can be seen in Figure 1.

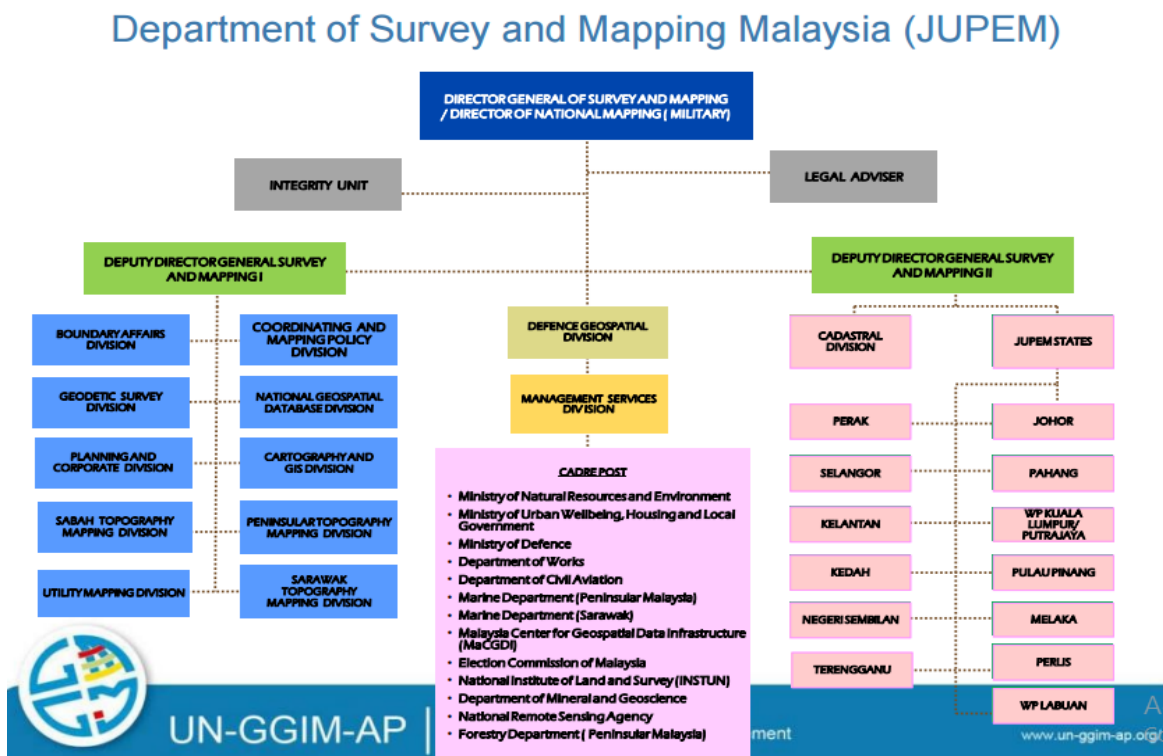


Figure 1. JUPEM Organizational Structure

Defense Diplomacy Views the Agenda of an Effort to Bring Up Tanjung Datu Segment as an OBP Indonesia-Malaysia from Object Perspective

In a narrow sense, defense diplomacy can be defined as "the use of military personnel, including attache officers, who assist in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, the development of a democratic armed forces". This definition has a relationship with the understanding contained in the Strategic Defense Review 1998 - "the provision of armed forces to conduct activities undertaken by the Ministry of Defense such as removing hostilities, establishing and maintaining trust and fostering a democratic armed forces, thus In the broader context, defense diplomacy can be described as "the use of armed forces operating in non-war Territory sovereignty is one aspect of the security dimension, because a country will be able to guarantee the security of its inhabitants in a jurisdictional territory of authority. According to the Army Commander of the Republic of Indonesia for the period of 2010-2013, Admiral Agus Suhartono, legal certainty about the sovereignty of the state which in turn will provide assertiveness and certainty of the territorial boundaries of NKRI. Boundary territorial clarity will also facilitate the

management of border areas as it ensures supervision, security, law enforcement and protection of NKRI territory by the state defense apparatus or national law enforcement apparatus. The State of Indonesia still has a variety of unfinished issues concerning the clarity of the status of territories adjacent to other countries affecting the population occupying the territory has limitations in enjoying the rights granted by the country so that sometimes they have to live under the welfare line.

The agenda of appointment of segment of Tanjung Datu as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia at JIM meeting 2001 and Special Meeting year 2002 aim to fight for national interest of Indonesia state that is sovereignty of NKRI region. The filing of the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia by the Indonesian side at the time was based on the foundation that Indonesia had a great opportunity to reach the region of 1499 HA because of the results of research showing that Tanjung Datu segment was flat and error measurement occurred in 1975-1978 . However, Indonesia must accept the fact that Malaysia does not have the desire to negotiate the Tanjung Datu segment again because Indonesia and Malaysia have

agreed on the measurement results and signed the MOU Year 1978.

Reflecting on the defense dimension, territorial sovereignty is always part of the defense object. It is stated in the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 13 of 2014, one of which states that the border region has a strategic value in realizing the territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and potentially threatened. In addition, Law no. 3 of 2002 on State Defense has elaborated it in article 1 ie:

- a. State defense is all efforts to defend the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the whole nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.
- b. The state defense system is a universal defense system that involves all citizens, regions and other national resources, and is prepared in advance by the government and is held in total, integrated, directed and in a continuous manner to uphold the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity and safety of the whole nation from all threats.

An absoluteness that border negotiations have always been a defense sphere. This is included in the agenda of the affirmation of Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and Special Meeting 2002. Although the Chairman of the Bargaining Delegation is the Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the object negotiated, attempted, diplomacy is the material, the scope of national defense. This is because the Indonesian Defense System embraces the defense system of the universe (Sishanta) where the defense is guarded by the military and non-military (civil society). In addition, a synergistic civil-military relationship reflects that defense diplomacy has worked well in a country. This is similar to that is done by the United States who saw one of the parameters of defense diplomacy is the existence of military civil relations¹⁹.

Plessis²⁰ also describes the defense diplomacy instruments performed by South Africa namely the presence of Defense Attachés, bilateral-multilateral interactions such as agreements and meetings to improve foreign policy objectives. In addition, the researcher has explained the activities of defense

¹⁹ Plessis, *Op.Cit.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

diplomacy in the previous chapter that the use of military apparatus is possible through forums and the research on the determination of Tanjung Datu status. In the negotiation agenda for the affirmation of Tanjung Datu Segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002, the negotiation forum can be categorized as

bilateral interaction between Indonesia-Malaysia. The presence of Indonesian and Malaysian Defense Attachés in the negotiations and the research conducted by the Indonesian side to prove that Tanjung Datu segment is flat becomes evidence that the activity of defense diplomacy has occurred.

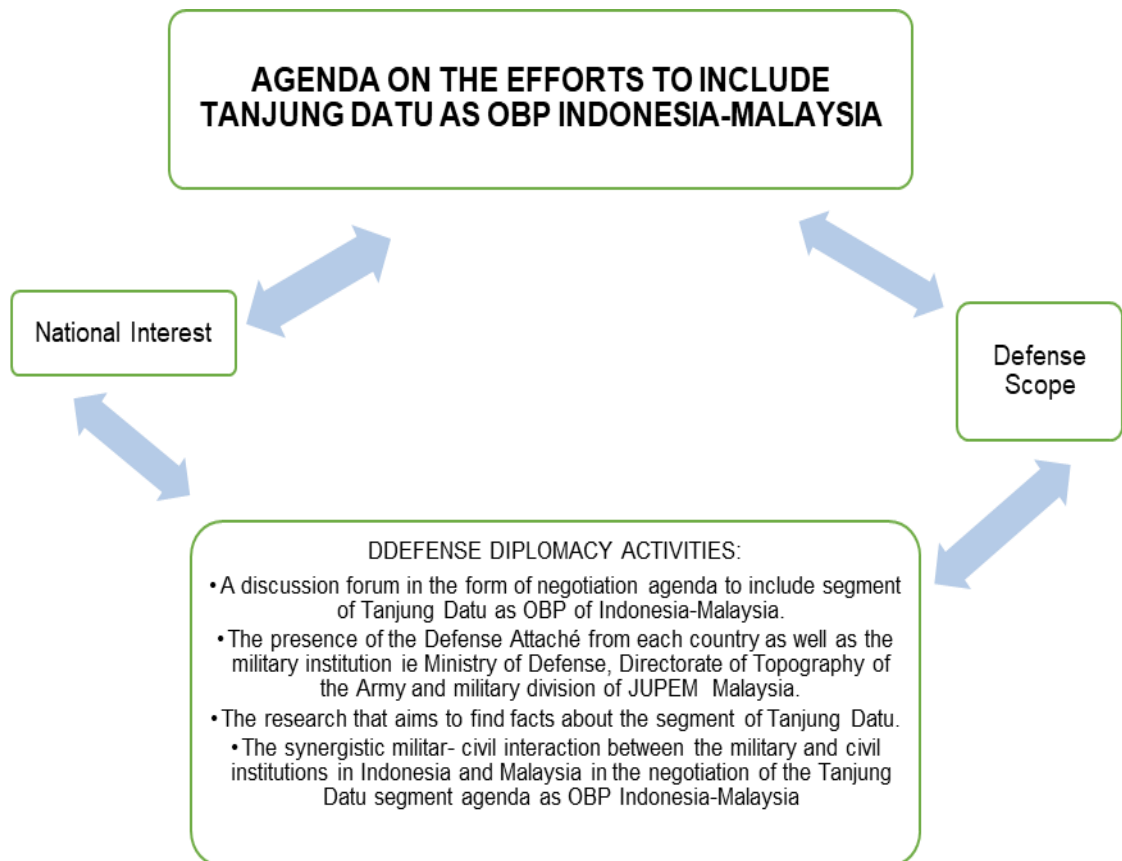


Figure 2. The Defense Diplomacy Overview in an Agenda of The Efforts to Include of Tanjung Datu Segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in Object Perspective

In accordance to Hans Morgenthau's statement²¹, "*Diplomacy is the promotion of the national interest by peaceful means*", negotiation regarding the agenda of the effort of affirming Tanjung Datu Segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia is not detached from the national interest of the Indonesia to make Tanjung Datu Segment as part of its territory. Therefore, the researchers reviewed that negotiations on the agenda of efforts to include the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 were part of the defense diplomacy. In summary, defense diplomacy views the negotiation from an object perspective can be illustrated in Figure 2.

Conclusion

The negotiation of the agenda of the efforts to include the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia is one of the border negotiations between Indonesia and other countries. State borders have always been an important issue for a country because it is closely related to the state's sovereignty over a territory. The clarity of border status will

benefit the government in exercising its sovereignty and prospering its people.

The problem of unresolved Outstanding Boundary Problems resulted in a conflict of interest for both Indonesia and Malaysia. The problem of Tanjung Datu segment is only one small example where a country will always try to pursue various ways in order to achieve its wishes, and one of the most peaceful and effective ways is diplomacy.

Diplomacy is an art to impose desires or interests can be fulfilled by a country. Defense diplomacy was born as a contemporary form of diplomacy that can synergize civilian and military sides in order to realize their interests. In the case of Indonesia, defense diplomacy has been underway at the negotiation of the Agenda on Efforts to include Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002.

Reviewing the point of view of defense diplomacy when viewing the negotiation of the agenda on efforts to include Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 is observed from two perspectives, namely subject and object. The subject's

²¹ Your Article Library, "Diplomacy: Meaning, Nature, Functions and Role in Crisis Management", [http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/international-politics/diplomacy-meaning-nature-](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/international-politics/diplomacy-meaning-nature-functions-and-role-in-crisis-management/48491)

[al-politics/diplomacy-meaning-nature-functions-and-role-in-crisis-management/48491](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/international-politics/diplomacy-meaning-nature-functions-and-role-in-crisis-management/48491), accessed on November 16, 2017

viewpoint is seen from which actors are involved in the negotiation of the agenda of efforts on including the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 and what role it was then. From the Indonesian side, the actors involved are the National Territory Coordinating Committee (Pankorwilnas), the Army Directorate of Topography, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Homeland Affairs. On the Malaysian side, Malaysia's Jurisdiction and Mapping (JUPEM) is the main institution of the Malaysian state that is fully involved in the determination of the border to become a delegate in border negotiations. JUPEM itself has a military division named Defense Geospatial Division who participated in the negotiation process.

Meanwhile, the point of view of object observing the negotiation of the agenda of efforts to include the segment of Tanjung Datu as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 is seen from what the objectives of Indonesia to attempt to include Tanjung Datu Segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia as well as the form of instruments or activities of defense diplomacy underway while working on it. Indonesia saw the negotiation of the agenda on efforts to include the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP

Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 as an implementation of national interest in achieving its territorial sovereignty. In addition, the negotiation of the agenda on efforts to include the Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 constitute a form of defense that is reasonably to be fought on behalf of the national interest.

The form of defense diplomacy instruments which observed in the negotiation of the agenda on efforts to include Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 are discussion forums, the presence of Defense Attachés in negotiations and other military institutions as representative of main actors of defense diplomacy, to get the facts taken into consideration in the negotiation of the agenda of efforts to include Tanjung Datu segment as OBP Indonesia-Malaysia in 2001 and 2002 as well as the synergistic military-civilian interaction with the main objective of achieving the national interest of Indonesia.

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