

Single agency vs multi agency: analisis komparatif institusi keamanan maritim Indonesia, Australia, dan Tiongkok / Bayualam Permana

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Abstrak

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Maintaining good order at sea requires strong maritime law enforcement presence. Surrounded by 3.2 million square km of waters, it is not an easy task for Indonesian maritime law enforcement agency. Indonesian waters are considered prone to maritime incidents and security threats such as piracy or armed robbery at sea. According to annual report released by IMB, the number of piracy/armed robbery at sea is the highest in the world. Since the enactment of Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs, Indonesia has its own designated coast guard agency, namely 'Bakamla'. However, Bakamla is not the only maritime enforcement agency in Indonesia, there are other institutions that still exercising eachown jurisdiction and authority in many sectors on the sea until now. Without strong coordination, maritime law enforcement efforts could be ineffective and inefficient. This article analyzes current situation and coordination policy among Indonesian maritime law enforcement or maritime security agency. This article also will review the maritime security institutions and coordination model from other states, namely Australia and China as a reflection to Indonesia. Australia and China were selected as comparison since their recent policy changes concerning maritime security institutions, and each of these states took a different approach. Author suggests that consolidation among all the maritime security institution is necessary, or at least there should be a strong regulatory framework and transparent coordination policy enforced by the Government.