
ACIR Abstract Acceptance Notification 1

message

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To: posmahutasoit@gmail.com

Dear Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy, Suzanna Josephine L.Tobing, Adolf Bastian Heatubun, and Rutman Lumbantoruan

Universitas Kristen Indonesia

After careful consideration, we gladly inform you that the ACIR 2018 Scientific Committee has decided to accept your abstract submission.

Please be informed full paper submissions. Paper giver are asked to revise their paper in accordance to the feedback given by the Scientific Committee.

Feedbacks :

This paper would provide different feature of border management issue between Indonesia and Timor Leste, as most studies on the issue so far are on land borders between Indonesia and Timor Leste. I would suggest the paper is accepted.

Thank you for your participation and we look forward to seeing you in Surabaya in August.

Sincerely yours,

I Gede Wahyu Wicaksana, Ph.D

Chairman of the Organising Committee, Airlangga Conference on International Relations 2018

**The Maritime Border Management of Indonesia and Timor Leste
By Military Approach or Welfare Approach?**

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Abstract

Indonesia is not currently facing the traditional threat of facing a possible war with Timor Leste. Both countries are building good relationships with various bilateral cooperation in various fields. Border area development policy covers two aspects of development, namely prosperity and security. Nowadays, the view of border management begins to develop by rejecting the assumption that security must be achieved through the accumulation of forces. On the contrary, the foundation of security is social justice and economic prosperity. Security is when the society is liberated from poverty and free from fear. Not by force and certain security arrangements that tend to limit the society freedom. The purpose of this study is to review the management of maritime border between Indonesia (Maluku Province) and RDTL (Timor Leste) for evaluation of border handling that has been done. The methodology undertaken is the literature review by study of border conditions and various opinions on border area governance. Marine border areas in general, still need more intensive management because there are various problems with neighboring countries. Most of Indonesia's border areas are still underdeveloped areas with limited facilities of social, economic and infrastructure, security and defense.

Keywords: Border Management, Border of Indonesia-Timor Leste, Sea Border Area, Welfare Approach.

AIRLANGGA CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 2018

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To whom it may concern,

This letter is to officially confirm the participation of **Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy, Suzanna Josephine L.Tobing, Adolf Bastian Heatubun, and Rutman Lumbantoruan** from **Universitas Kristen Indonesia**, at the **Airlangga Conference on International Relations (ACIR)**. The conference will take place at the Crown Prince Hotel, Surabaya.

Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy, Suzanna Josephine L.Tobing, Adolf Bastian Heatubun, and Rutman Lumbantoruan has been accepted to participate in the following role:

Paper Author and oral presenter of

The Maritime Border Management of Indonesia and Timor Leste: By Military Approach or Welfare Approach?

Conference participants are responsible for covering all congress and travel expenses such as plane tickets, accommodations, transfer from and to the airport, food, conference fees, etc.

Some participants are required to apply for a visa to enter Indonesia. We highly recommend that delegates allow at least three (3) months to apply for their visa before arriving in Indonesia. Visit <http://www.imigrasi.go.id/index.php/en/public-services/visit-visa> for details.

Do not hesitate to contact us at acir@fisip.unair.ac.id if you require more information.

Best regards,



I Gede Wahyu Wicaksana
Chairman of ACIR



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Notification on the Proceedings of ACIR

Airlangga Conference on International Relations Universitas Airlangga

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Bcc: posmahutasoit@gmail.com

Dear ACIR Participant,

We are writing to inform you that the long-awaited SciTePress proceeding of ACIR has finally been published. Please find the online proceeding in the following link:

<https://www.scitepress.org/ProceedingsDetails.aspx?ID=V6gb952x2mo=&t=1>

As always, we thank you for your participation in the conference and we appreciate your continued patience during the publication process. We wish you the best and hope to see you on our next event

Best Regards,
I Gede Wahyu Wicaksana
Chairman of ACIR.

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The Maritime Border Management of Indonesia and Timor Leste: By Military Approach or Welfare Approach?

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Abstract: Indonesia is not currently facing the traditional threat of facing a possible war with Timor Leste. Both countries are building good relationships with various bilateral cooperation in various fields. Border area development policy covers two aspects of development, namely prosperity and security. Nowadays, the view of border management begins to develop by rejecting the assumption that security must be achieved through the accumulation of forces. On the contrary, the foundation of security is social justice and economic prosperity. Security is when the society is liberated from poverty and free from fear. Not by force and certain security arrangements that tend to limit the society freedom. The purpose of this study is to review the management of maritime border between Indonesia (Maluku Province) and RDTL (Timor Leste) for evaluation of border handling that has been done. The methodology undertaken in the literature review by study of border conditions and various opinions on border area governance. Marine border areas in general, still need more intensive management because there are various problems with neighboring countries.

1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a coastline of about 81,900 kilometers, has border areas with many countries both land border (continent) and sea (maritime). Indonesia has an international land border with 3 (three) neighboring countries, namely Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste. The land border is spread over three islands, namely Kalimantan, Papua, and Nusa Tenggara. The islands are located in 5 (five) provinces of West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Papua and Nusa Tenggara Timur. While in the sea territorial, Indonesia borders on sovereign rights with 10 neighboring countries namely Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste,

India, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Philippines, Palau, and Australia. The scope of the border area refers to two laws and regulations, namely Law no. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning as detailed in Government Regulation no.26 of 2008 on National Spatial Plan, and Law No.43 of 2008 on State Territory. Law No.43/2008 provides detailed guidance on the territory of the border areas in more

detail. The definition of border areas is "part of the territory of the country which lies on the side within the borders of Indonesia with other countries, in the case of border areas on the land, in the sub-district". Land border areas include districts that border directly with neighboring countries in the land area, while the marine border area in addition to the territorial waters of Sea Territorial, Continental Shelf and ZEE bordering, also including sub-districts maritime boundary.

The border area is a strategic area related to the integrity and sovereignty of the territory of the country that requires special management. The management of states boundaries and border areas is necessary to provide legal certainty on the scope of state territory, the authority of state territory management, and sovereign rights. It is carried out with a common approach to welfare, security and environmental sustainability. Based on PP. 26 of 2008 on the National Spatial Plan, the border area is a national strategic area from the standpoint of defense and security, covering 10 areas (3 border areas as well as 7 areas of sea border and outer islands).