



Kalimantan Border Issues and Indonesia's Border Diplomacy towards Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to explain Indonesia's border diplomacy towards Malaysia regarding cross-border issues for the 2014-2020 period. In this case, there are often cases of disputes over territorial boundaries and social problems in border areas. To overcome this, Indonesia and Malaysia created the Malindo Social Security Cooperation (Sosek Malindo) and the Joint Indonesia Malaysia (JIM). This is following Indonesia's border diplomacy efforts which prove by the activities of annual meetings and sessions. The research method used a qualitative descriptive-analytical approach. The case analysis will explain the causes and effects of holding Indonesia-Malaysia border diplomacy based on secondary data. The author finds that various meetings and annual sessions of the two cooperation forums can resolve border disputes, illegal trade in goods and labor, and cross-border disputes related to the existence of Natural Resources. This research found that Indonesia-Malaysia border diplomacy in dealing with cross-border problems in 2014-2020 is carried out through the Malindo Social Security Cooperation (Sosek Malindo) and the Joint Indonesia Malaysia (JIM) cooperation. As a result, two segments of the national border were established at Simantipal River and Point C500-C600. Then in the case of PLBN development, Indonesia and Malaysia carried out border diplomacy through the Malindo Sosek Cooperation Forum in the form of the 35th and 37th meetings of KK/JKK Sosek Malindo and the 14th and 15th trials of Sekber KK/JKK Sosek Malindo.

Keyword:

Borders, Diplomacy, JIM, Indonesia, Sosek-Malindo.

INTRODUCTION

Borders are the most vulnerable areas in the geographical conditions and the boundaries that determine ownership areas. Within the scope of the state, the state border is the area that becomes the barrier between sovereign states with one another following what has been agreed. Bappenas defines a border area as a regency or city area that geographically and demographically borders directly

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with neighboring countries and/or high seas areas consisting of land and sea borders, spread in various typologies (Sudiar, 2014).

In addition, Indonesia faces various problems in the border areas. These obstacles include piracy, human trafficking, drug smuggling, and smuggling of illegal weapons. There are also some threat of accidents at sea, natural disasters, and waves of foreign refugees. All of these problems happened in the border area. Based on this, it is necessary to have a policy on protection in border areas (Iswardhana, 2021). Furthermore, the border areas often experience inequality. Development often ignores in the border areas. This causes obstacles to high poverty, public welfare, and low foreign investment in this area (Wibawa & Arisanto, 2019).

Indonesia has ten borders with neighboring countries, namely India, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Australia with sea borders, Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea with sea and land borders. Each of Indonesia's borders with neighboring countries has a cooperation agreement to avoid various problems related to regional management. One of the ten cooperations between Indonesia and neighboring countries is Indonesia and Malaysia (ESDM.go.id).

Especially with Malaysia, Indonesia has several land borders on the Kalimantan Island. Several areas directly borderland with neighboring countries, including West Kalimantan, which has 13 Cross-Border Posts (PLB) on land borders with Sarawak, Malaysia. This region is one of the provinces that has the busiest land route with Malaysia. The route is busy due to a large amount of trade between the two countries. In addition, while in North Kalimantan, the Indonesia-Malaysia land border is directly adjacent to the districts of Malinau and Nunukan (Asmarani et al., n.d., 2014).

The determination of the Indonesia-Malaysia border has been regulated as a legacy from areas previously controlled by Britain and the Netherlands, where Indonesia and Malaysia were colonial states in the past. Alternatively, in other words, the Indonesia-Malaysia border area is a colonial product. During the colonialization period between the Netherlands and England, agreements regarding the division of territory were then contained in three treaties. Namely, the Boundary Convention between the Netherlands and England signed in London on June 20, 1891, The Boundary Agreement between the Netherlands and England, which was signed in London on June 20, 1891, and September 28, 1915, and The Boundary Convention between the Netherlands and England was signed in the Hague on March 26, 1928 (Wangke, 2020).

The land border between Indonesia and Malaysia stretches for 2,004 km, located in 16 sub-districts in West Kalimantan and 14 sub-districts in East Kalimantan. The land borderline in West Kalimantan Province is 966 kilometers which separates the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the territory of Sarawak Malaysia. In comparison, the land borderline in East Kalimantan Province is 1,038 kilometers long, which separates the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the states of Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia (Nur & Raharjo, n.d., 2013).

The border area sometimes becomes an area prone to disputes with neighboring countries, so it threatens the sovereignty and integrity of the Indonesian nation. Referring to this, the issue of the Indonesia-Malaysia state border is a crucial issue that must receive special attention from the Indonesian government because it is closely related to state security and sovereignty. Until now, Indonesia is still often in dispute with Malaysia regarding national borders. Two significant problems often occur in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area: the issue of national sovereignty and the interests of border communities (Fahrozi et al., 1985).

Indonesia also has border problems with neighboring countries, such as Malaysia. These border constraints, such as illegal trade, smuggling of Illegal Workers (TKI), and disputes in determining land borders that have not been agreed upon by the two countries, are still in the Outstanding Boundary Problem (OBP) status. The mechanism for handling national border issues is pursued through diplomacy in border cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia. The border collaboration is the collaboration between Sosek Malindo and JIM (Dirjenbinaadwil Kemendagri, 2019).

The endless border conflicts have implications for the people's low social and economic stability in the border areas. To overcome these conditions, Indonesia and Malaysia took the initiative to build social and economic cooperation in border areas. Indonesia-Malaysia Social and Economic Cooperation (Sosek Malindo) in 1983. Initially, this collaboration focused on three areas of implementation: economic, security, and social and cultural fields. This collaboration has a vision and mission to prosper the people of the border between the two countries. In addition, Indonesia and Malaysia International Forum (JIM) deals with national border issues, which focuses on affirming the land boundary line between Indonesia and Malaysia (Asmarani et al., n.d., 2014). However, so far, the cooperation between Sosek Malindo and JIM is considered not optimal in its implementation. Based on the background above, the authors are interested in discussing more deeply related to Indonesia's border diplomacy against Malaysia in dealing with cross-border problems in 2014-2020 (Purnama, 2020).

Border Diplomacy Concept

Diplomacy is a tool or mechanism for the foreign policy used as the state's ultimate goal and operational techniques to fight for its interests through law. Diplomacy is usually carried out in negotiations between countries to facilitate the peaceful settlement of interests. In its implementation, diplomacy is based on the consideration of costs and benefits for the national interest through policymaking that is ordered based on a priority scale with profit and loss calculations (Roy and Plano, 1982).

Diplomacy has a function to resolve internal and external problems that must be negotiated—related to the border as an important area for the country that describes part of the identity and sovereignty of the nation. Borders are the central aspect of every country in enforcing its territorial and exclusive rights (Andika & Tri, 2017). In addition, the border is the front line for the defense of a

region. Borders and sovereignty are very closely connected, and it is necessary to have border diplomacy as a vital element of the state to show its sovereignty.

Border diplomacy is also defined as diplomacy to determine regional boundaries and overcome cross-border problems through bilateral cooperation mechanisms. Cross-border issues important in handling include determining (delimitation) maritime boundaries and affirming land boundaries (Djunjungan, 2020). According to Arif Havas Oegroseni, for Indonesia, border diplomacy is an essential element and a staple of Indonesia's foreign policy. At the same time, H.E. Triyono Wibowo explained that border diplomacy is one of the critical elements of Indonesia's foreign policy in maintaining and defending political and economic sovereignty and has even become a consideration in one of Indonesia's foreign policy priorities (Nordquist & Moore et al., 2012).

The government's implementation of border diplomacy is seen from a legal and security perspective and a socio-economic perspective. This is important so that the country is recognized as an independent and sovereign country to require clear territorial borders. It is also important to emphasize the clarity of national boundaries to avoid border conflicts because often borders that are already clear and recognized by international law still trigger socio-economic problems (Iswardhana et al., 2017).

Four disputes can appear in the Border region of a country, according to J.R.V. Presscot (Susanto et al., 2019), including: *First*, position Dispute is a dispute that occurs due to differences in interpretation of legal documents or changes in location in physical signs used as border signs. *Second*, a territorial dispute is a dispute that occurs when two or more countries are claiming the same area as part of their territory due to historical factors or geographical interests. *Third*, functional disputes are disputes that occur because of the movement of people and goods due to lack of care. *Fourth*, Cross-border disputes arise because other countries exploit natural resources that are detrimental to the owner country at the border.

International Cooperation Theory

International cooperation or known as international agreements, can be divided into two categories, namely law-making treaties and treaty contracts. Law-making treaties contain legal rules that can apply universally to members of the community of nations. International treaties in this form also serve as a direct source of international law. Meanwhile, international agreements, classified as treaty contracts, contain provisions that regulate relations or special issues between the parties who make them only apply specifically to the agreement participants. International agreements classified as treaty contracts are not directly a source of international law (Zulkifli, 2014).

International cooperation is carried out between individual countries and between countries that take shelter in international organizations or institutions. Regarding international cooperation is a must due to interdependence relationships and the increasing complexity of human life in the international community.

In terms of relations between countries, Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye argue that international cooperation was initially formed due to relations between

Western countries characterized by complex interdependencies. When there is a high degree of interdependence, countries will form international institutions to deal with common problems. These institutions promote cooperation across international borders by providing information and reducing costs. The institution can be a formal international organization or a series of rather formal agreements dealing with common activities or issues (Jackson & Sorensen, 2005). In addition, international cooperation is implemented due to an adjustment in the behavior of actors in responding to or anticipating choices. In international cooperation, the two parties, or the state, try to meet each other's national interests so that the results will benefit both parties obtained from cooperation, not from their efforts or competition (Agung and Yanyan, 2013).

METHODS

This research uses a descriptive-analytical method. The descriptive-analytical method is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study. Analytical descriptive research is obtained through data or samples that have been collected. Furthermore, analysis is carried out and draws conclusions that apply to the general public (Sugiono, 2009).

This research tries to explain the problem and focus on the various problems that exist. Various data and facts in the research are then processed and described. Furthermore, the research will be analyzed more deeply by adjusting the existing phenomena and theories to produce conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Result: History of Bilateral Relations between Indonesia and Malaysia

After Malaysia's independence in 1957, Malaysia officially established diplomatic relations with Indonesia. However, relations between communities existed long before Malaysia and Indonesia (Maksum & Bustami, 2014). Along the way, the two countries experienced various problems that often caused political tensions.

One of the most significant conflicts between the two countries, when the British and Malaysian governments wanted to incorporate the island of Kalimantan into Malaysian territory. President Soekarno was very angry with this action because it could divide the Indonesian nation. This conflict lasted for quite a long time because neither party was willing to budge, and both were adamant about getting the island of Kalimantan. President Soekarno began developing a strategy by sending people to Malaysia and seeking more in-depth information regarding what Malaysia will do in the future. This strategy worked smoothly until, on July 27, 1963, President Soekarno called for "Ganyang Malaysia" (Rakhman, 2008).

At the end of 1965, President Soekarno was replaced by President Soeharto to lead Indonesia. In the Soeharto era, various negotiations began to be carried out to solve the conflict with Malaysia. Various ways have been taken, but the road to peace is difficult to follow because most Indonesian population already hated Malaysia. However, Suharto tried to understand the Indonesian people

that if Indonesia and Malaysia made peace, Indonesia would gain a lot of benefits (Rakhman, 2008).

Although there are several obstacles and problems in carrying out bilateral cooperation between the two countries, it turns out that Indonesia and Malaysia can still establish good relations. This is evidenced by the fact that officials from the two countries are still holding meetings, hearings, and coordination in the Sosek Malindo and JIM cooperation forums. The cooperation between Sosek Malindo and JIM was held to resolve issues that often occur in the two countries, especially issues related to border issues (Maiwan, 2012).

First, Sosek Malindo Cooperation Forum. Sosek Malindo is a bilateral organization that aims to improve the socio-economic development of the Indonesia-Malaysia border community. Datu Musa Hitam put forward Sosek Malindo's cooperation, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia and chairman of the "General Border Committee" (GBC) Malaysia, which coincided with the XII GBC session Kuala Lumpur on November 14, 1983. This collaboration discusses several fields in it, including Social Culture (Education, Health, Arts and Culture, and Youth and Sports); Economy, trade, and transportation (Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, Ports/investment, Travel/Tourism, Transportation, Manpower, Natural Resources, and the Environment); Safety/Security and Border Management (Land Border Post (PLBD), Sea Border Post (PLBL), Smuggling Prevention Education Cooperation and Border Infrastructure) (Asmarani et al., n.d., 2014).

However, the cooperation between Sosek Malindo was first started in 1985 in the border area of West Kalimantan-Sarawak. Then in the border area of East Kalimantan-Sabah, it was only started in 1995. In the cooperation with Sosek Malindo, four areas for cooperation with Sosek at the Provincial Level were formed. The Head of Cooperation for Sosek at the Indonesian Central Level oversees the KK Sosek for the Provinces of West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Riau and Riau Islands, covering the borders of Sarawak, Sabah, Johor and Melaka. The Malindo Sosek Cooperation holds a regular session once a year. Each Indonesia-Malaysia country takes turns to host the annual meeting.

Sosek Malindo will provide the work programs in a planned and sustainable manner to increase border communities' social and economic development and provide benefits for each country. After the formation of the Sosekda of Johor and Malacca-Riau at the time of the 30th GBC session, Sosek Malindo, with full consideration, planned to transfer the power of the Sosekda of East Kalimantan to the province of North Kalimantan, which was formed in 2013 (Rahmita, 2016).

The Indonesian government needs to promote development in border areas to become an integrated area and a top priority in the national interest. Security and surveillance cooperation and the social and economic welfare of border communities must be prioritized in building Indonesia-Malaysia cooperation, primarily through the Indonesia-Malaysia Socio-Economic Working Group (Kelompok Kerja / KK Sosek Malindo).

Second, Joint Indonesia Malaysia (JIM) Cooperation. JIM was established as a bilateral forum between Indonesia and Malaysia to facilitate the two countries in discussing surveys and demarcation. JIM cooperation has a different authority

from Sosek Malindo. The JIM collaboration has the authority to define boundary lines and manage boundary points that are still OBP status. Meanwhile, the Sosek Malindo cooperation has the authority to improve social and economic development in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area (Kemendagri, 2019).

The thing that drives the formation of the JIM is that there are still nine land boundary points between Indonesia and Malaysia that do not yet have clear boundaries in the two countries and the maintenance of the pillars of territorial boundaries and mapping of border areas. Thus, several Ministries and related institutions in Indonesia have jointly moved to affirm the boundaries at several border points between Indonesia and Malaysia. One of the ministries participating in this process is the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Sub-Directorate of Boundaries and Outermost Small Islands, the Directorate of Regions, Urban and National Boundaries, the Directorate General of Regional Administration Development being one of the sub-directorates that is very focused on responding this issue. The affirmation of the boundary line, which is one of the work activities of JIM, is carried out to facilitate the interaction of the two countries in agreeing on the demarcation line between Indonesia and Malaysia (Kemendagri, 2019).

The performance of JIM, which the Ministry of Home Affairs manages, is moving at the demarcation stage. This international forum has several institutions that have different duties and functions and are also managed by different ministries. At this stage, the two countries can confirm the boundary line by placing boundary signs along the agreed boundary line. This is done to ensure the location of the state border markers in the field, in the border area. This stage can only be carried out on land borders and marked by installing boundary stakes such as pillars, fences, and the Cross-Border Post (Pos Lintas Batas / PLB).

However, in the demarcation process carried out by the Indonesian government with Malaysia from 1975 to 2000, there were still nine border points with OBP status, including Simandipal River, Sinapan River, Pillar B2700 – B3100, Pillar C500, Sebatik Island, Batu Aum, Buan River/ Mount Jagowi, Gunung Raya, and Pillar D400.

JIM is involved in defining the boundary line and has the authority to manage the nine boundary points. One example of the work carried out by Joint Indonesia Malaysia (JIM) is the agreement between the two countries regarding the affirmation of the boundary line, summarized in the MoU 20 Demarcation, which was just agreed on in March 2017 (Kemendagri, 2019). The JIM International Forum and several agencies are working to determine the land boundary line between Indonesia and Malaysia and related to the nine boundary points still in disputed status.

In addition, JIM's work process is responsible for the overall agreement in determining the boundary point. The field survey procedures confirm the point of state boundaries to making boundary pillars in the border area. However, JIM's authority is not only an international forum that handles the affirmation of Indonesia-Malaysia land borders but also regarding state border points that are still in OBP status (Kemendagri, 2019).

Various Social Problems Related to the Borders

First, Weaknesses of Cross-border Posts in Kalimantan. The State Border Post (Pos Lintas Batas Nasional/PLBN) is a post or place for checking the crossings of border communities and goods between two countries. The Cross-Border Post is a representation of the nation as well as a gateway for import and export. For the sake of optimizing PLB, in 2015, the President issued Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2015 concerning the Acceleration of Development of 7 (Seven) Integrated Cross-Border Posts and Supporting Infrastructure in Border Areas, namely PLBN Aruk Sambas Regency, PLBN Entikong Sanggau Regency, PLBN Nangau Badau, Kapuas Hulu Regency, Motaain PLBN, Belu Regency, Motamasin PLBN, Malacca Regency, Wini PLBN, North Central Timor Regency, and Skouw PLBN, Jayapura City (Firdaus, 2018). From the eight regencies directly adjacent to Malaysia in Kalimantan (Five in West Kalimantan and three in East Kalimantan), there are only three official border gates, namely Sanggau Regency (West Kalimantan), Bengkayang Regency (West Kalimantan), and Nunukan Regency (East Kalimantan).

The PLBN in Sanggau and Nunukan regencies have Custom, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security (CIQS) facilities with relatively good conditions. In contrast, the CIQS facilities in Bengkayang are still simple and have not been supported by good accessibility due to poor road conditions, even in some communities around The border has used informal border gates for a long time as a traditional line of relationship in the context of kinship or kinship. There are two types of PLB: International PLB and Traditional PLB. International PLB is a cross-border checkpoint for passport holders and Cross-Border Pass identity holders, while Traditional PLB is only a cross-border checkpoint for Cross-Border Pass identity holders.

Implementing the inspection or immigration function at the border, especially from the Bantan and Segumon Traditional PLB, found three aspects that caused the less than the optimal function. The three aspects are institutions, natural resources, and infrastructure. From the institutional aspect, there are many official routes or rat lanes on border roads. Based on the data in the master plan for the management of state borders and border areas in 2011-2014, there are still far more unofficial cross-border gates than official PLB, 50 footpaths are connecting 55 villages in West Kalimantan and 32 villages in Sarawak, and only 12 villages were designated as Cross-Border Posts (PLB) (Firdaus, 2018).

Then from the aspect of Human Resources, especially about the management of Traditional PLB are limited to the difficulty of placing employees or immigration officials. The limited number of immigration officials causes the limitation of employee placement because the number of employees who attend immigration official training is still relatively small and employees' reluctant to be placed in PLB for an extended period (Firdaus, 2018).

From the explanation of the causes of the non-optimal PLB, the authors consider that the functions that should run according to their functions are hampered, even unfit for use. This can result in functional disputes. Functional disputes occur because of the movement of people and goods due to a lack of

safeguards, such as smuggling of illegal goods and illegal labor (Susanto et al., 2019).

Second, Cross-Border Disputes in Kalimantan. Cross-border disputes arise because other countries exploit natural resources that are detrimental to the owner country at the border (Susanto et al., 2019). On August 16, 2018, TNI Pamantas Battalion 320/BP soldiers thwarted 20 tons of rattan smuggling to be smuggled into Malaysia in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area, Badau District, Kapuas Hulu region, West Kalimantan. The illegal rattan was brought from Sekayam Subdistrict, Sanggau Regency, which was planned to be smuggled into Malaysia via Badau Subdistrict. This illegal rattan smuggling is very detrimental to Indonesia. After checking by the Customs and Excise, Indonesia is estimated to have suffered a loss of IDR 2.8 billion (Validnews, 2018). Illegal rattan smuggling is a form of exploitation of natural resources which is very detrimental to the Indonesian people in terms of material and environmental damage. Materially, Indonesia is very disadvantaged. Because the illegal rattan trade is not subject to customs and excise taxes which are a source of state revenue, thus harming Indonesia (Saud, 2019). The resolution of the above problems was pursued through border diplomacy in the Malindo Sosek cooperation forum at the end of October 2018. As a result of this border diplomacy, the Malaysian government asked the Kalimantan Provincial Government, especially North Kalimantan, to thoughtfully and firmly stop the movement of illegal goods. Primarily illegal goods were originating from Malaysia that enters the Indonesia-Malaysia border area (Kaltara, 2018).

Third, Smuggling of Illegal Goods at the Border. On April 14, 2020, the Entikong Customs Office destroyed illegal goods that entered the Entikong border, Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan. These items include tobacco, used clothes, used shoes, and carpets. The Entikong Customs Office confiscated the goods that had the status of state property (Barang Milik Negara / BMN). The illegal goods destroyed were BMN that had been collected from December 2018 to September 2019. These items were the result of confiscation at the Entikong State Border Post, a joint operation between CIQS, the Indonesian Army and the Police, Customs officers market operations, and the rat lane. It was not guarded by the Excise Border Security Officer Unit (JPNN, 2020).

The destruction of all illegal goods resulting from the confiscation has been regulated in the Letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-31/MK.06/WKN.11/KNL.01/2020 dated March 17, 2020, and S-38/MK.06/WKN.11/KNL.01/2020 dated March 24, 2020, regarding approval of the destruction of goods belonging to the state at Entikong Customs. Details of the value of the destroyed goods for tobacco were estimated at Rp. 73.3 million and for used clothes, shoes and carpets, it was estimated at Rp. 34.9 million. So the total is worth Rp108,274,000. The destruction of BMN has also been stipulated in Article 33 letter d of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 178/PMK.04/2019 that BMN prohibited from being exported and imported under the law must be destroyed (JPNN, 2020). This extermination effort is a firm action from the Indonesian government, which was previously agreed with the two countries at the Sosek Malindo cooperation forum at the end

of October 2018. As a result of this border diplomacy, the Malaysian government asked the Provincial Government of Kalimantan, especially North Kalimantan, to seriously and decisively stop the movement of illegal goods. Especially those from Malaysia who enter the Indonesia-Malaysia border area (P. Kaltara, 2018).

Fourth, The Problem of Illegal Migrant Workers. In June 2020, the RI-Malaysia Border Security Task Force (Satgas Pamantas) arrested 876 illegal Indonesian migrant workers who tried to return to Indonesia through illegal routes due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Andilala, 2020). TKI who return from Malaysia enter through illegal channels and rat routes. Because it is on an illegal route and an unofficial route that the Pamantas Task Force does not guard. The migrant workers enter Indonesia through the forest area in Entikong, West Kalimantan. The migrant workers returned to Indonesia without the completeness of the official documents for overseas travel. According to Dansatgas Pamantas Yonif Raider 641/Bru, Lt. Col. Kukuh Suharwiyono in Entikong, Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan, the TKI who were arrested were workers with illegal status in oil palm plantations. Due to not having complete official documents, the TKI finally returned to Indonesia through illegal routes. Another factor is the result of Malaysia imposing a lockdown policy that impacts the closure of oil palm plantations so that Indonesian migrant workers lose their jobs and must return to Indonesia (Kalbar, 2020).

The issue of illegal migrant workers was discussed at the Sosek Malindo cooperation meeting in October 2018 (Prokal, 2019). In the meeting, in general, the discussion related to fulfilling workers' rights for all TKI. The Indonesian government asks the Malaysian government to enforce the rules for the completeness of documents before hiring Indonesian workers. At the Sosek Malindo meeting, Head of the Manpower and Transmigration Service (Disnakertrans) Kaltara Armin Mustafa said that the problem of sending TKI through illegal channels still occurs every year. The relevant stakeholders have synergized maximally to close the illegal route. This is because the Indonesia-Malaysia border is extensive, so the government must tighten supervision on illegal routes (Kaltara, 2019).

Discussion: Sosek Malindo and JIM as International Cooperation System

Solving problems that exist on the border cannot be solved by one country alone. However, it requires more responses and policies from neighboring countries on the border because they are directly related to the sovereign territory of other countries. This gives rise to interdependence where the two countries will form cooperation.

When international cooperation is implemented as a result of an adjustment in the behavior of actors in responding or anticipating choices, from this it can be seen that Sosek Malindo is the result of a cooperation agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia and Malaysia are trying to fulfill their respective national interests that benefit them. In international cooperation, the two parties, or in this case the state, tries to meet each other's national interests, so that the results will benefit both parties obtained from cooperation, not from their efforts or competition.

In this case, the Sosek Malindo and JIM are the international cooperation type of treaty contract because it contains provisions governing special relations or issues between the parties who entered into it, so it only applies specifically to the participants of the agreement. Therefore, international agreements which are classified as treaty contracts do not directly become a source of international law. Sosek Malindo indeed tends to be related to treaty contracts rather than law-making treaties. In fact, from a legal perspective, law-making treaties have clear rules for both parties. Law-making treaties themselves are defined as international agreement containing legal rules that can apply universally to members of the community of nations, so that they are categorized as international agreements that function as a direct source of international law.

From this cooperation, various facilities and information emerged at the border. This makes border communities increasingly dependent on existing facilities. For example, Indonesian people often buy food or necessities in Malaysia. Of course, to make purchases in Malaysia, Indonesians must pass through the Indonesia-Malaysia border post. In addition, more complete facilities, cheaper prices, and closer locations are the main considerations for border communities.

The Weakness of JIM Cooperation System

However, Sosek Malindo and JIM have several weaknesses, including: *First*, all agreements have not been ratified into international law (Muhammad, 2014). Agreements that have not been ratified in the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) have no binding legal force so that if they are not implemented, neither party can be subject to any sanctions or penalties. This causes the implementation of many cooperation programs that are not implemented. In addition, Sosek Malindo's cooperation is only limited to the authority of the relevant provinces, while the central government is only a policymaker at the border.

Second, Sosek Malindo is considered to have failed in realizing the level of welfare of the Indonesian people at the border, partly because proposals, recommendations, or needs from the community are difficult to convey to the central government. This is because the bureaucracy is too complicated, and sometimes the proposals submitted by the community to the Sosekda are not conveyed to the central government (Ministry of Home Affairs). So that the needs of the Indonesian border communities are challenging to meet, and the assistance provided by the central government is not right on target following what the border communities need.

Third, the implementing actors of diplomacy in Sosek Malindo and JIM, especially bureaucrats whose positions change frequently. The change in bureaucrats made the personnel involved less well-versed in the issues discussed in the sessions. The diplomacy carried out so far has also not involved broad participation of the implementing actors. In addition, due to the lack of activeness of members of the Sosek Malindo Technical Team in the Sosek Malindo organization, a large number of members of the Sosek Malindo Technical Team members did not attend Sosek Malindo meetings and hearings, it showed the government's lack of commitment. Also, as a large country Indonesia has a large

bureaucracy. This is indicated by the large number of agencies in the government (Wibawa et al., 2021). This can be an obstacle to the implementation of this cooperation.

Fourth, Sosek Malindo and JIM as Border Diplomacy. To overcome the problems in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area, the government established the Sosek Malindo cooperation forum and the JIM International forum. Sosek Malindo has the authority to improve social and economic development in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area. Meanwhile, JIM has the authority to affirm the Indonesia-Malaysia land boundary and related to state boundary points still in OBP status.

Border diplomacy is defined as negotiating and negotiating to determine regional boundaries and overcome cross-border problems through bilateral cooperation mechanisms. Border diplomacy carried out by the Sosek Malindo cooperation forum, as previously explained, aims to improve the standard of living of people at the border. However, in reality, there are still several conflict issues at the border which are still unresolved. The border is an important area for the country because it describes part of the nation's identity. Moreover, the border is the central aspect of every country in enforcing its territorial and exclusive rights (Andika & Tri, 2017).

Fifth, JIM Border Diplomacy for OBP Territory Dispute Resolution. The land border between Indonesia and Malaysia, located in Kalimantan, reaches 2,062 kilometers, consisting of East Kalimantan for sixty-three kilometers, North Kalimantan for 1,029 kilometers, and the province of West Kalimantan for a land border of 966 kilometers. Indonesia and Malaysia still have problems related to land borders between the two countries from the border area. This is due to differences in perceptions held by each country regarding the legacy of the colonial period (Tribunpontianak, 2012). From 1975 to 2000, the Indonesian government's demarcation process with Malaysia still left 9 OBP border points, namely four OBP in West Kalimantan and Sarawak, while five OBP in the East, namely in North Kalimantan and Sabah. In the western part are Batu Aum, Gunung Raya, Point D400, and the Buan river / Gunung Jagoi. Meanwhile, the 5 OBPs in the East are Sebatik Island, Sinapad River, Simantipal River, Point B2700-B3100, and Point C500-C600 (CNN Indonesia, 2019). Until 2019, two of the nine OBPs have confirmed two boundaries between the two countries through the MoU signing on November 21, 2019. The two boundaries are the Simantipal River and Point C500-C600 (Mulyana, 2019). So that currently, there are still seven OBPs that still have to be completed by Indonesia and Malaysia to clarify the country's border areas. The dispute is a type of territorial dispute because previously, there was no clarity regarding the territorial boundaries between Indonesia and Malaysia. The MoU signing is a further form of the 1824 London Agreement (Wangke, 2020).

The OBP problem in Kalimantan has been a border issue for a long time. In West Kalimantan, there are five districts directly bordering Malaysia, namely Entikong (Sanggau)-Tebedu, Badau (Kapuas Hulu)-Lubuk, Antu, Jогоi Babang (Bengkayang), Serikin Aruk (Sambas) Sajingan, and Jasa Ketungau Hulu (Sintang). Of the five borders in the district, there are four outstanding border

problems since 1980 that have been problematic. The four boundary points are the National Boundary Mark at the Camar Bulan state boundary in Sambas Regency, point D400 in Bengkayang Regency, the Gunung Raya I and II Boundary Lines, which, based on the survey, have not been confirmed by the Indonesian and Malaysian parties (Susanto et al., 2019).

JIM has conducted several OBP planning meetings and sessions based on the data obtained from 2015 to 2019 (Kemendagri, 2019). After going through a series of border diplomacy processes at the 42nd and 43rd JIM cooperation forum meetings, Indonesia finally got clarity regarding the two border segments of the Simantipal River and points C500-C600. These two segments no longer have the status of OBP but have officially become the property of Indonesia. With the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing on the Simantipal River border and points C500-C600, Indonesia already has legal certainty regarding the ownership of the two border segments (Agus, 2019).

Sixth, Sosek Malindo Border Diplomacy to Solve Various Social Problems. During 2017-2019 the Indonesian and Malaysian governments, through the Sosek Malindo cooperation forum, carried out border diplomacy related to the Sekirin-Jagoi Babang PLBN development plan. One of the discussions in border diplomacy is developing a PLBN that aims to deal with and reduce the threat of smuggling of goods and illegal migrant workers. In the 35th Session of the KK/JKK Sosek Malindo, which took place from November 27 to December 1, 2017, Indonesia and Malaysia discussed the development plan for the Jagoi Babang-Serikin PLBN. The construction of the PLBN is a form of effort by the Indonesian and Malaysian governments in suppressing the problem of smuggling of goods and illegal migrant workers. The lack of level of supervision and security in some PLBs causes the above problems to still rife. The Jagoi Babang-Serikin PLBN development plan will be equipped with a Custom, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security (CIQS) system.

CIQS aims to improve surveillance and security in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area. CIQS is used as a security system for goods and people entering the country's border areas, especially to ensure that there is no movement of illegal goods and migrant workers in and out of the two countries' border areas. The use of CIQS was included in the discussion agenda in the 14th Session of the Joint Secretariat (SEKBER) KK/JKK Sosek Malindo from July 30 to August 2, 2018. In this trial, the two countries agreed to draft a LoA for constructing the CIQS/PLBN Serikin-Jagoi. Babang (Dirjenbinaadwil Kemendagri, 2019).

Then at the 15th Session of the Joint Secretariat (SEKBER), KK/JKK Sosek Malindo held on March 5, 2019, the Jagoi Babang-Serikin PLBN development plan was again discussed in the trial. The Indonesian and Malaysian governments negotiated with each other regarding the implementation of the field visit of the KK/JKK Chairman Sosek Malindo in preparation for the construction of the Jagoi Babang-Serikin PLBN. After conducting a negotiation process, the two countries finally agreed to carry out a field visit to the Chairman of KK/JKK Sosek Malindo in the first week of April 2019 (Dirjenbinaadwil Kemendagri, 2019).

The final discussion regarding the construction of the Jagoi Babang-Serikin PLBN was discussed at the 37th Session of the KK/JKK Sosek Malindo meeting on October 10, 2019. This trial resulted in an agreement that Indonesia would provide the construction of the Jagoi-Babang PLBN, which is expected to be completed in 2020. Meanwhile, Malaysia said that CIQS Serikin had been included in the 12th Malaysia Draft Agenda (Dirjenbinaadwil Kemendagri, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Indonesia-Malaysia border diplomacy in dealing with cross-border problems in 2014-2020 is carried out through the Malindo Social Security Cooperation (Sosek Malindo) and the Joint Indonesia Malaysia (JIM) cooperation. The Sosek Malindo Forum and JIM conduct more trials, informal discussions, and regular annual meetings to resolve disputes and disputes at the border.

In the Indonesia-Malaysia OBP dispute, border diplomacy was carried out through the JIM by holding meetings and trials of the 41st JIM to the 43rd JIM. As a result, two segments of the national border were established at Simantipal River and Point C500-C600. Then in the case of PLBN development, Indonesia and Malaysia carried out border diplomacy through the Malindo Sosek Cooperation Forum in the form of the 35th and 37th meetings of KK/JKK Sosek Malindo and the 14th and 15th trials of Sekber KK/JKK Sosek Malindo. The result is the construction of the Jagoi Babang – Serikin PLBN in West Kalimantan, which will be completed in end of 2021.

Border diplomacy efforts between Indonesia and Malaysia have been going quite well, although it has some shortcomings and challenges. It is necessary to take steps by the Government of Indonesia to resolve various social problems in the border areas.

The Indonesian government must tighten security officers in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area in dealing with border issues, especially the smuggling of goods and illegal migrant workers. The government also needs to immediately realize the construction of the Jagoibabang-Serikin PLBN in West Kalimantan to prevent the smuggling of goods and illegal migrant workers.

Meanwhile, local governments in border areas must also close illegal routes to minimize the movement of illegal goods, migrant workers, and natural resources. These various things are very detrimental to the Indonesian people both materially and the damaged environment and ecosystem.

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