



## An Analysis of the Impact of Moving the National Capital on Indonesia's Maritime Security: a Literature Review

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Maritime Security, National Capital Relocation, Indonesia

*Received :* 25,, June

*Revised :* 27, July

*Accepted:* 29, August

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### ABSTRACT

The Indonesian government has decided to move the National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. This move is not without reason, but rather an effort from the government to carry out equitable development that does not only focus on the island of Java, but more than that to increase national competitiveness, and realize a more advanced and sustainable Indonesia in the future. This research aims to determine the impact of the move to East Kalimantan on Indonesia's maritime security and the challenges and opportunities that arise for Indonesia's maritime security due to the move. This research uses a library research method with a qualitative approach, data derived from a literature study, and exploration of various trusted references so that the results of the study are expected to answer how the impact of the relocation of the National Capital (IKN) on Indonesia's maritime security.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The decision of the Indonesian Government to relocate the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a strategic step taken by the government to realize equitable development that is not solely focused on the island of Java. This relocation is not merely a simple move by the government, but rather, the government has made this decision with careful consideration of various aspects, so that this capital relocation no longer creates a disparity between Java and other islands, but rather can create prosperity and progress in various aspects, including social, environmental, economic, and, importantly, security, especially maritime security (Dewantara, 2023). Fundamentally, maritime encompasses various aspects related to waters and coasts. Maritime has long been a crucial aspect for the development of many countries in the world (Rahman, et al., 2015), including Indonesia, which has a long maritime history dating back to the Nusantara kingdoms such as Sriwijaya and Majapahit, which achieved their glory through control of trade routes. Therefore, as an archipelagic country with abundant natural resources, including a vast sea area of 5.9 million km<sup>2</sup>, approximately 17,504 islands, and a coastline length of 81,290 km, we actually have great potential to become a global maritime fulcrum (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 2020). Our maritime wealth is both a blessing and a challenge for Indonesia, thus maritime security is very important as an effort to protect it.

Maritime security is a condition where there are no more things that threaten the stability and sovereignty of the country which includes disputes between countries, terrorism at sea, piracy, and various other crimes that occur at sea (Bueger, 2015). Maritime security is so important because it has a strategic role for a country, where maritime security is not only always related to physical defense, but more than that, maritime security can also involve several important aspects that exist in the country. For example, in terms of economy, maritime security can affect trade, fisheries, tourism, maritime transport and investment in the maritime sector. All of which, if managed properly, can realize inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the maritime sector (Nurjannah, & Mokodompit, 2023). In terms of sovereignty, the state must be able to defend its maritime territory from foreign nations who want to exploit it, so that illegal fishing, smuggling, and other crimes that harm the state no longer occur. In terms of the environment, maritime security plays a role in protecting marine ecosystems and overcoming climate change to create a good maritime environment. And in terms of stability, good maritime security can contribute to regional stability through cooperation between countries in strengthening regional relations (Keliat, 2009).

The relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, now known as the Nusantara Capital City (IKN), has undoubtedly sparked both pros and cons among the public. Besides the positive impacts that have been previously discussed, this relocation is also accompanied by negative consequences. Starting from the domestic economic condition which is still unstable due to the aftermath of the pandemic, inflation, as well as other aspects such as social, environmental, and maritime security, all of these need to be carefully considered (Hasan & Haeran, 2023). This is because the relocation of IKN has implications for changes or adjustments to national defense. It is certainly different from the previous capital, Jakarta, which was only located on the island of Java, while the new capital borders directly with neighboring countries such as Malaysia and the Philippines. This relocation can certainly change the dynamics of regional security, especially in the maritime border area. For example, the rampant cases of illegal fishing by foreign vessels in the Natuna waters in recent years have shown how important it is to strengthen surveillance and law enforcement in Indonesian waters (Misbach, et al, 2022). Therefore, there is a need for good preparation and analysis regarding the impact of the relocation of the new capital city on various other aspects.

Several studies have been conducted with the same topic of discussion, namely related to Maritime, but none of them discuss how the impact of moving the new national capital on Maritime security. There is one study that is almost the same, namely a study entitled "Strategies for Relocating the National Capital (IKN) given the Maritime Defence Perspective". However, as is known, defense and security are different things. If the maritime defense is more directed toward its military aspects, then maritime security focuses more on broader aspects, including non-military threats (Ampun, & Purba, 2021). This is the novelty of the research conducted by the author. Therefore, based on the description previously described, where how important maritime security is for Indonesia, including in this case its relation to the relocation of the capital city which was previously in Jakarta to East Kalimantan, it is necessary to analyze more deeply the impact of moving the new capital city with various other aspects in Indonesia.

Therefore, in the research conducted by the author at this time, the author will answer several questions that will become the focal point of this research, as well as describe them in more depth, namely: 1) How does the relocation of NC to East Kalimantan affect Indonesia's maritime security aspects, and 2) What are the challenges and opportunities that arise for Indonesia's maritime security due to the relocation of the National Capital (IKN). The author uses a library research method with a qualitative approach, data sourced from literature studies and exploration of various trusted references. Through the research that will be conducted by the author, it is hoped that it will produce answers to the previous questions, knowing the impact, challenges and opportunities of the relocation of the National Capital (IKN) on Indonesia's maritime security.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, now known as the Nusantara Capital City (IKN), has undoubtedly sparked both pros and cons among the public. Besides the positive impacts that have been previously discussed, this relocation is also accompanied by negative consequences. Starting from the domestic economic condition which is still unstable due to the aftermath of the pandemic, inflation, as well as other aspects such as social, environmental, and maritime security, all of these need to be carefully considered (Hasan & Haeran, 2023).

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## **METHODOLOGY**

In compiling this paper, the author uses the type of Library Research or Library Research using a Qualitative approach. Which type of research is a type of qualitative research conducted by collecting data or information from various kinds of literature sources such as books, research journals, scientific articles, trusted websites, and other relevant literature sources (Yaniawati, 2020). The definition of this type of research according to experts is according to Noeng Muhadjir (1996), expressing his opinion that Library Research is research that puts forward philosophical and theoretical preparations rather than empirical tests in the field. As for this paper, the author uses a data collection technique based on literature studies, where literature studies are carried out by searching and collecting information from various literature sources, such as books, journal articles, papers, reports, and other relevant electronic sources from the information obtained.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

In data collection for library research or qualitative literature research, it is crucial to choose techniques that align with the research objectives and the characteristics of the respondents or the research object. In this paper, the author employs a data collection technique based on literature studies. Literature studies involve searching for and gathering information from various library sources, such as books, journal articles, papers, reports, and other relevant electronic sources

### **Data Analysis**

The provided text outlines three key steps in qualitative data analysis: Data Reduction, Data Display, and Verification and Conclusion Drawing. These stages are crucial for transforming raw data into meaningful insights and drawing sound conclusions in qualitative research.

1. **Data Reduction**, Data reduction involves selecting, focusing, and summarizing the collected data to extract its core essence. It aims to condense a large volume of data into a manageable and meaningful form, eliminating irrelevant or redundant information. This process involves identifying key themes, patterns, and categories within the data while maintaining its integrity and trustworthiness.
2. **Data Display**, Data presentation is conducted in a descriptive manner, addressing the identified research problem. The researcher presents the prepared data in a rational, logical, and systematic way.
3. **Verification**, The collected data is identified and then connected to form systematic patterns and structures based on theory and rationality. This processed data serves as the foundation for the author's conclusions.

## RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The Impact of NC's Relocation to East Kalimantan on Maritime Security Aspects

Indonesia is one of the countries that has a strategic position for maritime routes due to being surrounded by two continents, namely the Asian and Australian continents and two oceans, namely the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This position makes Indonesia play a crucial role in the development of the strategic environment not only at the regional level but also at the global level. The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs (2018) indicated that Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world with 17,504 islands spread from Sabang to Merauke, 80,791 km of coastline, and 5.8 million km<sup>2</sup> of water, indicating that most of Indonesia's territory (2/3) is water. From this declaration, Indonesia's maritime aspect becomes a dominant factor for the scope of state defence and security where in this dimension, maritime space is part of a whole unit from the land area, the ocean which is certainly connected to the sea and air aspects. Thus, a strong state defence and security system to maintain and protect the territorial sovereignty of Indonesia, especially the territorial waters, is needed. This is because if the defence and security functions are weakened, it will lead to situations that are vulnerable to national security and threaten the integrity and sovereignty of the state.

This condition will also trigger potential threats that are quite heavy along with the conditions of other aspects of life such as social, economic and cultural diversity, causing problems to be more complicated if the country's defence and security are not strong. One of the leading pillars in order to secure and maintain Indonesia's maritime sovereignty lies in the development and potential of state defence and security. Essentially, efforts to maintain the security of Indonesia's maritime territory, all parts of which are used as well as possible for the prosperity of all Indonesian people, have become the obligation of all components of the state, especially for government agencies that have complete authority at sea in accordance with applicable regulations, including members of the Navy by involving all its ranks which will synergistically produce effective and efficient strategic efforts to secure Indonesia's national jurisdiction sea area.

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia (2022) states that IKN has become a Center of Gravity (CoG) not only in terms of educational, political, economic, and social aspects but also very strategic and vital for the country's defense and security system. The distinctiveness of the National Capital's security strategy will be a distinguishing characteristic from other regions within a country. Some aspects that distinguish the security strategy of the National Capital from other regions in a country are: 1) IKN in some countries have diverse functions, such as the center of government, the political center, the center of economic and social activities, and the center of all that characterizes the comprehensive character and diversity of a country, 2) IKN become the center of the government system where the main officials of state institutions will inhabit the area and carry out all their activities. 3) IKN becomes the mother of a mirror of the unique character of a nation, such as ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity. 4) IKN from the perspective of international relations is also used as the main gate of a country, a place for diplomatic representatives of other countries and international organizations to establish cooperation and other international relations (Hasan, S., & Haeran, H. 2023).

Jakarta as a Metropolitan City as well as the Capital City of Indonesia has acted as the centre of running all aspects of the state. Starting from the economic, political, business, cultural, and educational aspects of Indonesia. This condition causes Jakarta to become a place of attraction for people throughout Indonesia to improve their standard of living. On the other hand, this condition will cause complex and systemic problems in aspects of life, such as moral degradation that triggers various criminal acts, environmental problems, and congestion. The geographical location of Jakarta, which is located in the western part of Indonesia, causes imbalances in aspects of development that are considered more inclined to the western region. This affects the difficulty of equitable distribution of sustainable development. For example, in the economic aspect, although the eastern part of Indonesia has greater resource potential, this region is more disadvantaged than western Indonesia.

In response to the above, the Indonesian government initiated the concept of moving the NC long ago to several areas that are considered capable and meet the criteria as the center of running the government. Starting from the colonial era to move the capital city from Batavia to Surabaya (Nur Janti, 2022) to the era of President Joko Widodo, which was discussed since 2019 until it resulted in the decision to move the NC out of Java island listed in the JMN Plenary Meeting in 2020-2024 with a financing budget estimated at IDR 466.98 trillion (Asmara, 2020). Some of the areas reviewed and evaluated to become Indonesia's NC to replace Jakarta are eastern Sumatra, Southern Sulawesi, and Eastern Kalimantan. The selection of these regions is because they are the least affected by the risk of humanitarian conflicts, natural disasters, and relatively low population density. Among these areas, it was finally decided that the East Kalimantan Province was officially designated as the new IKN of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) along with the IKN bill passed by the Indonesian Parliament (Daton Z., D., & Belarminus, R, 2022).

The government's decision related to the relocation of IKN to the Kalimantan area makes maritime security considered a very important element in realising law enforcement and ensuring safety in Indonesian waters, especially in the East so that conditions are achieved where there are no maritime 'threats' (absence of threats). The implementation of the concept of law enforcement and safety at sea is strongly influenced by international cooperation between countries that are directly adjacent to Indonesia's sea territory so that the implementation of defence, security, law enforcement and safety at sea is needed to realise Indonesia as a world maritime axis which will have broad implications for the development sector of Indonesia's maritime defence strategy (Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2017). President Jokowi, on 15 February 2022, officially signed the Law on the National Capital in East Kalimantan, namely Law No. 3 of 2022 on the National Capital (IKN Law). Furthermore, the Law was promulgated by Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna Laoly. With the IKN Law, it marks that the construction of a new State Capital called Nusantara can soon be realised in the Kalimantan region as the new face of Indonesia's capital. The relocation of the national capital (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has several implications related to Indonesia's maritime security aspects. Here are some things that need to be considered are as follows:

### **1. The Sea Defence Force**

In this aspect, the East Kalimantan region is directly adjacent to the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Route II (ALKI II) which connects the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the Kalimantan region's maritime defense capabilities to maintain maritime safety and the safety of Indonesian and foreign ships crossing Indonesian territorial waters. Given its strategic location as a link between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, ALKI has several problems that can pose a threat to Indonesian territorial waters. For example, issues related to violations of sea territory around the Ambalat Field, which is not located on the ALKI II axis but in the Sulawesi Sea, which is the main entrance and exit for ships through ALKI I. Another problem that arises is illegal fishing that occurs in several areas such as the Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea, and Bali Sea which are included in 11 Fisheries Management Areas (WPP NRI 713) with potential utilization already in the overfishing category (Ali Suman et al., 2018). Therefore, any threat to the environment affects the environmental security of ALKI II<sup>36</sup>.

### **2. Vessel Traffic Monitoring**

The East Kalimantan region should always be considered when monitoring foreign ship and aircraft traffic in Indonesian waters. TNI capabilities in the region need to be strengthened to combat maritime offenses, illegal fishing, and other conflict threats. As the main component of the state that is tasked and responsible for maintaining security and upholding the sovereignty of Indonesia's maritime territory, the Indonesian National Army Navy (TNI-AL) carries out its duties and obligations based on policies and political decisions set by the government in order to uphold the sovereignty of the state, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and

protect the entire blood of Indonesia from various threats and all forms of disturbance to the integrity of the nation and state, especially threats concerning Indonesia's marine territory. There are 5 (five) legal bases in the implementation of the duties and obligations of the Navy, namely:

- a. Listed in law No. 3 of 2002 concerning State Defence. This regulation states that the TNI AL is the main component of defence at sea.
- b. Listed in law No. 34 of 2004 on the TNI states that the TNI AL has a role as the main component of sea defence, maintaining security, and carrying out law enforcement at sea. In addition, the TNI AL can also conduct maritime and naval diplomacy, carry out the development of TNI AL strength in order to carry out its main tasks, and carry out the empowerment of sea defence areas throughout Indonesia.
- c. The TNI Tri Dharma Eka Karma's Doctrine, in which the TNI will play a role in counteracting various threats, obstacles, and disturbances; being a response to any attacks or threats that have entered Indonesia's sovereign territory; and being a restorer when the threat begins to disappear or subside and restore the situation as before.
- d. The TNI Jalasveva Jayamahe's Doctrine, in which states the role of the military in law enforcement at sea as well as diplomacy and support roles.
- e. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982 and Universal Rule. These two rules declare that as an archipelago that is not separated by a single unit and in relation to the universal role of navies around the world as a defence force, diplomacy force, and national law enforcement force at sea, as mandated by law, the TNI AL is obliged to support various efforts to realise Indonesia's maritime stability and security as a large maritime country and world maritime axis (Herlambang, 2022).

### **3. International Co-operation**

The decision to move the NC to East Kalimantan requires closer and more harmonious international cooperation to maintain maritime security. Indonesia needs to strengthen cooperation with other countries in the Southeast Asian region to address the increasing threats in the conflict-prone region. For example, the establishment of the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) was launched by Indonesia in 2003. The forum was launched to discuss security issues, build connectivity and interconnectivity in the ASEAN maritime zone, and better enable trade access, especially by sea. The establishment of the AMF itself is inseparable from Indonesia's national interests in the maritime dimension. As a country that has a leading role in the maritime sector, Indonesia must identify its interests from the perspective of its identity as an archipelago consisting of 17,508 islands spread from Sabang to Merauka (Najamuddin, K.R., 2019).

#### **4. Benefits and Threats Analysis**

The interests and threats that should be the main concern in managing Indonesia's maritime security and the efforts needed to build Indonesia's maritime power. In this regard, Indonesia needs to strengthen the synergy of defense and security forces and strengthen international cooperation to counter the growing threats in Southeast Asian waters. There are several indicators related to the marine security perspective, namely the shipping hazard index, marine security stability index, and maritime development index. Meanwhile, from the perspective of the nation's maritime defence, a capital city must consider the geographical location and defence infrastructure of the new capital city so that it is not vulnerable to various attacks and external threats or natural disasters. The indicators to measure defence are the disaster-prone index, global firepower index, and global cybersecurity index. As the new centre of government, IKN must be carefully prepared and equipped with a qualified security and defence system to be able to face two types of threats, namely: Traditional Threats and Non-Traditional Threats. 1) Traditional Threats can be in the form of military threats from state actors who want to disrupt, threaten, or damage the unity and sovereignty of NKRI; while 2) Non-traditional threats, namely threats from non-state actors in the form of robbery, terror, criminality, smuggling of illegal drugs and others that can cause insecurity in the community (Silitonga & Kurniawan, 2023).

#### **5. State Defence Development**

The development of state defense and security through the development and strengthening of the TNI outside Java Island is a need that must be immediately realized to ensure national development, especially in the field of state defense. TNI forces in Kalimantan need to be strengthened so that they can be used more effectively to support the deployment of defense forces in the western and eastern regions of Indonesia.

#### **6. TNI Force Design**

The design of TNI forces in Kalimantan is needed to plan more effectively to support the deployment of defense forces in the western and eastern regions of Indonesia. The island of Kalimantan is located in the center of Indonesia so the distance is short.

#### **7. Maritime Surveillance**

Maritime defense capabilities also need to be strengthened, especially in Ujung Pandan and Manado, and new bases need to be established in South Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. Areas around the major rivers in Kalimantan should be designated as sites for the stationing of naval forces. In addition, submarine deployments should be redesigned to more effectively protect the national capital.

## 8. Surveillance

The Air Defence Force needs reinforcements at strategic locations to protect the national capital. Air bases in each state are important to support the mobilization of ground troops and demonstrate the power of fighter aircraft (Sugianto, et al. 2021).

To enhance Indonesia's maritime security, the government needs to improve synergies between defense and security forces and strengthen international cooperation to address the growing threats in Southeast Asian waters. The deployment of the IKN to East Kalimantan also requires additional maritime defense forces and more effective monitoring of shipping traffic to maintain maritime security and the safety of Indonesian and foreign vessels passing through Indonesian waters.

### Challenges and Opportunities of Moving the IKN to East Kalimantan

The government's decision to relocate the IKN to East Kalimantan brings significant challenges and opportunities to various aspects of life, especially regarding maritime security. These challenges include threats to maritime routes connecting the Indian and Pacific oceans, threats to increased maritime activities, and the need for increased law enforcement capacity must be properly anticipated.

- 1) **Threats to Maritime Routes:** The strategic position of the East Kalimantan region adjacent to the Makassar Strait, which is one of the main shipping routes in Indonesia, opens up opportunities for activities that can harm the Indonesian nation, such as robbery, piracy, other illegal activities. Therefore, it is imperative to review and analyze the security system in the region.
- 2) **Maritime Infrastructure Security:** The development of new infrastructure such as ports, naval bases and other maritime facilities around the new capital city must be accompanied by adequate security measures to protect against physical and cyber threats.
- 3) **Increased Maritime Activity:** The relocation of the capital city will increase maritime activities around East Kalimantan, including commercial shipping, military, and fisheries. This increase in activity requires stricter surveillance and effective law enforcement to prevent lawlessness at sea.
- 4) **Law Enforcement Capacity:** Law enforcement in Indonesia's maritime region still faces various challenges, including limited resources, technology, and personnel. The relocation of the IKN demands increased law enforcement capacity to maintain maritime security.
- 5) **Regional Cooperation:** Maritime threats are often trans-boundary, requiring stronger cooperation with neighboring countries and international organizations to address maritime security issues around East Kalimantan.

However, in addition to the threats posed by moving the IKN to the East Kalimantan region, there are also several opportunities to improve other aspects. The following opportunities can be maximized to support the transfer of the IKN to the East Kalimantan region of Indonesia, namely:

- 1) **Security Infrastructure Upgrades:** Relocating the capital opens up opportunities for the development and modernization of maritime security infrastructure, including ports, coastal radars, command centers and more advanced maritime surveillance systems.
- 2) **Maritime Coordination Centre:** The new capital city can become a national maritime coordination center that integrates relevant agencies such as the Indonesian Navy, Bakamla, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and other agencies to improve coordination and response to maritime threats.
- 3) **Increased Defence Investment:** With the new focus on East Kalimantan, the government can allocate more resources for investment in defense and maritime security, including the purchase of patrol vessels, surveillance aircraft and surveillance technology.
- 4) **Local Capacity Building:** The relocation of the capital city could also be an opportunity to develop local capacity in maritime security through training, education and professional development for maritime security personnel.
- 5) **International Cooperation:** East Kalimantan's strategic location could enhance international maritime cooperation with countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, strengthening diplomatic relations and regional security.
- 6) **Maritime Economy:** Improved maritime security will also support the development of the maritime economy around East Kalimantan, including the fisheries, shipping, and maritime tourism sectors, which in turn will support local and national economic growth.

Based on the foregoing, despite the threats resulting from relocating the IKN to the East Kalimantan Region which is considered the most suitable and has fulfilled several considerations, the Government needs to take strategic steps to capitalize on these opportunities while addressing existing challenges to ensure maritime security and stability in the region.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The relocation of Indonesia's National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has several implications for various sectors, including maritime security. The analysis of the impact of the IKN move on Indonesia's maritime security includes: 1) a change in geopolitical focus that makes the central government's attention more focused on central and eastern Indonesia. This could have a positive impact in the form of increased presence and surveillance in the waters around Kalimantan and Sulawesi, and the development of maritime security infrastructure such as ports, naval bases and radar facilities in the eastern region. 2) Changes to trade and logistics routes that include adjustments to commercial vessel routes to accommodate changes in the center

of government. 3) Security of vital infrastructure and security which includes the development of new energy infrastructure in East Kalimantan, including subsea pipelines and fuel storage facilities, which require protection from maritime threats. 4) Triggering the potential for increased exploitation of natural resources in the waters around Kalimantan, which requires close surveillance to prevent illegal fishing and exploitation of marine resources. In addition, the relocation of the IKN to the East Kalimantan region could open up opportunities for new security threats, such as piracy, smuggling, and terrorist activities in a wider area of water, increasing the need for regular patrols and military exercises in the new maritime area to counter potential threats. With the right measures in place, this move could provide an opportunity for increased maritime security and stability in Indonesia.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

Still conducting further research to find out more about the Analysis of the Impact of Moving the National Capital on Indonesia's Maritime Security.

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