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Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) RI Prabowo Subianto mendampingi Presiden RI Joko Widodo dalam acara Peluncuran Holding BUMN Industri pertahanan Defence Industry Indonesia (DEFEND ID) dan Program Strategis BUMN Industri Pertahanan, Rabu (20/4) di PT PAL Surabaya, Jawa Timur.

Sumberfoto: BPMI Setpres

Foto: BPMI Setpres

Para pembaca WIRA yang Budiman,



Doa dan puji syukur senantiasa kita panjatkan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa, karena pada pertengahan tahun 2022 ini, tim redaksi masih dapat menyajikan kembali majalah WIRA kepada para pembaca. Pada edisi kedua tahun 2022 ini tim redaksi menyajikan beragam informasi menarik bidang pertahanan, baik berita, artikel, maupun foto, bagi para pembaca setia WIRA.

Dalam rubrik Fokus Pimpinan kami menyajikan sejumlah berita menarik dan informatif mengenai kegiatan pimpinan Kementerian Pertahanan RI.

Selain itu, edisi ini menyajikan empat artikel yang mengulas isu - isu bidang pertahanan negara terkini yaitu Kebijakan Pertahanan Negara dalam Menghadapi Perkembangan Lingkungan Strategis Wilayah Indo Pasifik; Mempersiapkan Sea Power Indonesia Menjadi Komponen Pendukung dan Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut; Pembelian Rafale dan F-15 serta Konflik di Laut China Selatan; dan Meningkatkan Pandangan Keamanan Indonesia di Indo-Pasifik: Memperkuat dan Mempertahankan Hubungan Keamanan. Artikel - artikel tersebut diharapkan dapat meningkatkan literasi masyarakat dalam memahami isu-isu pertahanan saat ini, khususnya yang berkaitan dengan dinamika lingkungan strategis di Kawasan Indo-Pasifik.

Berbagai foto candid dan menarik mengenai kegiatan pimpinan Kemhan RI juga tersaji dalam majalah WIRA edisi kedua ini. Rubrik Fokus Lensa merangkum dan menampilkannya di galeri foto. Kami berharap berbagai informasi dalam edisi ini akan semakin memperkaya pengetahuan dan memperluas perspektif tentang isu-isu pertahanan para pembaca setia WIRA di mana pun mereka tinggal dan bertugas.

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Akhir kata, selamat menikmati majalah WIRA edisi II tahun 2022.

Salam Bela Negara.

Kepala Biro Humas,

Brigjen TNI Taufiq Shobri, M.Han

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INDONESIA DAN VIETNAM TINGKATKAN KERJASAMA PERTAHANAN

Oleh : Tim Redaksi



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Hubungan diplomatik Pemerintah Indonesia dengan Pemerintah Vietnam telah terjalin sejak 30 Desember 1955. Hal ini ditandai dengan dibukanya Konsulat RI di Hanoi dan terus berkembang, baik dalam kerangka bilateral maupun ASEAN dan Internasional. Khusus untuk bidang pertahanan, Indonesia dan Vietnam telah memiliki Perjanjian Kerja sama yang ditandatangani pada 27 Oktober 2010 serta disahkan Indonesia berdasarkan Undang-Undang Tahun 2016.

Guna lebih meningkatkan kerjasama di bidang Pertahanan kedua negara, Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) Republik Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, Jumat (13/5) bertolak ke Vietnam guna melakukan serangkaian kunjungan kerja. Mengawali kunjungan

kerjanya, Menhan RI Prabowo Subianto melakukan pertemuan dengan Menteri Pertahanan Nasional Republik Sosialis Vietnam Jenderal Phan Văn Giang, bertempat di Kementerian Pertahanan Vietnam, Hanoi, Jumat (13/5). Dalam momen yang hangat tersebut, Menhan Prabowo Subianto diterima dengan upacara jajar kehormatan, yang selanjutnya melaksanakan forum pertemuan bilateral dengan Menhan Jenderal Phan Văn Giang.

Pertemuan bilateral tingkat menteri ini dinilai Menhan Prabowo sebagai forum sangat penting bagi kedua negara untuk berkomunikasi, dalam meningkatkan kerja sama pertahanan yang telah terjalin baik selama ini. Selain itu menurut Menhan Prabowo masih banyak ruang yang bisa dijajaki, terutama membangun rasa saling percaya sesama negara ASEAN dan meningkatkan kerja sama

angkatan bersenjata serta pengembangan sektor industri pertahanan kedua negara.

Melalui pertemuan ini kedua negara dapat saling bertukar pandangan dan pengalaman yang meliputi bidang kerja sama pertahanan, isu-isu regional maupun Internasional untuk mendukung kepentingan nasional Indonesia dan Vietnam sebagai negara sahabat yang sama-sama pernah melawan imperialisme. Adapun Menhan Prabowo meyakini, pertemuan ini akan berkontribusi bagi peningkatkan kerja sama kedua negara sahabat ini dalam membangun dan menjaga stabilitas regional maupun global.

Bertemu dengan Presiden Vietnam Sampaikan *Joint Production* di Masa Mendatang

Dihari yang sama usai bertemu dengan Menteri Pertahanan Nasional Republik Sosialis Vietnam Jenderal Phan Văn Giang, Menteri Pertahanan Prabowo Subianto juga berkesempatan untuk melakukan *Courtesy Call* ke Presiden Republik Sosialis Vietnam, YM Nguyễn Xuân Phúc di Kantor Presiden Vietnam, Hanoi.

Dalam pertemuan yang berlangsung hangat tersebut Menteri Pertahanan RI menegaskan pentingnya kerjasama pertahanan antara kedua negara. Disamping itu Menhan Prabowo Subianto menyatakan Indonesia dan Vietnam juga memiliki potensi untuk bekerja sama dalam industri pertahanan. Terlebih industri pertahanan Indonesia saat ini memiliki kemampuan untuk mendukung pemenuhan alutsista dalam negeri dan juga memenuhi pesanan dari luar negeri.

Menhan Prabowo menyampaikan harapannya bahwa kerja sama industri pertahanan ini tidak hanya sebatas misi jual beli, akan tetapi dapat menggali potensi kedua negara melakukan *joint production* di masa mendatang. Dirinya, sangat optimistis dengan semua upaya peningkatan hubungan kerja sama maupun persahabatan antara Indonesia dan Vietnam dapat terus berjalan baik, berdasarkan semangat persaudaraan serta prinsip saling menghormati.

Ditengah-tengah pertemuannya dengan Presiden YM Nguyễn Xuân Phúc, Menhan Prabowo pun mengungkapkan rasa kagumnya kepada kekuatan



Sumber foto : Dokumentasi Pribadi Menhan RI



ARP

Sumber foto : Dokumentasi Pribadi Menhan RI

militer Vietnam yang ditopang oleh kekuatan rakyat, seperti Indonesia yang memiliki Sistem Pertahanan dan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta (Sishankamrata). "Indonesia kagum dengan Vietnam, kekuatan tentara dan rakyat Vietnam luar biasa. Indonesia juga mengenal Sishankamrata" ujar Menhan Prabowo. Sementara itu, Presiden YM Nguyễn Xuân Phúc menyampaikan apresiasinya terkait diskusi yang dilakukan antara menteri pertahanan kedua negara, di mana hubungan kerjasama pertahanan antara Indonesia dan Vietnam terus dikembangkan.

Berziarah ke Mausoleum Ho Chi Minh

Masih dalam rangkaian kunjungan kerja ke Vietnam, Menteri Pertahanan RI Prabowo Subianto berkesempatan berziarah ke Mausoleum Ho Chi Minh yang merupakan tempat peristirahatan proklamator sekaligus presiden pertama Vietnam Ho Chi Minh, Sabtu (14/5). Kedatangan Prabowo ke Mausoleum disambut secara resmi sebagai tamu kenegaraan Vietnam. Setibanya di Mausoleum,

Menhan Prabowo menuju ke makam Presiden Ho Chi Minh dan menaruh karangan bunga serta memberikan penghormatan.

"Presiden Ho Chi Minh adalah inspirasi dan contoh yang baik untuk semua orang yang mencintai kebebasan di dunia. Ia adalah pahlawan besar dalam perjuangan melawan kolonialisme, imperialisme dan ketidakadilan" tulis Prabowo dalam buku tamu Mausoleum yang dituliskannya saat berkesempatan mengunjungi ruang kerja Presiden Ho Chi Minh. Ho Chi Minh adalah pemimpin perjuangan kemerdekaan Vietnam melawan Jepang, Perancis dan Amerika Serikat. Beliau menggelorakan pembebasan Vietnam dan menjadi simbol kemerdekaan Vietnam.***

MENHAN PRABOWO SERAHKAN RUMAH KHUSUS UNTUK KELUARGA KORBAN KRI NANGGALA-402



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Menhan Prabowo pun mengapresiasi kerja keras dari Kementerian PUPR, Pemprov Jatim, TNI Angkatan Laut, dan pihak lainnya dalam mewujudkan pembangunan ini. “Ini adalah upaya kita semua untuk mengenang dan menghormati jasa serta pengorbanan para awak Kapal Selam KRI Nanggala-402 yang gugur menjaga negara,” ujar Menhan Prabowo.

Rumah khusus yang terbagi dalam empat tipe ini dilengkapi dengan berbagai fasilitas umum, di antaranya lampu penerangan, akses jalan, dan siap ditempati dalam waktu dekat. “Doa terbaik terus kami panjatkan untuk seluruh kru KRI Nanggala-402. Mereka merupakan putra-putra terbaik yang menjaga NKRI,” ucapnya.(Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan)***

MENHAN PRABOWO DAMPINGI PRESIDEN JOKOWI LUNCURKAN HOLDING BUMN INDHAN DEFEND ID



Sumber foto : BPMI Setpres

Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) RI Prabowo Subianto mendampingi Presiden RI Joko Widodo dalam acara Peluncuran Holding BUMN industri pertahanan Defence Industry Indonesia (DEFEND ID) dan Program Strategis BUMN Industri Pertahanan, Rabu (20/4) di PT PAL Surabaya, Jawa Timur. Keanggotaan DEFEND ID terdiri dari lima BUMN di bidang industri pertahanan, yaitu PT LEN Industri sebagai induk holding, PT Pindad, PT Dirgantara Indonesia, PT PAL Indonesia, dan PT Dahana. Dalam sambutannya, Presiden RI Joko Widodo menyampaikan apresiasinya atas pendirian DEFEND ID ini

"Saya mengapresiasi pembentukan holding BUMN Industri Pertahanan yang bernama Defend ID yang sudah lama saya tunggu-tunggu dan saya kejar-kejar terus agar BUMN industri pertahanan

kita jauh lebih terkonsolidasi. Ekosistemnya semakin kuat. Mampu bersaing secara sehat dan menguntungkan," kata Presiden Jokowi. Presiden Jokowi pun menyampaikan sudah seharusnya Indonesia membangun industri pertahanan dalam negeri agar siap memasuki era persaingan baru dan mampu memenuhi kebutuhan alutsista untuk menjaga kedaulatan NKRI.

Sementara itu, Menhan Prabowo dalam sambutannya menegaskan target pemerintah RI agar DEFEND ID menjadi Top 50 perusahaan pertahanan dunia. "Diharapkan dengan adanya holding BUMN Industri Pertahanan DEFEND ID ini, akan meningkatkan Tingkat Komponen Dalam Negeri (TKDN) menjadi 50% untuk teknologi-teknologi kunci dan untuk menjadi industri 50 besar di dunia dalam bidang industri pertahanan pada tahun 2024," ujar Menhan Prabowo.



Sumber foto : BPMI Setpres

Selain Peluncuran *Holding BUMN* industri pertahanan DEFEND ID dan Program Strategis BUMN Industri Pertahanan, pada kesempatan yang sama juga terdapat beberapa kegiatan lainnya. Pertama, penandatanganan nota kesepahaman antara Kementerian Pertahanan dan Kementerian BUMN dalam hal dukungan BUMN Industri Pertahanan untuk kemandirian alpalhankam. Kedua, penandatanganan kontrak kerja sama antara DEFEND ID dan Kemhan, yaitu kontrak kerja sama Radar *Ground-Controlled Interception (GCI)* dan pendukungnya (PT LEN Industri dan Kemhan), kontrak pengadaan Munisi Kaliber Kecil (PT Pindad dan Kemhan), kerja sama modernisasi 12 Unit Pesawat C130 (PT Dirgantara Indonesia dan Kemhan), serta kesepakatan MRO dan peningkatan kemampuan, serta modernisasi kapal perang TNI AL sebanyak 41 kapal perang (PT PAL Indonesia dan Kemhan).

Ketiga, penandatanganan kerja sama strategis global, yaitu penandatanganan *Heads of Agreement (HoA)* tentang Teknologi Elektronika Pertahanan, antara PT LEN Industri dan Thales International SAS, Prancis; Global Strategic Partnership produksi bersama produk *Armoured Amphibious Assault Vehicle "ZAHAA"* antara PT Pindad dan FNSS Turki, serta HoA tentang Teknologi Elektronika Pertahanan untuk pembentukan JV, *global supply chain*, dan industri radar nasional antara PT LEN Industri dan Thales Prancis. Keempat, peluncuran Kapal Cepat Rudal (KCR). Kelima, peresmian pabrik bahan peledak *Elemented Detonator* milik PT Dahana. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan)***

MENHAN MENERIMA LAPORAN KESIAPAN DARI KETUA PANITIA INDO DEFENCE 2022

Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) RI Prabowo Subianto menerima laporan kesiapan penyelenggarakan *Indo Defence 2022 Expo & Forum* dari Ketua Panitia Dirjen Pothan Kemhan dan PT Napindo selaku penyelenggara, di Aula Bhineka Tunggal Ika, Kemhan, Selasa (12/4). Pameran internasional industri pertahanan tiga matra, *Indo Defence 2022 Expo & Forum* akan diselenggarakan pada tanggal 2 – 5 November 2022, di JIExpo Kemayoran, Jakarta – Indonesia. Tahun ini akan menandakan ke-9 kalinya kegiatan ini berlangsung. *Official Delegation* dan *High Level Government Officer* akan berkumpul dalam acara bergengsi ini.

Penyelenggaraan *Indo Defence 2022* ini merupakan ajang pertemuan bagi para pemangku kepentingan antar negara. Pameran ini dapat mempererat kerja sama antara industri pertahanan dalam negeri dengan industri pertahanan negara sahabat dalam rangka perdamaian, kemakmuran, dan pertahanan yang kuat melalui kerja sama industri pertahanan. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan)***

MENHAN RI PRABOWO SUBIANTO HARAP PERKEMBANGAN KERJA SAMA PERTAHANAN RI DAN SINGAPURA KE SEKTOR INDHAN DAN PERTAHANAN SIBER

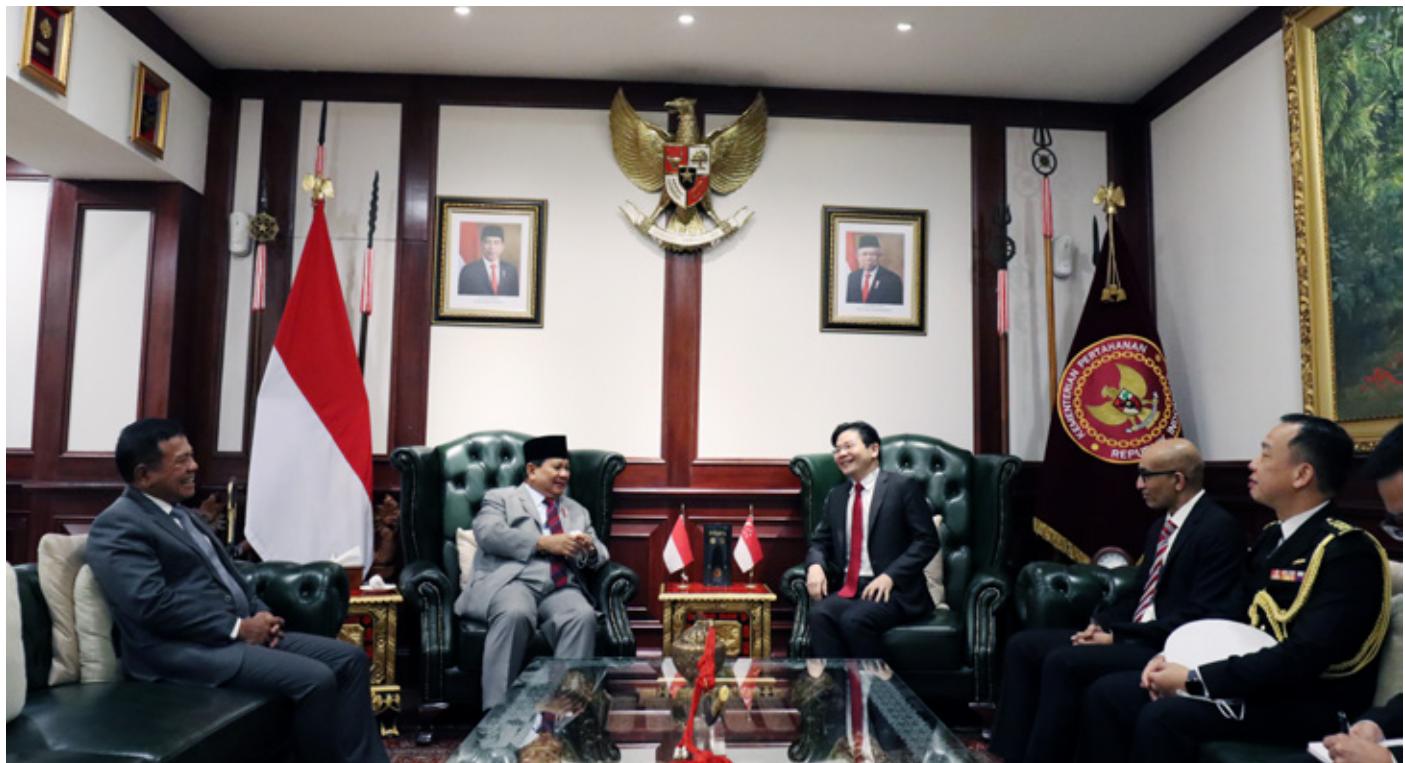


Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) RI Prabowo Subianto menerima kunjungan Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat Singapura, Brigadier General David Neo di Kemhan, Jakarta, Selasa (10/5). Dalam pertemuan ini, Menhan Prabowo Subianto mengharapkan kerja sama serta persahabatan antara Indonesia dan Singapura dapat terus dipertahankan dalam semangat persaudaraan juga prinsip saling menghormati.

“Kerja sama pertahanan antara kedua negara dapat dikembangkan di sektor lain, seperti industri pertahanan dan pertahanan siber,” tegas Menhan Prabowo Subianto. Menhan Prabowo Subianto juga menyambut baik kunjungan Pimpinan Angkatan Darat Singapura yang merupakan lulusan Sekolah Staf dan Komando Angkatan Darat (Seskoad) Indonesia ini. Hal ini sekaligus menandai kualitas Seskoad diakui Angkatan Bersenjata Singapura.

Turut hadir pula dalam kesempatan tersebut Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat (KSAD) Jenderal TNI Dudung Abdurachman beserta jajaran TNI Angkatan Darat, dan Wakil Menteri Pertahanan RI, M. Herindra. Menhan Prabowo Subianto juga menjelaskan bahwa Kemhan RI terus mendorong proses ratifikasi *Defense Cooperation Agreement* (DCA) hingga selesai dan disahkan. Kemhan pun berkomitmen untuk meningkatkan kerja sama pertahanan yang sudah ada menjadi lebih signifikan agar memberikan keuntungan dan kontribusi bersama kedua pihak bagi stabilitas kawasan. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

TERIMA KUNJUNGAN MENKEU SINGAPURA, MENHAN PRABOWO OPTIMISTIS KERJA SAMA PERTAHANAN RI-SINGAPURA TERUS MENINGKAT

Menteri Pertahanan Republik Indonesia Prabowo Subianto menerima kunjungan kehormatan Menteri Keuangan Singapura H.E. Lawrence Wong, Selasa (17/5) di Kementerian Pertahanan, Jakarta. Kunjungan ini bagian dari upaya untuk meningkatkan hubungan kerja sama kedua negara yang sudah terjalin erat.

Menhan Prabowo berharap kerja sama dan persahabatan antara Indonesia dan Singapura dapat terus dipertahankan dalam semangat persaudaraan dan prinsip saling menghormati, mengingat kedua negara memiliki banyak kesamaan kepentingan antara satu sama lain. "Indonesia memandang Singapura sebagai negara sahabat dan mitra strategis yang penting, salah satu negara tetangga terdekat yang memiliki arti penting bagi kepentingan nasional maupun kepentingan regional Indonesia," tegas Menhan Prabowo Subianto.

Menhan Prabowo pun optimistis kerja sama pertahanan kedua negara akan terus meningkat di masa yang akan datang dari kerja sama yang telah

dilaksanakan selama ini seperti pertukaran perwira staf dan komando, unsur pelayanan, operasi maupun latihan.

Menkeu Lawrence pun menyampaikan apresiasi dan rasa bahagianya terhadap hubungan kerja sama antara Indonesia dan Singapura. "Senang bahwa kami telah mempertahankan hubungan tingkat tinggi selama bertahun-tahun dan selama pandemi," ujarnya. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan)***



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

MENTERI KKP TRENGGONO DAN WAMENHAN HERINDRA HADIRI PEMBAHASAN RUU LANDAS KONTINEN DI DPR RI



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Sakti Wahyu Trenggono dan Wakil Menteri Pertahanan M Herindra bersama menghadiri rapat dengan Panitia Khusus Rancangan Undang-Undang (Pansus RUU) Landas Kontinen, Selasa (12/4) di DPR RI, Jakarta. Rapat yang dilaksanakan secara tatap muka terbatas dan juga virtual tersebut dipimpin oleh Anggota DPR RI dari Fraksi Golkar Maman Abdurrahman dan dihadiri oleh beberapa pejabat perwakilan dari Kementerian Luar Negeri dan Kementerian Hukum dan HAM.

RUU tentang Landas Kontinen dimaksudkan sebagai pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1973 tentang Landas Kontinen yang sudah tidak sesuai lagi dengan perkembangan hukum serta kebutuhan pembangunan nasional. Keberadaan RUU ini juga merupakan landasan hukum yang sangat penting bagi penyelenggaraan Pertahanan Negara. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

WAMENHAN IKUTI PEMBUKAAN MUSRENBANGNAS 2022 OLEH PRESIDEN RI

Wakil Menteri Pertahanan (Wamenhan) RI M. Herindra Kamis (28/4), secara daring di Kemhan, Jakarta, mengikuti Peresmian Pembukaan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Musrenbangnas) yang dibuka oleh Presiden RI Joko Widodo. Musrenbangnas ini dilaksanakan sebagai upaya menghasilkan rencana kerja pemerintah tahun 2023 yang responsif, adaptif, dan mampu merespon tantangan.

Dalam sambutannya, Presiden RI Joko Widodo memberikan beberapa penekanan kepada para Menteri, Kepala Lembaga dan Kepala Daerah, diantaranya agar memacu Peningkatan Tingkat Komponen Dalam Negeri (TKDN) yang diarahkan kepada pembelian produk-produk dalam negeri, mempercepat proses hilirisasi industri yang dilakukan di dalam negeri, meningkatkan investasi untuk penciptaan lapangan kerja sebanyak-banyaknya, serta agenda strategis untuk peningkatan SDM harus terus berjalan.

Selain Wamenhan RI, di ruangan terpisah turut menghadiri Musrenbangnas secara daring, Sekjen Kemhan Marsdyo TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto yang didampingi Dirjen Renhan Kemhan Mayjen TNI Budi Prijono. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

WAMENHAN DAN MENHUB BAHAS PEMBANGUNAN BANDARA BARU DI IKN



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

KEMHAN DAN BRIN BAHAS TINDAK LANJUT KERJASAMA



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Wakil Menteri Pertahanan (Wamenhan) RI M. Herindra, Rabu (11/5), di Kemhub, Jakarta, menghadiri Rapat Koordinasi (Rakor) bersama Menteri Perhubungan (Menhub) Budi Karya Sumadi, membahas Rencana Pembangunan Bandara Baru di Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) Nusantara. Untuk mempersiapkan perpindahan Ibu Kota Negara ke lokasi yang baru, Kementerian Pertahanan bersama dengan TNI telah merencanakan pembangunan dan lokasi pangkalan udara (Lanud), untuk mendukung operasi udara.

Adapun *Masterplan* IKN membutuhkan lahan seluas 2.400 hektar dengan pertimbangan, di kawasan tersebut tidak hanya dibangun runway dan fasilitas penerbangan saja. "Melalui Rakor dengan Menhub, Kemhan dan TNI yang diwakili Mabes AU, menyampaikan kriteria dalam hal pemilihan lokasi Lanud IKN, yang diharapkan terintegrasi dengan satuan-satuan pendukung beserta fasilitas lainnya", kata Wamenhan RI M. Herindra. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan (Sekjen Kemhan) Marsdyo TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto memimpin rapat koordinasi antara Kementerian Pertahanan dengan Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN), Rabu (13/12) di Kemhan, Jakarta. Penyelenggaraan rapat koordinasi dimaksudkan untuk mendiskusikan tindak lanjut *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU) dan Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) antara Kemhan dan BRIN yang sudah ditandatangani pada Maret 2022. "Saya mengucapkan terimakasih yang setinggi – tingginya kepada rekan – rekan dari BRIN yang sudah hadir hari ini untuk mendiskusikan tindak lanjut MoU yang sudah ditandatangani", ungkap Sekjen Kemhan. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

KEMHAN DAN TNI TEGASKAN KOMITMEN PENGGUNAAN PRODUK DALAM NEGERI

Kementerian Pertahanan (Kemhan) bersama TNI menegaskan Komitmennya merealisasikan program penggunaan produk dalam negeri sebagai wujud bangga buatan Indonesia. Hal itu disampaikan Sekjen Kemhan Marsdyo TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto saat mewakili Menhan RI pada acara "Aksi Afirmasi Pembelian dan Pemanfaatan Produk Dalam Negeri Dalam Rangka Bangga Buatan Indonesia", di Jakarta Convention Center (JCC), Jakarta, Senin (25/4). "Menindaklanjuti instruksi Presiden untuk menggunakan produk dalam negeri sebagai

wujud bangga buatan Indonesia, Kemhan dan TNI membelanjakan anggaran untuk produk-produk dalam negeri dan proses kontraknya telah ditandatangani", ungkap Sekjen Kemhan.

Sementara pada Business Matching tahap berikutnya, Kemhan dan TNI juga telah menyiapkan data pengadaan barang dan jasa atau pekerjaan, yang produknya dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebutuhan bidang pertahanan, ungkap Sekjen Kemhan menambahkan penjelasannya. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

SEKJEN KEMHAN: TERCIPTANYA LINGKUNGAN KERJA KONDUSIF, DAPAT TINGKATKAN KINERJA



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan (Sekjen Kemhan) Marsdyo TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto melakukan kunjungan kerja ke PT Dahana (Persero), Subang, Jawa Barat, Jumat (13/5) yang dirangkai dengan Halal Bihalal bermakna "Rayakan Kemenangan dan Perkuat Silaturahmi di Masa Pandemi Covid-19".

Di awal sambutannya, Sekjen Kemhan menyampaikan ucapan Selamat Idul Fitri 1443 H kepada keluarga besar PT Dahana (Persero) dan mengajak mensyukuri perayaan Halal Bihalal yang dapat terlaksana secara tatap muka, karena selama dua tahun Ramadhan sebelumnya berlangsung virtual. "Momentum halal bihalal ini dapat memperkuat silaturahmi antar karyawan PT Dahana tidak hanya umat Muslim, tetapi juga umat lainnya, sejalan dengan arahan Menteri BUMN yang mengamanatkan seluruh insan BUMN berperilaku saling menghargai di tempat kerja (*respectful workplace policy*)", kata Sekjen Kemhan. Karenanya, Sekjen Kemhan mengingatkan, dengan terciptanya lingkungan kerja yang saling menghargai dan kondusif, akan mendukung peningkatan kinerja khususnya di PT. Dahana (Persero), sebagai salah satu upaya menjadikan perusahaan terkemuka. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

SEKJEN KEMHAN IKUTI ADSOM DAN ADSOM-PLUS DI KAMBOJA



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan RI Marsdyo TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto mengikuti ASEAN Defence Seniors Officials' Meeting (ADSOM) dan ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting Plus (ADSOM-Plus) di Phnom Penh, Kamboja yang berlangsung mulai 16 sampai 19 Mei 2022. Pertemuan yang dipimpin Ketua ADSOM Kamboja General Nem Sowath, membahas dan mengesahkan inisiatif kerja sama pertahanan, serta persiapan ADMM Retreat dan ADMM-Plus November 2022 di Seam Reap, Kamboja.

Sekjen Kemhan RI berkesempatan menyampaikan rencana Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah Latihan Gladi Lapang ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (EWG on HADR) tahun 2023 di Indonesia. Sekjen Kemhan RI juga menyampaikan pandangan tentang pentingnya ASEAN menjadi bagian dalam mencari solusi menghadapi tantangan dinamis di kawasan regional

maupun global serta mengharapkan negara mitra wicara mendukung sentralitas ASEAN dan menjaga serta mewujudkan kawasan regional yang aman, damai dan stabil.

Kemudian pada pertemuan ADSOM-Plus yang dihadiri Sekjen negara anggota ASEAN dan delapan negara mitra wicara (Amerika Serikat, China, Jepang, India, Korea Selatan, Selandia Baru, Rusia dan Australia), dibahas kerja sama praktis di bawah kerangka ADMM-Plus di bidang penanganan terorisme, keamanan maritim, misi pemeliharaan perdamaian, kesehatan militer, keamanan siber, penanganan bencana alam dan penanganan ranjau. Pada pertemuan ini, Sekjen Kemhan didampingi perwakilan dari Kemhan, Kemlu, Kemenkopolhukam dan TNI serta berkesempatan melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan Kamboja, Laos, Singapura, Amerika Serikat dan Selandia Baru. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***

AUDIT ITJEN KEMHAN DIHARAPKAN MEMBERIKAN MANFAAT UNTUK SATKER

Inspektur Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan (Irjen Kemhan) Letnan Jenderal TNI Ida Bagus Purwalaksana diwakili Sekretaris Inspektur Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan (Ses Itjen Kemhan) Brigjen TNI Yos Trioso, membuka kegiatan Paparan Evaluasi Audit Bulan Maret dan Rencana Audit Bulan April 2022 secara tatap muka dan online, di Ruang Rapat Peta Itjen, Kemhan, Jakarta, Rabu (13/4).

Dalam kesempatan tersebut, Ses Itjen Kemhan menyampaikan harapan Irjen Kemhan kepada para peserta, untuk menjalin komunikasi dan koordinasi yang baik dengan Auditor demi kelancaran pelaksanaan audit. "Kepada para Auditor agar bekerja secara maksimal, sehingga keberadaan Itjen selaku Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah (APIP), dapat memberikan manfaat bagi satuan kerja (satker) untuk perbaikan kinerja ke depan, serta dapat memberikan laporan yang akuntabel sebagai referensi pimpinan dalam mengambil keputusan", kata Irjen Kemhan. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

DUKUNG PROGRAM P3DN, KEMHAN AMBIL SEJUMLAH KEBIJAKAN



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Guna Mendukung Program Peningkatan Penggunaan Produk Dalam Negeri (P3DN) yang dicanangkan pemerintah untuk memberdayakan industri dalam negeri, memperkuat struktur industri dalam negeri serta mengoptimalkan produk dalam negeri pada pengadaan barang/jasa pemerintah, Kementerian Pertahanan (Kemhan) mengambil sejumlah kebijakan. Hal itu dikatakan Irjen Kemhan Letjen TNI Ida Bagus Purwalaksana dalam sambutannya, saat membuka *Entry Meeting* atau Taklimat Awal Reviu Tim BPJKP atas Pelaksanaan Program Peningkatan Penggunaan Produk Dalam Negeri (P3DN) pada UO Kemhan di Kemhan, Jakarta, Rabu (18/5).

Sejumlah kebijakan yang diambil oleh Kemhan diantaranya, pembuatan komitmen pembelian dan pemanfaatan produk dalam negeri pada kegiatan pengadaan barang/jasa, kemudian merumuskan kebijakan atau Peraturan Menhan sebagai dasar pembelian dan pemanfaatan produk dalam negeri, serta melakukan identifikasi potensi anggaran belanja barang dan modal untuk belanja produk dalam negeri. "Kepada seluruh satuan kerja (satker), saya harapkan dapat memberikan data dukung yang dibutuhkan tim reviu, agar tim bisa memperoleh kesimpulan yang komprehensif dan tepat", tegas Irjen Kemhan. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Sumber foto : id.wikipedia.org

KEBIJAKAN PERTAHANAN NEGARA DALAM MENGHADAPI PERKEMBANGAN LINGKUNGAN STRATEGIS WILAYAH INDO-PASIFIK

Oleh: Brigadir Jenderal TNI Oktaheroe Ramsi, S.IP., M.Sc

Direktur Kebijakan Strategi Pertahanan Direktorat Jenderal Strategi Pertahanan
Kementerian Pertahanan

Latar Belakang

Konsep berdirinya suatu negara adalah terjaminnya pertahanan/keamanan dan kesejahteraan bagi warganya. Untuk mencapai pertahanan/keamanan dan kesejahteraan rakyatnya selanjutnya negara menjadikan dirinya sebagai organisasi yang memiliki kekuasaan tertinggi yang sah dan ditaati rakyatnya agar konsep tujuan negara dapat tercapai. Dalam konteks ini negara memiliki kekuasaan otonomi untuk mengatur rakyatnya sesuai tujuan yang telah disepakati.

Dalam kehidupan bernegara, aspek pertahanan adalah faktor utama yang menjamin eksistensi sebuah negara. Ketidakmampuan sebuah negara mempertahankan dirinya sendiri terhadap ancaman, baik yang bersifat eksternal maupun

domestik, berarti kegagalan negara tersebut mempertahankan eksistensinya. Bahkan dalam adagium Romawi kuno menyebutkan “*Si Vis Pacem Para Bellum*” yang artinya apabila suatu negara mau berdamai, maka bersiaplah untuk berperang.

Terkait arti pentingnya aspek pertahanan maka tiap-tiap negara berusaha memperkuat pertahanan negaranya melalui berbagai kebijakan dan strategi bidang pertahanan negara. Terlebih dihadapkan pada dinamika perkembangan lingkungan strategis yang menciptakan spektrum ancaman yang semakin kompleks dan berimplikasi terhadap kedaulatan, keutuhan, dan keselamatan warga negara, sehingga menuntut negara untuk memiliki pertahanan yang kuat.

Perkembangan lingkungan strategis baik global, regional maupun nasional yang selalu menghangat dan menjadi topik utama pada setiap diskusi



Perkiraan letak geografis cadangan minyak dan gas di Laut Cina Selatan

pertahanan diantaranya adalah perkembangan lingkungan strategis kawasan Indo-Pasifik. Istilah Indo-Pasifik sendiri muncul pertama kali untuk menyebut negara dan wilayah di sekitar Samudera Hindia dan Samudera Pasifik sebagai sebuah kesatuan. Konsep ini mulai digunakan sejak 2010 sebagai perluasan dari konsep Asia-Pasifik yang secara tradisional hanya memasukkan negara dan kawasan di seputar Samudera Pasifik. Dengan demikian Indo-Pasifik dapat disebut sebagai konsep geopolitik yang menggabungkan kawasan Asia-Pasifik dengan kawasan di seputar Samudera Hindia sebagai sebuah kesatuan. Isu strategis yang berkembang di kawasan Indo-Pasifik yang berpotensi menimbulkan konflik antar negara-negara di dunia bahkan perang dunia, diantaranya isu perebutan hegemoni dan klaim wilayah Laut China Selatan (LCS). Setidaknya seluruh negara kuat di dunia turut terlibat didalamnya.

Kawasan Laut China Selatan meliputi perairan dan daratan dari gugusan kepulauan dua pulau besar, yakni Spratly dan Paracels, serta bantaran Sungai Macclesfield dan Karang Scarborough yang terbentang luas dari negara Singapura yang dimulai dari Selat Malaka sampai ke Selat Taiwan. Oleh karena bentangan wilayah yang luas dan sejarah penguasaan silih berganti oleh penguasa tradisional negara-negara terdekat, seperti Republik Rakyat China (RRC), Taiwan, Vietnam, Filipina, dan Brunei Darussalam, terlibat dalam upaya konfrontatif saling klaim, atas sebagian ataupun seluruh wilayah

perairan tersebut. Indonesia, yang bukan negara pengklaim, menjadi terlibat setelah klaim mutlak RRC atas perairan Laut China Selatan muncul pada tahun 2012.

Yang lebih penting lagi, Laut China Selatan adalah kawasan perairan yang strategis, yang kaya sumber daya alam (SDA). Potensi kekayaan Laut China Selatan yang dapat dieksplorasi di sekitar pulau Paracel dan Spratly kemungkinan memiliki cadangan besar Sumber Daya Alam (SDA), terutama mineral, minyak bumi dan gas alam. Berdasarkan laporan lembaga Informasi Energi Amerika (*Energy Information Administration --EIA*), RRC memperkirakan di wilayah tersebut memiliki cadangan minyak sebesar 213 miliar barel, atau sekitar 10 kali lipat cadangan nasional Amerika Serikat (AS). Sedangkan para ilmuwan AS memperkirakan terdapat sekitar 28 miliar barel minyak. Adapun EIA menginformasikan, cadangan terbesar SDA di kawasan LCS kemungkinan berasal dari gas alam, yang diperhitungkan sekitar 900 triliun kaki kubik, atau sama dengan cadangan minyak yang dimiliki Qatar. Di samping itu, perairan kawasan Laut China Selatan merupakan rute utama perkapalan dan sumber pencarian ikan bagi kehidupan banyak orang dari berbagai negeri yang terletak di sekitarnya.

Dengan melihat kondisi wilayah Indo-Pasifik khususnya kawasan Laut China Selatan yang sangat strategis, bukan hal yang aneh apabila

negara-negara di dunia berusaha menguasainya. Terkait dengan hal tersebut, tulisan ini akan menjelaskan dua rumusan masalah penelitian, yaitu: Satu, bagaimana perkembangan lingkungan strategis wilayah Indo-Pasifik, khususnya kawasan Laut China Selatan dan pengaruhnya terhadap pertahanan negara?; dan Kedua, bagaimana kebijakan pertahanan negara dalam menghadapi kondisi yang semakin memanas di kawasan Laut China Selatan dan ancaman kedaulatan wilayah NKRI di laut Natuna Utara?.

Perkembangan Lingkungan Strategis Kawasan Indo-Pasifik

Pada dekade saat ini perkembangan lingkungan strategis di kawasan Laut China Selatan diwarnai adanya dinamika pergeseran kekuatan *Balance of Power* dari unipolar menjadi multipolar. Perang dagang AS-China menjadikan Indo-Pasifik sebagai pusat gravitasi global yang baru, sehingga memunculkan kekuatan ekonomi baru Asia, khususnya China dan India sebagai *center of gravity* di kawasan dan adanya kebijakan pivot to Asia AS. Di sisi lain terjadi peningkatan ketegangan politik di kawasan Laut China Selatan yang mengarah adanya arm races negara-negara kawasan. Hal tersebut akan memunculkan ancaman terhadap soliditas ASEAN ditambah dengan adanya klaim wilayah sepihak oleh China (*Nine Dashed Line*) yang mengancam kedaulatan beberapa negara di kawasan, termasuk wilayah Indonesia (di ZEE Indonesia di wilayah perairan Laut Natuna Utara).

Permasalahan klaim wilayah atau tumpang tindih diantara negara-negara ASEAN yang sebagian besar hingga saat ini belum terselesaikan menjadi lebih kompleks lagi dengan hadirnya gugus tugas kapal perang dari negara-negara *the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue* (India, AS, Jepang dan Australia) di wilayah Laut China Selatan dalam beberapa misi latihan. Kondisi tersebut akan memperkeruh situasi keamanan di wilayah Laut China Selatan. Melihat perkembangan Laut China Selatan, China tidak tinggal diam. Mereka mengeluarkan kebijakan dengan memberlakukan *China Coast Guard (CCG) Law* yang dikhawatirkan dapat membuka lebih banyak peluang konfrontasi serta miskalkulasi antara pihak-pihak yang bertikai dengan China di LCS.



Sumber foto : detik.net.id

Keadaan yang sudah semakin memanas di kawasan LCS, mendorong negara-negara turut serta melibatkan diri didalamnya. Seperti halnya dilakukan oleh negara Jerman, dengan mengirimkan Kapal Frigate dan melewati perairan Laut China Selatan setelah lebih dari 20 tahun tidak pernah dilakukannya. Negara India juga mengirimkan kapal perangnya selama 2 bulan di LCS. Demikian pula dengan negara Inggris, mereka tidak mau ketinggalan dengan mengirimkan kapal Induk. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya praktik *Coercive Maritime Diplomacy* berupa *Gunboat Diplomacy* yang sedang berlangsung di wilayah Laut China Selatan. Banyak negara-negara yang tidak berada di wilayah Laut Cina Selatan maupun *non-claimant states* juga turut terlibat dalam upaya melawan peningkatan pengaruh dan kekuatan China yang berusaha untuk menguasai Laut Cina Selatan.

Satu upaya telah dilakukan ASEAN melalui perundingan dengan China, akan tetapi di Meja perundingan, justru China menunjukkan keberaniannya dengan menentang apapun proposal dari AS dan sekutunya. ASEAN sendiri bahkan terancam sentralitas dan kesatuan karena konflik kedua negara adidaya tersebut yang mengakibatkan ASEAN menjadi terpecah beberapa kubu. Indonesia sebagai pemimpin *de facto* ASEAN merasa kewalahan untuk menyatukan suara ASEAN dalam menghadapi perseteruan keduanya. Terlebih dengan keterlibatan negara Rusia sebagai negara adi daya yang turut serta terusik dan selalu



Sumber foto : setkab.go.id

mendukung China di setiap forum, sehingga semakin memperparah perseteruan antara kedua kubu.

Persetueran tersebut semakin memanas dengan bergulirnya beberapa langkah yang ditunjukkan baik oleh AS maupun China dalam upaya *show of power* dan menarik simpati negara-negara pendukungnya. Seperti ditunjukkan oleh China melalui hubungan dekatnya dengan Rusia dengan melakukan latihan militer bersama skala besar di wilayah China Utara-Tengah yang melibatkan lebih dari 10.000 tentara selama kurang lebih seminggu. Latihan militer tersebut bertajuk Sibu/Cooperation-2021 di wilayah Ningxia. Angkatan Laut Amerika Serikat tidak tinggal diam, mereka mengimbanginya dengan melaksanakan latihan militer skala besar pula yang mencakup perairan Eropa hingga Asia. Latihan ini berlangsung kurang lebih dua minggu dan terjadi di 17 zona waktu yang berbeda di berbagai penjuru dunia. Beberapa cakupan titik latihan meliputi: wilayah Laut Hitam, Laut Mediterania, Laut China Timur, hingga Laut China Selatan. Beberapa titik tersebut kemungkinan besar dipilih karena memiliki risiko konflik terbesar di masa depan.

Situasi panas tersebut terus bergulir, perkembangan terakhir pada forum pertemuan tingkat tinggi Dewan Keamanan PBB, (*United Nation Security Council / UNSC*) telah terjadi perdebatan yang cukup sengit antara Menteri Luar Negeri AS Antony Blinken dan Wakil Duta Besar China untuk PBB Dai Bing. Keduanya terlibat perang mulut atau cekcok terkait krisis Laut China Selatan. Dengan demikian kawasan Laut China Selatan menjadi kawasan panas yang sewaktu-waktu dapat menjadi ajang adu kekuatan diantara negara-negara besar dunia.

Menghadapi situasi tersebut, Indonesia sebagai negara besar dan berdaulat di kawasan Asia Tenggara harus mampu menjadi pioner dalam meredakan konflik di LCS dan yang utama mampu melindungi kepentingan nasional Indonesia dari dampak yang ditimbulkan oleh adanya konflik di Laut China Selatan (*spill effect*).

Kebijakan Pertahanan Negara

Kebijakan Umum Pertahanan Negara (Jakum Hanneg) Tahun 2020-2024 telah ditetapkan oleh Presiden melalui Perpres Nomor 8 tahun 2021. Selanjutnya melalui Permenhan Nomor 12 Tahun



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

2021 ditetapkan Kebijakan Penyelenggaraan Pertahanan Negara Tahun 2020-2024 sebagai penjabaran dari Kebijakan Umum Pertahanan Negara. Untuk tiap-tiap tahunnya melalui Permenhan ditetapkan Kebijakan Pertahanan Negara. Perumusan kebijakan tersebut mempertimbangkan beberapa faktor, yaitu prediksi ancaman pertahanan negara yang akan dihadapi, kondisi geografis wilayah NKRI melalui analisis geopolitik dan geostrategi, doktrin pertahanan negara serta arah dan kebijakan politik negara berupa tujuan dan kepentingan nasional. Setidaknya terdapat dua kebijakan pokok untuk menghadapi permasalahan Laut China Selatan, yakni pembangunan kerjasama Internasional dan pembangunan postur pertahanan negara.

Kebijakan kerjasama internasional didasarkan pada politik luar negeri Indonesia bebas dan aktif yang dimaknai sebagai upaya untuk mengembangkan kerjasama pertahanan secara terbuka, inklusif dan konstruktif dengan mengedepankan diplomasi pertahanan guna terciptanya perdamaian kawasan. Pembangunan kerja sama internasional ditujukan untuk membangun rasa saling percaya antar bangsa yang diarahkan dalam bentuk: Satu, peningkatan peran aktif Indonesia sebagai anggota Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam misi perdamaian dunia;

Dua, peningkatan kepemimpinan Indonesia di ASEAN dalam menjaga pertahanan dan keamanan kawasan di Asia Tenggara dan Indo-Pasifik; Tiga, peningkatan kerjasama dengan negara tetangga yang berbatasan langsung dan negara yang memiliki kerjasama pertahanan dengan Indonesia; dan Empat, peningkatan kerja sama pengamanan kawasan guna memperkuat pengamanan wilayah kedaulatan negara.

Penyelenggaraan kerjasama internasional dilakukan baik secara bilateral maupun multilateral. Kerjasama tersebut ditekankan pada upaya untuk rangka mengatasi isu-isu keamanan bersama, saling berkontribusi dalam upaya-upaya penanganan konflik dan mengatasi ancaman aktual yang menjadi kepentingan bersama termasuk mendorong peningkatan kapabilitas pertahanan dalam penanganan terhadap berbagai ancaman di Kawasan.

Kerjasama bilateral bidang pertahanan difokuskan pada beberapa aspek, antara lain: aspek peningkatan kualitas SDM pertahanan yang implementasinya dalam bentuk pendidikan dan latihan; memelihara dan memperkuat stabilitas keamanan kawasan maupun wilayah perbatasan; mempererat kerja sama pertahanan antar dua negara melalui berbagi informasi aspek pertahanan; kerja sama industri pertahanan



Sumber foto : tni.mil.id

untuk menunjang kemandirian industri pertahanan nasional melalui ToT, penelitian dan pengembangan IPTEK pertahanan. Sedangkan kerjasama multilateral dilaksanakan dalam rangka membangun dan mewujudkan pencapaian sasaran bidang pertahanan. Sasaran yang hendak dicapai antara lain, meningkatkan peran aktif Indonesia dalam mewujudkan perdamaian dan keamanan di kawasan dan internasional serta kerja sama bantuan kemanusiaan dan bencana.

Implementasi kebijakan kerjasama internasional dalam menghadapi permasalahan LCS, diantaranya adalah mematuhi *Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea* (DoC) 2002 dan mendorong segera tercapainya ratifikasi *Code of Conduct* (CoC) yang tertunda oleh pandemi Covid-19 dan merupakan Single Draft ASEAN untuk mendapatkan kesepakatan China. Dalam hal kepemimpinan di ASEAN, Indonesia berupaya menyakinkan negara-negara anggota ASEAN lainnya bahwa ASEAN harus dapat menjadi *bridging* dan *balancing* antara kepentingan negara-negara besar di kawasan regional. Kedua kesepakatan tersebut diharapkan dapat menjadi landasan maupun batasan bagi kebijakan yang diambil oleh Negara *claimant* di wilayah LCS. Disamping itu, kebijakan Indonesia tetap tegas dan konsisten bahwa hak Indonesia atas Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEE) di Laut China

Selatan sejalan dengan UNCLOS 1982.

Kebijakan pembangunan postur pertahanan negara diarahkan pada upaya untuk mewujudkan: Pertama, pemenuhan kekuatan Pokok Tentara Nasional Indonesia sehingga terbentuk kekuatan penangkal efektif yang memiliki daya pukul yang memadai dan mobilitas yang tinggi, kekuatan pokok Tentara Nasional Indonesia tersebut harus didukung oleh komponen cadangan yang efektif dan kuat sehingga dapat melaksanakan perang berlarut di seluruh wilayah nasional jika negara diinvasi oleh kekuatan asing; Kedua, Mengintegrasikan pembangunan jaringan sistem pertahanan Trimatra Terpadu (tiga matra secara terpusat) guna menunjang kebijakan poros maritim dunia menuju kekuatan maritim yang disegani di kawasan; Ketiga, Melanjutkan modernisasi alat utama sistem senjata Tentara Nasional Indonesia guna memperkuat persenjataan strategis dan taktis untuk ketiga matra.

Arah pembangunan postur tersebut didukung dengan gelar kekuatan pertahanan yang berorientasi pada Indonesia sentris, dengan mengutamakan pembangunan di daerah perbatasan, daerah rawan konflik, pulau terpencil dan terluar/terdepan menuju tercapainya negara kepulauan/maritim yang mandiri, maju, dan kuat dalam menjaga kepentingan nasional. Salah satu



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

implementasi gelar kekuatan tersebut dengan memperkuat alutsista dan kehadiran personel TNI di wilayah perbatasan dan pulau-pulau kecil terluar/ terdepan serta daerah rawan, termasuk wilayah Natuna yang menjadi wilayah yang dampak langsung terhadap permasalahan LCS. Disamping itu juga dengan membentuk satuan Tentara Nasional Indonesia terintegrasi diantaranya di wilayah Natuna sebagai satuan pelaksana operasi Komando Gabungan Wilayah Pertahanan.

Pembangunan gelar postur TNI juga diintegrasikan dengan gelar postur pertahanan nirmiliter yang dimiliki oleh Kementerian/ Lembaga sebagai unsur utama didukung unsur lain kekuatan bangsa. Pembangunan gelar kekuatan pertahanan nirmiliter diarahkan pada penempatan sumber daya manusia serta sarana dan prasarana secara proporsional pada titik potensi ancaman sesuai dinamika pergeseran ancaman, terlingkup didalamnya ancaman terhadap dampak sengketa Laut China Selatan. Salah satu implementasi integrasi antara pertahanan militer dan pertahanan nirmiliter adalah kebijakan untuk mengerahkan ribuan nelayan di wilayah laut Natuna Utara. Harapannya, disamping dapat mengoptimalkan hasil tangkapan ikan para nelayan, upaya tersebut juga dapat membangun kolaborasi antara nelayan dengan TNI dalam mengamankan wilayah tersebut dari upaya penguasaan negara lain.

Kesimpulan

Penjelasan perkembangan lingkungan strategis wilayah Indo-Pasifik khususnya kawasan Laut China

Selatan di atas, setidaknya terdapat tiga catatan yang harus disiapkan dalam merumuskan kebijakan pertahanan Negara. Pertama, saat ini dan kemungkinan besar akan terus terjadi untuk dekade tahun mendatang, kondisi selalu memanas berupa unjuk kekuatan/persenjataan dan perebutan pengaruh antara negara-negara besar dunia di kawasan Laut China Selatan. Kedua, terancamnya soliditas negara-negara ASEAN dalam menyikapi perkembangan Laut China Selatan sebagai akibat pecahnya dukungan terhadap negara-negara besar yang berupaya menguasai kawasan Laut China Selatan. Ketiga, Munculnya ancaman yang semakin serius terhadap kedaulatan wilayah NKRI di Laut Natuna Utara.

Terdapat dua kebijakan utama pertahanan negara untuk menghadapi permasalahan tersebut. Pertama, pembangunan kerjasama internasional yang dilaksanakan melalui peningkatan hubungan kerjasama baik bilateral maupun multilateral dengan negara-negara di dunia. Prinsip utama dalam kerjasama internasional adalah bahwa negara Indonesia tetap berprinsip pada bebas aktif. Dengan demikian Indonesia secara aktif berusaha menjalin kerjasama dalam rangka menurunkan ketegangan di kawasan Laut China Selatan; meyakinkan kepada negara-negara ASEAN akan pentingnya soliditas dan persatuan dalam menghadapi permasalahan di LCS. Namun demikian yang paling utama adalah tetap memegang teguh prinsip bahwa kedaulatan negara wilayah laut Natuna Utara merupakan kepentingan nasional yang harus ditegakkan. Kedua, kebijakan pembangunan postur pertahanan negara. Kebijakan ini dititikberatkan pada penguatan kemampuan dan gelar kekuatan alutsista TNI dan sinergitas antara pertahanan militer dan nirmiliter. Sasaran kebijakan pembangunan postur adalah terwujudnya penguatan pengamanan wilayah laut Natuna Utara pada khususnya dan wilayah NKRI pada umumnya, serta terdukungnya diplomasi pertahanan dalam memperjuangkan kepentingan nasional dan perdamaian kawasan.***

MEMPERSIAPKAN SEA POWER INDONESIA

MENJADI KOMPONEN PENDUKUNG DAN KOMPONEN CADANGAN MATRA LAUT

Oleh: Laksamana Pertama TNI Kemas M. Ikhwan Madani, S.Sos., M.Si.

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Pendahuluan

Pekembangan generasi peperangan yang sudah memasuki generasi kelima serta adanya *Revolution in Military Affair* (RMA), merupakan faktor yang perlu diperhatikan dalam membangun postur pertahanan Indonesia. Secara akademik RMA akan menempatkan teknologi sebagai determinan utama dari proses pembangunan postur tersebut, namun Indonesia yang belum bisa mengejar kemampuan negara maju dari sisi teknologi harus jeli dalam memanfaatkan sisi lain yang ada pada komponen bangsa ini sebagai determinan penggantinya. Dalam rangka memanfaatkan sisi lain tersebut maka potensi sumber daya maritim nasional, dalam hal ini kekuatan laut atau *Sea Power* Indonesia perlu dipersiapkan agar dapat dijadikan Komponen Pendukung dan Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut dalam rangka mendukung postur pertahanan negara.

Berdasarkan teori, kekuatan laut atau *Sea Power* ini meliputi berbagai sumber daya nasional di laut, sekaligus merupakan salah satu sub-sistem dari Kekuatan Maritim atau *Maritime Power*, bersama dengan kekuatan Angkatan Laut atau *Sea Force* sebagai sub-sistem lainnya. *Sea Power* dan *Sea Force* ini merupakan komplementer satu dengan lainnya sehingga inheren di dalamnya sifat kesemestaan dari sistem pertahanan Indonesia, karena akan melibatkan sumber daya nasional di luar TNI Angkatan Laut sehingga bersesuaian dengan hakikat kesemestaan dari sistem pertahanan negara Indonesia.

Pengelolaan Calon Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut.

Sesuai dengan pasal 26 Peraturan Pemerintah nomor 3 Tahun 2021 serta definisi Kekuatan Maritim berdasarkan teori *Sea Power*, maka yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai calon Komponen Pendukung pertahanan negara di laut, adalah: Semua sarana dan prasarana (Sarpras) kamaritiman seperti pelabuhan-pelabuhan strategis, industri-industri galangan kapal nasional, industri strategis nasional dan fasilitas bidang maritim lainnya; Kapal-kapal non TNI Angkatan Laut yang nantinya dapat dijadikan sebagai unsur bantu/kapal non-kombatan dalam mendukung Operasi Laut namun tidak bertentangan dengan aturan di dalam *San Remo Manual* (hukum internasional yang berlaku untuk perang di laut); Warga Negara sebagai Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) yang akan mengawaki Sarpras dan kapal-kapal tersebut. Calon Komponen Pendukung ini perlu dikelola agar memiliki kesiapan dalam meningkatkan kekuatan dan kemampuan Komponen Utama dan Komponen Cadangan, meliputi proses penataan dan pembinaan sebagai berikut:

1. Penataan. Penataan Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut ini dilaksanakan oleh Kementerian Pertahanan (Kemhan), namun perlu bekerjasama dengan TNI Angkatan Laut, Kementerian/lembaga dan pemerintah daerah. Tahapan dalam penataan Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut terdiri dari:
 - a. Tahap Penyiapan. Didahului dengan pembuatan pedoman untuk melakukan

Tabel 1. Pedoman Penyiapan Calon Komponen Pendukung

No.	KOMDUK	NORMA	STANDAR	KRITERIA	PENGGUNAAN
1.	Pelabuhan	Ukuran	-Daya dukung -Kemampuan 5 R	Berdasarkan kelas	-Pangkalan awal -Pangkalan aju
2.	Galangan	Ukuran	-Daya dukung -Fasilitas Har & Wat	Berdasarkan kelas	-Produksi -Harwat
3.	Kapal	Usia pakai	-Ukuran -Kapasitas Angkut -Fasilitas	-Komduk -Spare Komcad	-BRS -SAR -BAP
4.	Warga Terlatih	-Usia -Kesehatan	Kompetensi	-Laik Laut -Laik Darat	-Koordinator Komduk. -Tenaga Pengganti Komcad
5.	Masy Maritim	-Usia -Kesehatan	Kompetensi	-Laik Laut -Laik Darat	-Tenaga pengganti Komcad -Komduk

proses pendataan hingga verifikasi (lihat tabel 1).

Tahap penyiapan dilakukan dengan kegiatan meliputi: (a) Pendataan. Hasil pendataan dimuat dalam sistem informasi sumber daya pertahanan maritim dan harus di update secara berkala agar selalu valid sebagai dasar tahap penyiapan berikutnya. Untuk pendataan terhadap warga yang terlatih dilakukan terhadap: Purnawirawan TNI Angkatan Laut dan Polair serta pensiunan pengawak kapal dari instansi penegak hukum di laut, anggota Resimen Mahasiswa dari Perguruan Tinggi Vokasi bidang maritim, anggota Satpam yang bekerja pada sarana dan prasarana (Sarpras) bidang maritim dan anggota perlindungan masyarakat di kampung nelayan. Sedangkan pendataan Masyarakat Maritim dilakukan terhadap warga negara yang bekerja pada Sarpras maritim dan angkutan laut serta masyarakat maritim lainnya. (b) Pemilihan. Merupakan kegiatan mengklasifikasikan data warga negara serta Sarpras nasional berdasarkan norma. Proses selanjutnya adalah ditentukan apakah memenuhi syarat atau tidak untuk digunakan sebagai Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut. (c) Pemilihan. Merupakan kegiatan menentukan rencana penggunaan dari Sarpras atau SDM tersebut berdasarkan kriteria dan standar yang ditentukan oleh TNI Angkatan Laut sebagai

calon pembina sekaligus penggunanya. (d) Verifikasi. Verifikasi merupakan kegiatan pencocokan data hasil pemilihan dengan kondisi kenyataan di lapangan apakah sesuai dengan standar yang diinginkan.

- b. Tahap Penetapan. Berdasarkan hasil verifikasi yang dilaksanakan pada tahap penyiapan, Kemhan dapat menetapkan warga negara serta Sarpras tersebut menjadi Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut. Penetapan terhadap Sarpras menjadi Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut tidak menghilangkan hak kepemilikan, mengelola, membina dan/atau menggunakannya.
2. Pembinaan. Pembinaan Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut adalah kegiatan peningkatan kualitasnya dalam mendukung pertahanan negara di laut. Kegiatan ini menjadi tanggung jawab Kemhan namun juga perlu dibantu oleh TNI Angkatan Laut dan kementerian/lembaga terkait serta pemerintah daerah sesuai dengan fungsi masing-masing. Adapun program pembinaan yang dilaksanakan adalah sebagai berikut:
 - a. Sosialisasi. Dilakukan untuk mengenalkan program pembinaan sebagai Komponen Pendukung pertahanan negara di laut, dengan metode seminar, ceramah, diskusi dan sebagainya.

- b. Bimbingan Teknis. Bimbingan teknis dilakukan kepada pemilik / pengelola Sarpras maritim, ditujukan agar produk dan jasanya dapat dipergunakan untuk mendukung pertahanan negara di laut. Sedangkan bimbingan teknis untuk SDM merupakan kegiatan pelatihan-pelatihan dalam meningkatkan kompetensi dan profesionalismenya.
- c. Simulasi. Simulasi adalah kegiatan latihan peran dengan tujuan memberikan gambaran situasi tentang peran masing-masing Komponen Pendukung Matra Laut dalam meningkatkan kekuatan dan kemampuan Komponen Utama dan Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut.

Pembentukan Calon Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut.

Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut adalah bagian dari *Sea Power* Indonesia yang disiapkan untuk dikerahkan melalui mobilisasi guna memperbesar dan memperkuat kekuatan dan kemampuan TNI Angkatan Laut selaku Komponen Utama. Berdasarkan teori *Sea Power*, maka *back bone* dari Komponen Cadangan dalam mendukung pertahanan negara di laut adalah para penegak hukum/stakeholder di laut dari lima kementerian selain TNI Angkatan Laut yang memiliki armada, ditambah dengan armada kapal penumpang, kapal perikanan/nelayan dan tanker bila diperlukan untuk dijadikan sebagai unsur kombatan. Untuk

membentuk Komponen Cadangan ini, perlu dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan yang meliputi:

1. Pendaftaran, pendaftaran dan seleksi. Pendaftaran secara lengkap dilakukan terhadap semua asset dari lima Kementerian/Lembaga yang memiliki armada penegakan hukum di laut berikut SDM sebagai pengawaknya, yaitu: Badan Keamanan Laut (Bakamla); POLRI/Direktorat Kepolisian Perairan; Kementerian Perhubungan/Ditjen Hubla; Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan/Ditjen PSDKP; Kementerian Keuangan/Ditjen Bea Cukai.

Sedangkan pendaftaran dan seleksi perlu dilakukan kepada nelayan berikut kapal/perahu yang nantinya diperlukan sebagai komplemen dalam mendukung berbagai jenis Operasi Laut yang akan dilaksanakan.

2. Latihan Dasar Kemiliteran (Latsarmil). Kegiatan ini diprioritaskan kepada SDM calon Komponen Cadangan di luar Polri yang bertujuan untuk memberikan bekal dasardasar kemiliteran sesuai standar matra laut yang diinginkan. Calon Komponen Cadangan yang direkrut dari unsur Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) dan pegawai, selama menjalani pelatihan dasar kemiliteran ini tetap akan memperoleh hak-haknya sebagai pegawai serta tidak akan menyebabkan putusnya hubungan kerja dengan instansi tempatnya bekerja.

Tabel 2 Pedoman Penyiapan Calon Komponen Cadangan

No.	KOMCAD	NORMA	STANDAR	KRITERIA	PENGGUNAAN
1.	Kapal Penegak Hukum di laut	-Kondisi -Usia pakai	-Kapasitas - <i>Sea Worthiness</i> -Sewaco	Satpur	-Kogaslagab -Kogasgabfib -Kogasgabratmin
2.	Kapal Sipil	-Kondisi -Usia pakai	-Kapasitas - <i>Sea Worthiness</i>	Banpur	-Kogasgabfib -Kogasgabratmin
3.	Kapal Ikan/ Nelayan	-Kondisi -Usia Pakai	-Kapasitas - <i>Sea Worthiness</i>	Banpur	-Kogasgabhartai -Duk Kogas lain -Intelijen -Peranjauan
4.	Nelayan	-Usia -Kesehatan	-Kompetensi	-Satpur -Banpur	-Komcad Pasrat

3. Penetapan. Setelah melalui program Latsarmil, selanjutnya para calon akan diangkat dan ditetapkan sebagai Komponen Cadangan. Adapun masa aktif sebagai Komponen Cadangan hanya berlaku di saat sedang mengikuti pelatihan penyegaran atau saat dilaksanakan mobilisasi dengan status sebagai kombatant sehingga akan diberlakukan hukum militer. Sedangkan penetapan kapal sebagai Komponen Cadangan, melalui tahapan pemilihan, pemilihan dan verifikasi sama halnya dengan Komponen Pendukung.
4. Pembinaan. Kegiatan pembinaan Komponen Cadangan ini menjadi tanggung jawab Kemhan dengan dibantu oleh TNI Angkatan Laut terhadap Komponen Cadangan yang telah ditetapkan. Kegiatan ini dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kualitas, nilai guna, dan daya guna serta mensinergikan peran dan fungsinya dengan TNI Angkatan Laut selaku Komponen Utama pertahanan negara di laut. Pembinaan ini akan meliputi pembinaan administrasi yang meliputi pemutakhiran data serta identitas dan kepangkatan untuk SDM, serta pembinaan kemampuannya melalui pelatihan penyegaran dasar kemiliteran secara berkala serta pelibatan mereka dalam latihan-latihan reguler di lingkungan TNI/TNI Angkatan Laut. Pembinaan Komponen Cadangan dari unsur kapal juga dilakukan melalui pemeliharaan untuk mempertahankan dan menjaga kualitasnya agar siap digunakan sewaktu-waktu, serta perawatan untuk meningkatkan kualitasnya bila terjadi penurunan dari standar yang ditetapkan atau dengan tujuan mengintegrasikan sistem (Sewaco) bila diperlukan. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan secara periodik dengan berpedoman pada kriteria yang dibutuhkan oleh TNI Angkatan Laut sebagai Komponen Utama.

Penutup.

Merujuk kepada teori *Sea Power*, sebenarnya prinsip kesemestaan dalam mendukung pertahanan negara di laut sudah ada sebelum konsep tentang Komponen Pendukung dan Komponen Cadangan

muncul. Namun demikian hingga saat ini *Sea Power* Indonesia baru sebatas potensi yang masih harus dikelola pemanfaatannya, dan oleh karenanya pengelolaan ini perlu dilakukan sedini mungkin mengingat kompleksitas dalam proses dan pentahapannya menjadi Komponen Pendukung dan Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut. Seperti yang telah diulas di dalam tulisan ini, kompleksitas dalam pengelolaan serta pembentukan Komponen Pendukung dan Komponen Cadangan Matra Laut memiliki ciri khas tersendiri sehingga tidak dapat disamakan dengan proses yang telah dilakukan dalam mempersiapkan kedua komponen tersebut untuk Matra Darat.***



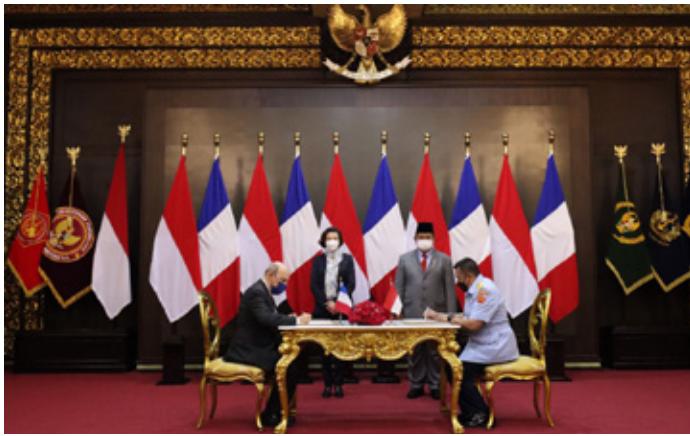
Sumber Foto : Dassault Aviation

PEMBELIAN RAFALE DAN F-15 SERTA KONFLIK DI LAUT CHINA SELATAN

Oleh: Erik Purnama Putra
Jurnalis Republika



Sumber Foto : Boeing.com



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

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Februari 2022. Kamis itu dapat dikatakan sebagai hari bersejarah bagi Kementerian Pertahanan (Kemhan) dan industri pertahanan Tanah Air. Indonesia dan Prancis akhirnya sepakat untuk meneken sejumlah perjanjian pembelian alat utama sistem senjata (alutsista) dan kerja sama dalam bidang pertahanan. Menteri Angkatan Bersenjata Prancis Florence Parly sampai terbang dari Paris ke Jakarta demi bertemu Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) RI Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo untuk ikut menyaksikan nota penandatanganan pembelian enam jet *Dassault Rafale*.

Baik Menhan Prabowo maupun Menteri Parly menjadi saksi kesepakatan pembelian jet tempur yang keseluruhan kontraknya 42 unit, yang diteken di Aula Bhineka Tunggal Ika Kemhan, Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat, Jakarta Pusat pada siang itu. Pembelian Rafale ditandatangani CEO *Dassault Aviation* Eric Trappier dan Kepala Badan Sarana Pertahanan Kemhan Marsda TNI Yusuf Jauhari.

Sistem kontrak yang dibuat adalah jika pembeli sudah membayar enam jet generasi 4,5 tersebut maka otomatis sisanya sebanyak 36 jet Rafale ikut diproses. Kantor berita Reuters melaporkan, total nilai kontrak tersebut mencapai 8,1 Miliar Dolar AS atau sekitar Rp 116 Triliun.

Pembelian jet Rafale paling menyita perhatian publik dibandingkan kontrak pembelian dan kerja sama industri pertahanan lainnya. Hal itu sebenarnya tidak mengejutkan. Sudah bertahun-tahun kabar

Kemhan ingin membeli jet tempur, namun baru kali ini terealisasi.

Selama ini, Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI AU) sudah hampir tujuh tahun menunggu armada pengganti F-5 Tiger. Usia tua pesawat buatan Inggris itu membuatnya tidak lagi layak diterbangkan hingga harus di-grounded pada tahun 2015.

TNI AU semula digadang-gadang akan mendapatkan Sukhoi Su-35. Pemerintah RI awalnya siap membeli jet tempur buatan Rusia itu dengan sistem pembayaran separuh dibarter komoditas dan sisanya tunai. Dalam perjalannya, pembelian Sukhoi tidak berlangsung mulus. Padahal, Menhan periode 2014-2019 Ryamizard Ryacudu sempat optimistis bisa merealisasikan pembelian tersebut. Sayangnya, hingga masa jabatan berakhir, Ryamizard tak kunjung bisa menghadirkan Sukhoi untuk memperkuat skuadron tempur TNI AU.

Kemudian, muncul *Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act* (CAATSA). Pemerintah Amerika Serikat (AS) meluncurkan Undang-Undang Penentang Lawan Amerika Melalui Sanksi yang membuat rencana pembelian Sukhoi maju mundur. Jika Indonesia memaksakan membeli alutsista dari negeri Beruang Merah, bayangan sanksi mengantui TNI tiga matra. Apalagi, tidak sedikit alutsista utama, khususnya F-16 yang dioperasikan TNI AU terancam diembargo hingga kesulitan suku cadang jika RI nekat membeli Sukhoi dari Rusia.

Untuk memecah kebuntuan, Prabowo sejak menjadi Menhan pada 23 Oktober 2019, secara aktif terus melakukan berbagai upaya diplomasi pertahanan. Semua negara adidaya dikunjungi. Prabowo menjalin banyak relasi untuk memperkuat postur pertahanan negeri ini. Beberapa pesawat sempat dijajaki. Termasuk rencana membeli Eurofighter Typhoon dari Austria.

Namun, dengan berbagai pertimbangan, akhirnya pilihan jatuh kepada Prancis. Selain dikenal sebagai negara anggota Pakta Pertahanan Atlantik Utara (NATO), teknologi pesawat Prancis juga tidak kalah dibandingkan dengan AS dan Rusia. Pertimbangan strategis lainnya, Indonesia terbebas dari ancaman sanksi dari AS jika membeli dari Prancis. Akhirnya

keputusan sudah dibuat. Kini, pembelian itu tinggal menunggu proses pembayaran agar pabrikan Dassault bisa merakit pesawat untuk segera dikirim ke Indonesia.

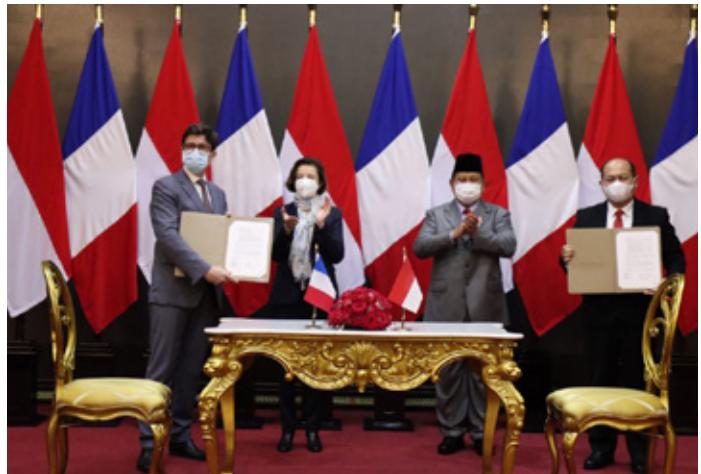
"Indonesia yang menjatuhkan pilhan untuk menggunakan pesawat Rafale menunjukkan kepercayaan Indonesia kepada Prancis dan menjadi bukti bahwa kemitraan strategis kedua negara sangat kuat dan dinamis," ucap Parly.

Sehingga kapan pastinya Rafale akan memperkuat TNI AU sekarang tergantung Pemerintah RI. Jika pembayaran melalui surat utang bisa diproses cepat maka perakitan Rafale juga bisa lekas dimulai. Dengan begitu, kekosongan kekuatan patroli udara yang ditinggalkan F-5 Tiger selama tujuh tahun terakhir, bisa ditutupi oleh hadirnya Rafale.

Dengan kemampuan *multirole*, sangat jelas pesawat ini memiliki *deterrence effect* dalam mengawal ruang udara NKRI, termasuk di wilayah terluar Natuna yang sekarang bergejolak akibat konflik di Laut China Selatan. Dengan kemampuan lebih gahar, kehadiran Rafale bisa mendukung TNI AU menjadi kekuatan regional utama yang diperhitungkan.

Kepala Staf Angkatan Udara Marsekal TNI Fadjar Prasetyo pun bergerak cepat dengan menyiapkan sumber daya manusia (SDM) jelang kedatangan Rafale. Persiapan mengirim calon pilot tempur dilakukan lantaran TNI AU sudah pasti membeli pesawat produksi Prancis tersebut. Dia juga menyebut, pelatihan pilot nantinya berlangsung di Indonesia maupun Prancis. "Kriteria kita sudah siapkan dan yang *eligible* untuk bisa berangkat," kata Fadjar di sela Rapat Pimpinan (Rapim) TNI AU 2022 di Mabesau, Cilangkap, Jakarta Timur, Jumat (4/3/2022).

Di luar penandatanganan kontrak pembelian Rafale, Prabowo dan Parly juga menyaksikan nota kesepahaman (MoU) di bidang riset dan pengembangan kapal selam antara PT PAL dan Naval Grup, kerja sama program *offset and transfer of technology* (ToT) antara Dassault dan PT Dirgantara Indonesia, kerja sama di bidang telekomunikasi antara PT LEN dan Thales Group, serta pembuatan munisi kaliber besar antara PT Pindad dan Nexter Munition.



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

CEO PT PAL Kaharuddin Djenod dan CEO Naval Group Pierre Eric Pommellet menjadi perwakilan kedua perusahaan yang meneken dokumen pengembangan riset bersama kedua negara. Baik PT PAL dan Naval Group akan berbagi teknologi pengembangan kapal selam Scorpene yang sudah menerapkan *air-independent propulsion* (AIP). Dengan teknologi tersebut maka kapal selam yang dioperasikan tidak perlu naik ke permukaan untuk mendapatkan oksigen. Adapun lima kapal selam yang sudah memperkuat TNI AL sekarang harus muncul ke permukaan agar kru bisa mendapatkan pasokan oksigen.

"Penandatanganan MoU kerja sama bidang *research and development* tentang kapal selam antara PAL dan Naval Group, yang akan mengarah pada pembelian dua unit kapal selam Scorpene dengan teknologi AIP dan lengkap dengan persenjataannya," kata Prabowo.

Hanya saja, hingga kini, nilai kontrak pembelian dua kapal asal Prancis yang dilengkapi persenjataan tersebut belum diketahui nominalnya. Kepala Staf Angkatan Laut Laksamana TNI Yudo Margono menyebut, pihaknya sudah sepakat dengan spesifikasi Scorpene yang ditawarkan Naval Group. Selain memenuhi syarat, berat kapal selam 1.300 gross tonnage (GT) juga sesuai dengan kondisi geografis laut Indonesia.

"Kita cek di dalam tentang kapal selam Scorpene, memang memenuhi syarat apabila itu diadakan, kita setuju," kata Yudo di sela Rapat Pimpinan (Rapim) TNI AL 2022 di Mabesal, Cilangkap, Jakarta Timur pada Rabu (2/3/2022).



Copyright : PT PINDAD (PERSERO)

Sumber foto: www.pindad.com

Produksi bersama

Pembangunan kekuatan pertahanan RI pada era Menhan Prabowo benar-benar mendapatkan perhatian serius. Tidak hanya melalui pendekatan Sistem Pertahanan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta (Sishankamrata) semata, melainkan juga modernisasi alutsista sangat digencarkan. Lihat saja, kerja sama antara Indonesia dan Prancis meliputi penguatan postur pertahanan tiga matra sekaligus.

Untuk TNI AD, Prabowo menginginkan agar teknologi munisi kaliber sedang dan besar yang dikembangkan PT Pindad bisa mendapatkan asistensi dari Nexter Group. Selama ini, banyak produk PT Pindad yang digunakan oleh TNI AD untuk mendukung operasi prajurit maupun dalam misi kemanusiaan.

PT Pindad menjelaskan, ruang lingkup kerja sama produsen senjata asal Prancis tersebut mencakup pembuatan produk munisi kaliber sedang (MKS) dan munisi kaliber besar (MKB). Di antaranya, munisi kaliber 120 mm *main battle tank* (MBT), munisi kaliber 105 mm *medium tank* Harimau, munisi kaliber 20 mm Vector GI-2, munisi kaliber 30

mm Rafale Gun, dan munisi kaliber 30 mm 6 dan 7 barrel. Mengacu hal itu, tentu saja, MBT Leopard maupun tank Harimau yang sedang dibangun PT Pindad nantinya akan menggunakan produksi senjata sendiri ketika ToT dari Nexter bisa berjalan dengan lancar dan sukses.

Baik PT Pindad dan Nexter sebenarnya sudah menjalin hubungan bersama. Sebelumnya, kedua perusahaan sudah pernah bersama-sama membuat konten lokal kendaraan taktis 4x4 Komodo Nexter berbagai tipe dan Caesar 155 mm Howitzer pada 2017-2020. Adapun tipe yang diproduksi, antara lain *Battalion Command Vehicle* (BnCV), *Battery Command vehicle* (BCV), *Meteo Vehicle* (MeV), *Forward Observer Vehicle* (FoV), *Relay Vehicle* (ReV) dan *Logistic Vehicle* (LoG).

Selain soal alutsista, sebenarnya kerja sama di bidang lain antara RI dan Prancis juga dibahas. Di antaranya, pertukaran perwira militer kedua negara, pelatihan pendidikan bagi militer kedua negara untuk mengenyam Sekolah Staf dan Komando (Sesko) demi mengeratkan hubungan diplomasi, hingga pengiriman Marinir TNI AL ke Kaledonia Baru.

Di sini, Prabowo jelas sekali ingin agar semua hal yang mencakup penguatan pertahanan, baik melalui peningkatan alutsista dan peningkatan kapasitas pendidikan TNI, dapat dilaksanakan secara bersamaan. Tujuannya agar Indonesia bisa mendapatkan manfaat semaksimal mungkin ketika belanja alutsista secara masif, dengan meminta kompensasi tidak sedikit bagi kepentingan pengembangan kapasitas organisasi TNI ke depannya.

Jet F-15

Sehari berselang usai Prabowo menyaksikan penandatangan kontrak pembelian Rafale, tepatnya pada Jumat (11/2/2022) pagi WIB, masyarakat Indonesia dihebohkan dengan kabar pemerintah AS mengizinkan penjualan 36 jet tempur F-15ID ke Indonesia. Departemen Luar Negeri Amerika Serikat (Deplu AS) menyatakan, penjualan F-15 dilengkapi persenjataan lengkap, meliputi mesin, munisi, dan peralatan sistem komunikasi.

Keputusan ini jelas sangat menggemparkan lantaran Indonesia akhirnya mendapatkan akses untuk memperkuat kekuatan udaranya dengan kehadiran jet tempur taktis supersonik tersebut.

Bisa dikatakan, ini adalah salah satu hasil kunjungan Prabowo ke Pentagon. Lobi dan diplomasi Prabowo kembali berhasil meluluhkan pemerintah AS hingga mengizinkan penjualan F-15 untuk memperkuat TNI AU.

Dalam rilisnya, Deplu AS menyatakan, kontrak pembelian F-15 Eagle tersebut diperkirakan mencapai 13,9 miliar dolar AS atau sekitar Rp. 200 triliun. Keputusan negeri Paman Sam yang mengizinkan penjualan salah satu pesawat terbaiknya ini menjadi penanda semakin eratnya hubungan AS dengan Indonesia. "Sangat penting bagi kepentingan nasional AS untuk membantu Indonesia dalam mengembangkan dan mempertahankan kemampuan bela diri yang kuat dan efektif," demikian pernyataan Deplu AS.

Mengapa tiba-tiba AS mengizinkan Indonesia membeli alutsista yang terbilang unggul di kelasnya? Tentu ini tidak bisa dilepaskan dari ancaman di Indo-Pasifik. Pergeseran kekuatan dengan semakin menakutkannya kekuatan militer negeri Tirai Bambu membuat stabilitas di kawasan ikut memanas.

Dalam konteks ancaman regional, AS jelas ingin menggandeng Indonesia menjadi satu kubu. Meski



Sumber foto: Boeing.com

berstatus sebagai Negara Non Blok, Indonesia ingin dirangkul AS menjadi sekutunya dalam membendung pengaruh Republik Rakyat China (RRC). Apalagi, wilayah lautan Indonesia juga beriris dengan batas Laut China Selatan yang menjadi sumber konflik di Asia Tenggara.

Dengan memberi akses Indonesia memiliki F-15, AS ingin memastikan posisi Indonesia berseberangan dengan RRC. Apalagi, klaim RRC terkait Laut China Selatan yang merujuk Sembilan Garis Putus-Putus sangat tidak bisa dipertanggungjawabkan. Keputusan pemerintah negeri Panda yang memperluas wilayah lautnya secara sepahak itu membuat Vietnam, Filipina, dan Malaysia murka. Apalagi, armada militer China juga sudah dikerahkan untuk menguatkan klaim lautan yang kaya sumber daya mineral (SDM) tersebut sebagai wilayah kedaulatannya.

Jika Indonesia ikut terlibat langsung di dalamnya lantaran posisi Laut Natuna Utara bisa dimasukkan ke dalam wilayah RRC maka AS memiliki sekutu kuat dalam konflik di Laut China Selatan. Di sinilah menarik menanti manuver Menhan Prabowo ketika benar nantinya TNI AU mengakuisisi jet tempur Elang buatan Boeing tersebut.

Karena AS selama ini tidak mudah menjual alutsista ke negara yang dianggap tidak bersahabat dengannya. Jika mereka berani memutuskan melepas F-15 ke Indonesia, pasti ada maunya. Karena tidak ada makan siang gratis, poin pentingnya adalah diplomasi Prabowo melobi pemerintah AS terbukti berhasil demi memperkuat kekuatan udara RI di kawasan.

Jika nantinya Rafale dan F-15 sudah tiba di Indonesia dan dioperasikan TNI AU, pasti negara tetangga semakin berpikir ulang untuk melakukan tindakan macam-macam dengan Indonesia. TNI AU pun bisa

dikatakan sebagai salah satu kekuatan udara paling disegani di ASEAN.

Sampai di sini, sangat jelas pesan yang ingin dikomunikasikan Prabowo. Dengan memperkuat alutsista maka Indonesia selalu siap menghadapi kemungkinan terburuk terkait konflik dengan negara lain. Hal itu sesuai dengan slogan yang kerap diucapkan Prabowo di berbagai kesempatan.

Civis pacem para bellum, jika Indonesia mendambakan kedamaian maka harus bersiap perang. Indonesia memang cinta damai. Namun, apabila ada negara lain yang berusaha mengganggu kedaulatan, apalagi sampai mencaplok wilayah RI maka siap-siap saja untuk berhadapan dengan kekuatan Sishankamrata yang didukung alutsista modern.

Dari titik inilah, Prabowo ingin menyiapkan fondasi penguatan alutsista agar negeri ini siap menghadapi segala kemungkinan terburuk ke depannya. Karena diprediksi, Laut China Selatan akan menjadi medan peperangan baru pada masa mendatang.***



Sumber foto: www.cnbcindonesia.com/



Sumber foto : carnegieendowment.org

MENINGKATKAN PANDANGAN KEAMANAN INDONESIA DI INDO-PASIFIK: MEMPERKUAT DAN MEMPERTAHANKAN HUBUNGAN KEAMANAN

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Latar belakang

Sejak munculnya terminologi Indo-Pasifik, keinginan negara-negara besar untuk terlibat untuk berperan di kawasan ini menjadi semakin tinggi dengan berbagai alasan. Bahkan telah menarik perhatian dunia yang sebelumnya bergeser dari Benua Eropa selama puluhan tahun, ke wilayah ini yang sebelumnya secara keliru dipahami oleh dunia Barat.

Indo-Pasifik adalah sebuah istilah yang menjembatani dua samudera dan lautan yang mendominasi geopolitik Asia Timur Laut, Tenggara, dan Selatan. Faktanya adalah penduduk wilayah ini merupakan tiga perlima dari populasi dunia, sebagai aset perubahan nilai global, menghasilkan hampir 60% (persen) dari PDB global, menyumbang dua pertiga dari pertumbuhan global, rumah untuk tiga dari empat negara ekonomi terbesar di luar Uni Eropa, yaitu Cina, India dan Jepang, memberikan kontribusi dua pertiga dari pertumbuhan global, dan pada tahun 2030, 90% dari 2,4 juta masyarakat kelas menengah baru akan datang dari wilayah

ini. Kawasan ini termasuk ekonomi terbesar dunia seperti Amerika Serikat, China dan Jepang. Selain itu, ada enam negara dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi tercepat di dunia, yaitu India, Kamboja, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam, dan Filipina.

Keamanan Indo-Pasifik menjadi harapan masa depan negara-negara di Kawasan ini, serta negara-negara yang berkepentingan di dalamnya. Situasi ini menjadikan keamanan di Indo-Pasifik sebagai barometer besar stabilitas global, mengingat besarnya perhatian yang terfokus pada Kawasan ini. Terbukti dengan dua kekuatan besar yang memainkan peran masing-masing, membuat negara-negara lain di sekitar kawasan ini ikut bermain, termasuk Indonesia.

Melihat segala perubahan besar yang terjadi di kawasan ini, baik dari segi ekonomi, geopolitik dan geostrategi, keamanan, sosial budaya, dan potensi lainnya yang hadir di kawasan ini, maka Indonesia perlu menyesuaikan perannya. Karena perubahan dinamika strategis yang dapat menghadirkan peluang atau ancaman bagi Indonesia dan sekitarnya. Perlu diingat bahwa ancaman terhadap



Sumber foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

negara tetangga Indonesia akan selalu berdampak pada Indonesia sendiri baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Oleh karena itu, pemerintah Indonesia menyadari bahwa Indonesia harus lebih berperan bersama negara lain untuk membangun dan memelihara kemakmuran, perdamaian, dan stabilitas kawasan ini. Tapi, haruskah Indonesia melihat saja pergeseran dinamika strategis-lingkungan yang diciptakan oleh negara lain, berguling di depan matanya? atau perlukahkah Indonesia juga menciptakan dinamika-lingkungan strategisnya sendiri untuk bertahan?

Dinamika Geostrategi dan Geopolitik di Indo-Pasifik

Perkembangan lingkungan strategis tentunya sangat menentukan langkah selanjutnya, baik terhadap lingkup regional maupun global. Perkembangan keamanan akan berdampak pada interaksi negara-negara sekitarnya, karena di kawasan Indo-Pasifik terdapat kekuatan-kekuatan besar yang bersaing untuk kepentingannya masing-masing. Persaingan tersebut tentunya akan berdampak pada stabilitas keamanan di Kawasan dan akan menimbulkan berbagai kerugian yang diakibatkan dari kontestasi tersebut.

Sejumlah dinamika terkini telah menunjukkan kecenderungan terpengaruhnya konstruksi sosial di kawasan keamanan Asia Tenggara. Persepsi ancaman di ASEAN telah lebih bergeser ke ranah maritim dibandingkan di masa-masa dulunya. Hal

ini dikarenakan *Center of Gravity* kontestasi strategi Indo-Pasifik, AS, yang menghadapi strategi BRI, China, yang terlokalisir di kepentingan AS dan sekutunya dalam kebebasan bernavigasi (FONOP) di Laut China Selatan.

Ketika kekuatan China tumbuh, ia bersaing secara langsung dengan kekuatan AS dan sekutunya secara regional dan global. AS menyadari bahwa AS perlu mempertahankan keunggulan globalnya yang signifikan dalam militer maupun kekuatan lunaknya dan akan terus bertahan menjadi negara terkaya di dunia, diukur dalam istilah aset, pemimpin

dunia dalam teknologi dan inovasi, dan rumah bagi pasar keuangan terdepan di dunia.

Efek gabungan dari pertumbuhan China mempercepat pergeseran bobot ekonomi dan strategis yang relatif. Dibeberapa kawasan Indo-Pasifik, termasuk di Asia Tenggara, kekuatan dan pengaruh China tumbuh menyaingi AS, dan dalam beberapa kasus bahkan melebihi kekuatan AS. Indonesia menyadari bahwa keseimbangan kekuatan masa depan di Indo-Pasifik akan sangat bergantung pada tindakan Amerika Serikat, Cina, dan kekuatan besar seperti Jepang dan India. Namun, respon negara-negara besar Asia Tenggara, seperti Indonesia dan anggota ASEAN lainnya, akan menjadi sangat penting bagi kawasan ini.

Persaingan Strategis di Indo-Pasifik

Sudah menjadi rahasia umum bahwa tren strategis secara keseluruhan di kawasan Asia-Pasifik lebih positif dalam banyak hal selama tahun 1990-an. Pemulihan dari krisis ekonomi Asia sejak 1999 telah membuat kemajuan yang nyata, khususnya di Korea Selatan dan Thailand yang telah mengambil langkah-langkah membangun kembali ekonomi yang makmur dalam lingkungan persaingan global ini.

Namun, kawasan ini sedang menghadapi persaingan yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya, yang didorong oleh pertumbuhan ekonomi baru, politik internasional dan regional, kekuatan militer, hegemoni dan peningkatan globalisasi

kebijakan keamanan, dan sebagian didorong oleh alih teknologi antar kawasan dan global atau dampak “perang-dagang” yang diciptakan oleh AS dan China. Namun, tren persaingan strategis di kawasan ini dimulai dari perebutan dominasi oleh persaingan strategis dan kerja sama antara dua kekuatan besar, China dan Amerika Serikat; masa depan Semenanjung Korea; persaingan intra-regional dalam sengketa wilayah di Laut Cina Timur dan Laut Cina Selatan; dan persaingan oleh kekuatan utama di kawasan, China dan Jepang, di Kepulauan Shinkaku atau Diaoyu, dan tidak ketinggalan adalah konflik antara China dan Taiwan, dan klaim sembilan garis putus-putus oleh China di Laut China Selatan. Meski demikian, para pakar keamanan regional menyebut konflik antara China daratan dan Taiwan adalah sebagai skenario yang paling mungkin terjadi dari konflik militer besar lainnya setelah ketegangan di semenanjung Korea secara bertahap berkurang selama beberapa tahun terakhir.

Namun, risiko salah perhitungan dan potensi konfrontasi masih nyata, ketergantungan ekonomi tidak dapat menyelesaikan dilema keamanan yang berkepanjangan di kawasan ini di tengah persaingan kepentingan nasional, strategi, dan meningkatnya aspirasi dan kemampuan proyeksi kekuatan. Penting untuk diingat bahwa konflik bersenjata di Selat Taiwan, di Semenanjung Korea atau di Laut Cina Selatan tidak hanya dapat memicu implikasi ekonomi, politik dan keamanan regional tetapi juga berdampak secara global.

Arsitektur Keamanan Baru dan Kerjasama di Kawasan

Dalam lingkungan yang dinamis ini, persaingan meningkat semakin tajam, baik atas kekuasaan

maupun prinsip-prinsip dan nilai-nilai yang menjadi dasar tatanan regional. Sengketa perbatasan laut dan darat akan terus menimbulkan gesekan. Wilayah laut dan udara di kawasan ini semakin diperebutkan. Kebebasan navigasi berada di bawah tantangan di beberapa bagian kawasan. Kekuatan ekonomi juga digunakan untuk tujuan strategis. Kita sudah melihat peningkatan persaingan dalam integrasi ekonomi regional, termasuk dalam pembiayaan proyek infrastruktur.

Dengan peran strategis yang berkelanjutan dan kehadiran Amerika Serikat dan sekutunya berpikiran cenderung sama; India, Jepang dan Australia sepakat untuk membentuk *Quadrilateral Security Dialogue* atau dikenal dengan “QUAD. Meningkatnya aktifitas China menjadi alasan dan perhatian yang kuat atas keberadaan Quad di kawasan Indo-Pasifik.

Pada tanggal 30 Mei 2018, Menteri Pertahanan AS secara resmi mengganti nama Komando Pasifik AS (USPACOM) menjadi Komando Indo-Pasifik AS (USINDOPACOM). Perubahan ini merupakan bagian dari strategi pertahanan Amerika untuk memperkuat kepemimpinan di kawasan Indo-Pasifik, dengan melibatkan India, Jepang dan Australia dengan melawan peningkatan kekuatan militer dan ekonomi China.

Polaritas kompleks keamanan regional Asia Tenggara dapat dilihat yang paling terpengaruh dengan kehadiran *Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)* di sejumlah kecenderungan. Beberapa negara menunjukkan kecenderungan untuk mendekat ke China, sementara negara lain mempertahankan kemitraan yang kuat dengan Amerika Serikat, dan beberapa negara lainnya berusaha untuk tetap netral.

Pertengahan September 2021, kerjasama baru yang disebut AUKUS terjalin. AUKUS adalah singkatan dari Australia, United Kingdom dan United States of America. Langkah ini jelas terlihat di permukaan sebagai upaya untuk menahan pengaruh China, terutama laju pertumbuhan kekuatan militernya. Melalui Pakta AUKUS, Australia berpeluang membangun armada kapal selam bertenaga nuklir dengan teknologi canggih dari Amerika Serikat. Pembentukan AUKUS kemungkinan akan merusak perdamaian dan



Sumber foto : okezone.com

stabilitas regional dan merangsang munculnya kembali perlomba senjata di arena. AUKUS seolah membawa kembali dinamika era Perang Dingin dengan latar belakang ideologis.

Dalam hal ini, semua arsitektur keamanan dan koridor ekonomi potensial dapat memainkan peran penting dalam memecahkan masalah kebijakan yang dihasilkan dari cara-cara tegas yang diproyeksikan oleh negara-negara besar di kawasan ini dan untuk membujuk negara-negara lain untuk memperhatikan politik, ekonomi, dan agenda keamanan.

Dampak Kontestasi Regional bagi Indonesia

Ketidakstabilan akibat persaingan di kawasan ini tentunya bukan hanya menjadi ancaman bagi Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, Indonesia perlu mengantisipasi hal ini bukan hanya karena Indonesia merupakan titik pertemuan antara Samudra Hindia dan Samudra Pasifik serta antara benua Australia dan Asia, tetapi juga karena pentingnya kawasan ini bagi kepentingan nasional Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, Indonesia harus memiliki kebijakan dan strategi tertentu yang mampu mengatasi potensi ancaman perebutan kekuasaan yang terjadi antara AS, China dan negara-negara lain di kawasan ini.

Indonesia memiliki prinsip politik luar negeri yang disebut Kebijakan Bebas Aktif. Dalam konteks pertahanan, prinsip ini diimplementasikan dalam bentuk penolakan aliansi pertahanan. Konstitusi Indonesia mengamanatkan stabilitas regional dan global sebagai salah satu inti dari kepentingan nasional. Oleh karena itu, strategi pertahanan Indonesia diarahkan untuk menghilangkan

turbulensi di kawasan Asia Tenggara dengan mengedepankan kerjasama dengan negara manapun tanpa memandang sisi politik.

Namun karena Politik Luar Negeri Indonesia, terkadang Indonesia sendiri mengalami dilema dalam menjaga hubungannya dengan negara-negara yang diperebutkan. Oleh karena itu, peran Indonesia dalam inisiasi dan promosi Outlook Indo-Pasifik dimainkan dalam kerangka normatif untuk menegakkan stabilitas regional yang gigih dan keseimbangan kolektif menuju kekuatan strategi Outlook ASEAN tentang Indo-Pasifik.

Implikasi terhadap Hubungan ASEAN

Negara-negara Anggota ASEAN haruslah bersikap dan mengambil keputusan sesuai dengan norma dan peraturan yang disepakati yang telah berlaku selama ini. Lebih jauh, ASEAN harus mampu menjaga netralitas atau tidak memihak salah satu kekuatan. Jika netralitas tersebut tidak dapat dipertahankan, tentu akan menjadi ancaman nyata bagi keutuhan ASEAN itu sendiri dan apa yang telah dicapai di dalam ASEAN akan menjadi sia-sia. Kedekatan hubungan antar-negara yang berbeda menghasilkan arah dukungan yang berbeda pula yang berpotensi menimbulkan perpecahan ASEAN.

Indonesia tentunya tidak bisa bekerja sendiri dalam menghadapi ancaman tersebut. Menyadari keterbatasan kemampuan yang dimilikinya, maka pemerintah Indonesia berkeyakinan bahwa masih banyak alternatif bagi Indonesia dan anggota ASEAN lainnya untuk memanfaatkan organisasi ASEAN sebagai sarana perjuangan untuk mendapatkan stabilitas kawasan ini dan menyeimbangkan hubungan dengan negara-negara mitranya. Dan melalui platform ASEAN yang merupakan peluang yang kuat untuk menyatukan dan memanfaatkan semua upaya yang diperlukan agar negara-negara besar tersebut memperhatikan suara ASEAN.

Mengingat ASEAN merupakan salah satu pilar politik luar negeri Indonesia, maka wajar jika Indonesia mengajak negara-negara di dalam ASEAN untuk membantu menciptakan kawasan Indo-Pasifik yang lebih stabil. Selain itu, Indonesia juga menyadari adanya potensi



Sumber foto : inakini.com

benih perpecahan di dalam ASEAN karena negara-negara besar tersebut mempengaruhi netralitas beberapa negara anggotanya.

Tantangan Indonesia Berperan di Kawasan

Tentu tidak mudah bagi Indonesia untuk mendapatkan peran jika Indonesia tidak menyiapkan rencana strategisnya guna memiliki peran yang lebih baik di kawasan ini. Terdapat beberapa tantangan yang dihadapi Indonesia dalam mempromosikan perannya di kawasan diantaranya adalah;

- 1. Keharusan Membangun kapasitas.** Meskipun Indonesia tahu bahwa tidak mungkin menghentikan Indo-Pasifik untuk berubah menjadi wilayah pengaruh negara adidaya, oleh karena itu, suka atau tidak suka Indonesia harus mengambil bagian untuk membangun kapasitasnya.
- 2. Membangun Hubungan Baik dan Saling Percaya.** Hubungan yang baik antar negara di kawasan tetap menjadi perhatian yang tinggi. Sebab, saat ini ASEAN menghadapi lima isu dan tantangan besar, seperti: perluasan, kerja sama keamanan regional, isu dan kerja sama ekonomi, transisi kepemimpinan di anggota Asean, serta masalah internal di Kamboja dan Myanmar.
- 3. Mengembangkan Visi konektivitas Menarik dan Positif.** Indonesia harus memiliki visi yang jelas yang akan menjadi dasar keterlibatan di kawasan dan menandakan komitmen untuk mendorong pertumbuhan yang berkelanjutan
- 4. Heterogenitas di Kawasan.** ASEAN merupakan kumpulan negara-negara dengan begitu banyak perbedaan baik dari segi luas negara, bahasa, karakter, suku, agama, ideologi, kepentingan negara, aspirasi, dan jenis pemerintahan, sehingga menjadi sulit untuk didapatkan. pendekatan kohesif yang akan menciptakan kepentingan bersama ASEAN.
- 5. Mengintegrasikan Strategi di Kawasan.** Dengan banyaknya konsep strategi yang digulirkan oleh suatu negara atau kelompok negara tentu di kawasan ini, maka menjadi tidak mudah bagi Indonesia untuk mengintegrasikannya dengan kepentingan nasional masing-masing negara, meskipun ada kerjasama untuk mengkolaborasikan upaya tersebut.

Menerapkan Kebijakan Indo-Pasifik Indonesia

Dua riak geopolitik regional utama di Asia Tenggara yaitu sengketa Laut China Selatan dan intervensi China dan Amerika Serikat dalam urusan intra dan antar negara ASEAN telah mendorong Indonesia untuk membangun diplomasi bilateral dan multilateral dengan beberapa negara ASEAN. Solusi kolektif diperkirakan Indonesia akan mampu meminimalisir intensitas ancaman terhadap visi politik luar negeri Indonesia di kawasan Indo-Pasifik ini.

Tidak mau ketinggalan dengan dinamika situasi, pada tahun 2013, Indonesia mulai mengadopsi konsep Indo-Pasifik sejalan dengan popularitas istilah tersebut di kancah geopolitik internasional. Kemlu RI menerjemahkan konsep tersebut sebagai penyeberangan dua wilayah lautan dengan Indonesia yang berada pada posisi sentral. Keseluruhan strategi di atas, mencakup perairan strategis kawasan di mana Indonesia juga memiliki kedaulatan atas sebagian perairan tersebut.

Indonesia mengadopsi strategi yang sama untuk menghadapi arsitektur keamanan regional dan global saat ini. Strategi yang dikembangkan melalui diplomasi pertahanan Indonesia harus mempertimbangkan politik luar negeri Indonesia yang menganut prinsip bebas aktif, kemampuan pertahanan terbatas, posisi geostrategis, dan dinamika ketidakpastian di lingkungan keamanan strategis regional dan global saat kini.

Prinsip sentralitas ASEAN dapat dipahami sebagai salah satu cara Indonesia mengumpulkan kekuatan untuk membentuk perimbangan kolektif kekuatan besar di luar kawasan yang dapat mengubah arsitektur keamanan kawasan. Meski ASEAN tidak mampu bekerja lebih jauh untuk menjaga arsitektur keamanan dikarenakan prinsip non-intervensi, ASEAN akan tetap menjadi instrumen diplomasi dan politik luar negeri Indonesia di Kawasan ini.

Implementasi Konsep Indonesia ke ASEAN

Konsep Indo-Pasifik yang dibangun Indonesia mengandung tiga hal: pertama, menciptakan sistem internasional berdasarkan hukum internasional dan penyelesaian konflik secara damai; kedua, menindaklanjuti isu transnasional di kawasan dan;



Sumber foto : setneg.go.id

ketiga, menciptakan sistem ekonomi yang terbuka dan berkeadilan di Samudra Pasifik dan Hindia. Konsep ini kemudian dipresentasikan di hadapan negara-negara ASEAN pada KTT Asia Timur ke-8 pada 8 November 2018, dan mendapat apresiasi positif dari seluruh anggota ASEAN.

Setahun kemudian, usulan Indonesia berhasil diterima dan diadopsi oleh ASEAN sebagai ASEAN Outlook yang tertuang dalam poin 56 dari 57 poin yang disepakati hasil KTT ASEAN ke-34 di Bangkok. Hasil KTT yang juga menyerukan intervensi oleh pihak-pihak di luar Asia Tenggara di kawasan harus dilakukan dengan pendekatan kolaboratif di bidang-bidang tertentu yang telah dijelaskan dalam dokumen ASEAN Outlook.

Pandangan ASEAN tentang Indo-Pasifik mengedepankan Sentralitas ASEAN sebagai landasan prinsip untuk mempromosikan kerja sama di kawasan Indo-Pasifik, dengan pimpinan ASEAN mekanisme, seperti *East Asia Summit* (EAS), sebagai platform untuk dialog dan implementasi kerja sama Indo-Pasifik, sambil mempertahankan formatnya. Selanjutnya, ASEAN juga dapat berusaha untuk mengembangkan, jika perlu, kerjasama dengan negara-negara lain mekanisme regional dan sub-regional di kawasan Asia-Pasifik dan Samudra Hindia di bidang tertentu untuk kepentingan bersama guna melengkapi inisiatif yang relevan.

Pandangan ASEAN Indo-Pasifik tersebut bertujuan untuk: (1) sebagai pemandu kerja sama di kawasan; (2) membantu mempromosikan terciptanya perdamaian, stabilitas dan kemakmuran di kawasan dalam mengatasi tantangan bersama, menegakkan arsitektur regional berbasis

aturan, dan mempromosikan kerja sama ekonomi yang lebih erat, dan dengan demikian memperkuat rasa percaya diri dan saling percaya; (3) meningkatkan proses pembangunan Komunitas ASEAN dan selanjutnya memperkuat mekanisme yang dipimpin ASEAN, seperti EAS; dan (4) mengimplementasikan dan menjajaki prioritas bidang kerja sama ASEAN lainnya, termasuk kerja sama maritim, konektivitas, Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs), dan bidang kerja sama ekonomi serta bidang lain yang memungkinkan.

Strategi melalui ASEAN Defense Minister Meeting (ADMM)

ADMM menawarkan pendekatan multilateral dengan rincian program berdasarkan isu-isu lokal kawasan Asia Tenggara dan tanpa kecenderungan aliansi strategis yang membuatnya sangat relevan untuk diterapkan dalam kerangka kerja Pandangan ASEAN tentang Indo-Pasifik.

Strategi pertahanan Indonesia melalui ADMM ditujukan untuk membangun kepercayaan yang akan menggeser pola hubungan permusuhan menjadi persahabatan dan menjadi instrumen untuk memperkenalkan alutsista Indonesia serta menyampaikan keinginan dan visi pertahanan Indonesia di kawasan.

Kesimpulan

ASEAN Outlook melembagakan visi Indo-Pasifik Indonesia yang dianggap paling inklusif dibandingkan Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Australia, India atau lainnya. Bagi Indonesia, ASEAN bukanlah tempat untuk mencampuradukkan perbedaan visi tersebut, melainkan untuk menemukan titik temu sehingga timbul rasa saling percaya.

Oleh karena itu, Indonesia menolak pendekatan ala realisme yang mengedepankan konsep ancaman dalam hubungan internasional melainkan memilih menggandeng semua pihak untuk menjadi mitra kerja sama. Solusi kolektif anggota ASEAN ini dinilai Indonesia akan mampu meminimalisir intensitas ancaman terhadap visi politik luar negeri Indonesia di kawasan Indo-Pasifik.***



Dok Foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Wakil Menteri Pertahanan RI M. Herindra menghadiri pembukaan Bazar Ramadhan 1443 Hijriah yang diselenggarakan oleh Dharma Wanita Persatuan Kementerian Pertahanan (DWP Kemhan) bekerja sama dengan Biro Umum Setjen Kemhan, di Lapangan Gedung Ahmad Yani, Jakarta, Selasa (26/4). Bazar Ramadhan yang dibuka secara resmi oleh Penasehat DWP Kemhan Ibu Metty M. Herindra diselenggarakan dalam rangka menyambut Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1443 H dan dimaksudkan agar dapat meringankan pegawai Kemhan dengan menyediakan kebutuhan pokok dengan harga terjangkau. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan)***



Dok Foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan Marsdyo TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto menerima kunjungan Dirjen Pengembangan Internasional Direktorat Persenjataan Kementerian Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Prancis, Letjen (Eng) Thierry Carlier di Kemhan, Jakarta, Kamis. Pada pertemuan itu Sekjen menjelaskan bahwa proses tindak lanjut hasil pertemuan Menteri Angkatan Bersenjata Prancis dengan Menhan RI Februari lalu yang membicarakan peningkatan kerja sama bidang pertahanan kedua negara, termasuk kerja sama industri pertahanan, saat ini berjalan paralel dalam hal penyiapan draft kerja sama maupun perencanaan budget. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Dok Foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Kepala Biro Hubungan Masyarakat Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Pertahanan (Karo Humas Setjen Kemhan) Brigjen TNI Taufiq Shobri, M.Han memimpin Rapat Internal Evaluasi Program Kerja Triwulan (TW) I TA.2022, di Ruang Kerja Karo Humas, Jakarta, (12/4). Dalam presentasi, para Kepala Bagian menyampaikan sejumlah perhatian diantaranya pencapaian kinerja dan daya serap TW I serta kendala maupun solusi yang dievaluasi untuk peningkatan kinerja pada triwulan berikutnya. "Melalui pertemuan ini, kita ingin mengetahui sejauh mana pencapaian program kerja yang telah atau akan dilaksanakan. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Dok Foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Kepala Pusat Rehabilitasi Kementerian Pertahanan (Kapusrehab Kemhan) Brigjen TNI Nana Sarnadi memimpin Penutupan Rehabilitasi Terpadu Return To Duty (RTD) Angkatan XLVII dan Rehabilitasi Medik Paripurna Return To Combat (RTC) Angkatan III, Penyandang Disabilitas Personel TNI dan PNS Kemhan Gelombang I TA. 2022, Kamis (21/4), secara tatap muka dan virtual di Pusrehab Kemhan, Jakarta, yang diikuti 110 orang peserta.(Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Dok Foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Kepala Pusat Pelaporan dan Pembinaan Keuangan Pertahanan Kementerian Pertahanan (Kapsulabinkuhan Kemhan) Brigjen TNI Amad Sugiyono memimpin penyelenggaraan Rapat Pra-Tripartit untuk penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Kemhan Tahun Anggaran 2021 Audited, di Kemhan, Jakarta, Senin (18/4), secara daring dan luring. Rapat Koordinasi ini menitikberatkan pada kegiatan inventarisasi dan identifikasi dampak yang timbul, sebagai bagian dari proses update aplikasi terbaru Persediaan versi 21.1.0, SIMAK BMN dan SAIBA versi 21.2.0, untuk perbaikan bersama. (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan).***



Dok Foto : Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan

Komunitas Umat Kristiani Kementerian Pertahanan (KUK Kemhan) Jumat (13/5), di Jakarta, merayakan Ibadah Paskah Bersama yang mengangkat tema "Tak Terpisahkan Dari Kasih Allah (Roma 8:38-39), di Jakarta, Jumat (13/5) dengan sub tema "Menjunjung Tinggi Martabat Manusia, Semakin Mengasihi, Semakin Peduli, Semakin Bersaksi". (Biro Humas Setjen Kemhan)***



Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) RI Prabowo Subianto mendampingi Presiden RI Joko Widodo dalam acara Peluncuran Holding BUMN Industri pertahanan Defence Industry Indonesia (DEFEND ID) dan Program Strategis BUMN Industri Pertahanan, Rabu (20/4) di PT PAL Surabaya, Jawa Timur.



WIRA

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Defense Minister Prabowo accompanies President Jokowi to Launch BUMN Holding Indhan Defend Id and the Defense Industry BUMN Strategic Program, Wednesday (20/4) at PT PAL Surabaya, East Java.

Photo Source: BPMI Setpres

Foto: BPMI Setpres

Dear, WIRA readers.



Prayers and praise are always due to God Almighty, because in the middle of 2022, the editorial team is still able to present WIRA magazine to readers. In the second edition of 2022, the editorial team presents a variety of interesting information in the field of defense comprising news, articles, and photos for loyal WIRA readers.

In the Leadership Focus rubric, we present a number of interesting and informative news about the activities of the leaderships of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesian MoD).

In addition, this edition presents four articles discussing the latest defense issues: State Defense Policy in Facing Strategic Environment Developments in the Indo-Pacific Region; Preparing Indonesian Sea Power to Become Supporting Components and Reserved Components of the Naval Force; Rafale and F-15 Procurements and Conflicts in the South China Sea; and Advancing Indonesia's Security Outlook on Indo Pacific: Strengthening and Maintaining Security Ties.

The articles are expected to improve public literacy in understanding the current defense issues, especially those related to the dynamics of the strategic environment in the Indo-Pacific Regions.

Various candid and interesting photos regarding the activities of the Indonesian MoD leaderships are also presented in this second edition of WIRA. The Lens Focus rubric summarizes and displays them in the photo gallery. We hope various information in this edition will further enrich knowledge and expand the perspectives on defense issues of loyal WIRA readers wherever they reside and serve.

The WIRA editorial team is open and welcomes the participation of readers to enrich the information we present. Therefore, we really appreciate the participation of readers by sending articles, opinions, information as well as criticisms and suggestions, via email redaksi.wira@kemhan.go.id. WIRA can also be accessed online at www.kemhan.go.id.

Finally, enjoy the WIRA edition II of 2022.

Salam Bela Negara.

Head of Public Relations Bureau

Brig. Gen. Taufiq Shobri, M.Han

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INDONESIA AND VIETNAM INCREASE THE DEFENSE COOPERATION

By : Editorial Team



Photo Source : Minister's personal documentation

Diplomatic relations between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Vietnam have been established since December 30, 1955. This was marked by the opening of the Consulate of the Republic of Indonesia in Hanoi and continues to develop, both in the bilateral and ASEAN and international frameworks. Specifically for the defense sector, Indonesia and Vietnam already have a Cooperation Agreement signed on October 27, 2010 and ratified by Indonesia based on the 2016 Law.

In order to further enhance cooperation in the defense sector of the two countries, the Minister of Defense (Menhan) of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, Friday (13/5) went to Vietnam to conduct a series of working visits. Starting

his working visit, Indonesian Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto held a meeting with the Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, General Phan Văn Giang, at the Vietnam Ministry of Defense, Hanoi, Friday (13/5). In this warm moment, Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto was received with a rank of honor ceremony, which in turn held a bilateral meeting forum with Defense Minister General Phan Văn Giang.

The ministerial-level bilateral meeting is considered by Defense Minister Prabowo as a very important forum for the two countries to communicate, in enhancing defense cooperation that has been well established so far. In addition, according to Defense Minister Prabowo, there is still a lot of room that can be explored, especially building mutual trust among ASEAN countries and

increasing cooperation between the armed forces and the development of the defense industry sector of the two countries.

Through this meeting, the two countries can exchange views and experiences covering the fields of defense cooperation, regional and international issues to support the national interests of Indonesia and Vietnam as friendly countries that have both fought against imperialism. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Prabowo believes that this meeting will contribute to increasing cooperation between the two friendly countries in building and maintaining regional and global stability.

Meeting with Vietnam's President Conveys Future Joint Production

On the same day after meeting with the Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, General Phan Văn Giang, Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto also had the opportunity to make a Courtesy Call to the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, YM Nguyễn Xuân Phúc at the Office of the President of Vietnam, Hanoi.

In the warm meeting, the Indonesian Minister of Defense emphasized the importance of defense cooperation between the two countries. In addition, Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto stated that Indonesia and Vietnam also have the potential to cooperate in the defense industry. Moreover, the Indonesian defense industry currently has the ability to support the fulfillment of domestic defense equipment and also fulfill demands from abroad.

Defense Minister Prabowo expressed his hope that this defense industry cooperation would not only be limited to a sale and purchase mission, but could explore the potential of the two countries to conduct joint production in the future. He is very optimistic that all efforts to improve cooperative and friendly relations between Indonesia and Vietnam can continue to run well, based on the spirit of brotherhood and the principle of mutual respect.

In the midst of his meeting with President YM Nguyễn Xuân Phúc, Defense Minister Prabowo also expressed his admiration for Vietnam's military strength which is supported by people's power,



Photo Source : Minister's personal documentation



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Photo Source : Minister's personal documentation

such as Indonesia which has the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata). "Indonesia is amazed by Vietnam, the strength of the Vietnamese army and people is extraordinary. Indonesia also knows Sishankamrata," said Defense Minister Prabowo. Meanwhile, President YM Nguyễn Xuân Phúc expressed his appreciation regarding the discussions held between the defense ministers of the two countries, in which the defense cooperation relationship between Indonesia and Vietnam continues to be developed.

Pilgrimage to Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

Still in a series of working visits to Vietnam, Indonesian Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto had the opportunity to visit the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum which is the resting place of the proclaimer and first president of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh, Saturday (14/5). Prabowo's arrival to the Mausoleum was officially welcomed as a state guest of Vietnam. Arriving at the Mausoleum, Defense Minister Prabowo went to

the grave of President Ho Chi Minh and placed a wreath and paid his respects.

"President Ho Chi Minh is an inspiration and a good example for all freedom-loving people in the world. He is a great hero in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and injustice," Prabowo wrote in his Mausoleum guest book when he had the opportunity to visit President Ho Chi Minh's office. Ho Chi Minh was the leader of Vietnam's struggle for independence against Japan, France and the United States. He sparked the liberation of Vietnam and became a symbol of Vietnam's independence.***

DEFENSE MINISTER PRABOWO HANDS OVER SPECIAL HOUSING UNITS FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS OF KRI NANGGALA-402



Indonesian Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto on Wednesday (20/4) handed over 53 special housing units to the families or heirs of the crew of the KRI Nanggala-402 submarine who died in an effort to maintain state sovereignty. The handover of the special houses took place at Candi, Sidoarjo, East Java, and was also attended by KSAL Admiral TNI Yudo Margono. "With great respect, I hand over the keys and certificates of the special houses to the heirs of the crew of KRI Nanggala-402. Hopefully they will be useful and provide a better life," said Defense Minister Prabowo.

Minister of Defense Prabowo also appreciated the hard work of the Ministry of PUPR, East Java Provincial Government, Navy, and other parties in realizing the houses development. "This is an effort for all of us to remember and respect the services and sacrifices of the crew of the KRI Nanggala-402 submarine who died protecting the country," said Defense Minister Prabowo.

The special houses which are divided into four types are equipped with various public facilities, including lighting, road access, and are ready to be occupied in the near future. "We continue to pray for the entire crew of KRI Nanggala-402. They are the best sons who guard the Homeland," he said. (Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense)***

Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

DEFENSE MINISTER PRABOWO ACCOMPANIES PRESIDENT JOKOWI TO LAUNCH BUMN HOLDING INDHAN DEFEND ID



Photo Source: BPMI Setpres

The Indonesian Minister of Defense (Menhan) Prabowo Subianto accompanied Indonesian President Joko Widodo at the Launching of the Defense Industry BUMN Holding Indonesia (DEFEND ID) and the Defense Industry BUMN Strategic Program, Wednesday (20/4) at PT PAL Surabaya, East Java. DEFEND ID's membership consists of five state-owned enterprises in the defense industry, namely PT LEN Industri as the holding company, PT Pindad, PT Dirgantara Indonesia, PT PAL Indonesia, and PT Dahana. In his remarks, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, expressed his appreciation for the establishment of DEFEND ID.

"I appreciate the establishment of a Defense Industry BUMN holding called Defend ID, which I have been waiting for and have been pursuing for

a long time so that our defense industry BUMN is much more consolidated. The ecosystem is getting stronger. Able to compete in a healthy and profitable way," said President Jokowi. President Jokowi also said that Indonesia should build a domestic defense industry so that it is ready to enter a new era of competition and is able to meet the needs of defense equipment to maintain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Prabowo in his speech emphasized the Indonesian government's target for DEFEND ID to become the world's Top 50 defense companies. "It is hoped that with the holding of the SOE Defense Industry DEFEND ID will increase Domestic Component Level (TKDN) to 50% for key technologies and to become the world's top 50 industry in the defense industry by 2024," said Defense Minister Prabowo.



Photo Source: BPMI Setpres

In addition to the launch of the Defense Industry BUMN Holding DEFEND ID and the Defense Industry BUMN Strategic Program, on the same occasion there were also several other activities. First, the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises in terms of support for the Defense Industry SOEs for the independence of the defense and security system. Second, the signing of the cooperation contract between DEFEND ID and the Ministry of Defense, namely the cooperation contract for the Radar Ground-Controlled Interception (GCI) and its supporters (PT LEN Industri and the Ministry of Defense), the contract for the procurement of Small Caliber Munitions (PT Pindad and the Ministry of Defense), the modernization cooperation 12 C130 Aircraft Unit (PT Dirgantara Indonesia and the Ministry of Defense), as well as MRO agreements and capacity building, as well as modernization of Indonesian Navy warships as many as 41 warships (PT PAL Indonesia and the Ministry of Defense).

Third, the signing of global strategic cooperation, namely the signing of the Heads of Agreement (HoA) on Defense Electronics Technology, between PT LEN Industri and Thales International SAS, France; Global Strategic Partnership joint production of Armored Amphibious Assault Vehicle "ZAHAN" between PT Pindad and FNSS Turkey, as well as HoA on Defense Electronics Technology for the formation of JV, global supply chain, and national radar industry between PT LEN Industri and Thales France. Fourth, the launch of the Missile Fast Ship (KCR). Fifth, the inauguration of the Elemented Detonator explosives factory owned by PT Dahana. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense)***

THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE RECEIVES A READINESS REPORT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE INDO DEFENSE 2022 COMMITTEE

The Indonesian Minister of Defense (Menhan) Prabowo Subianto received a report on the readiness to organize the Indo Defense 2022 Expo & Forum from the Chairperson of the Committee for the Director General of Pothan Kemhan and PT Napindo as the organizer, at the Bhinneka Tunggal Ika Hall, Ministry of Defense, Tuesday (12/4). The three-dimensional international defense industry exhibition, Indo Defense 2022 Expo & Forum will be held on 2 - 5 November 2022, at JIExpo Kemayoran, Jakarta - Indonesia. This year will mark the 9th time this activity has taken place. Official Delegation and High Level Government Officers will gather in this prestigious event.

The implementation of Indo Defense 2022 is a meeting place for stakeholders among countries. This exhibition can strengthen cooperation between the domestic defense industry and the defense industry of friendly countries in the context of peace, prosperity and strong defense through defense industry cooperation. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense)***

INDONESIAN DEFENSE MINISTER PRABOWO SUBIANTO HOPES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA AND SINGAPORE IN THE DEFENSE AND CYBER DEFENSE SECTOR



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The Indonesian Minister of Defense (Menhan) Prabowo Subianto received a visit from the Chief of Staff of the Singapore Army, Brigadier General David Neo at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta, Tuesday (10/5). During this meeting, Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto hoped that the cooperation and friendship between Indonesia and Singapore could continue to be maintained in the spirit of brotherhood as well as the principle of mutual respect.

"Defense cooperation between the two countries can be developed in other sectors, such as the defense industry and cyber defense," said Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto. Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto also welcomed the visit of the Singaporean Army Chief, who is a graduate of the Indonesian Army Command and Staff School

(Seskoad). This also marks the quality of the Seskoad recognized by the Singapore Armed Forces.

Also present on the occasion were the Chief of Army Staff (KSAD) General TNI Dudung Abdurachman along with the ranks of the Indonesian Army, and the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, M. Herindra. Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto also explained that the Indonesian Ministry of Defense continued to push for the ratification process of the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) until it was completed and ratified. The Ministry of Defense is also committed to enhancing existing defense cooperation to become more significant in order to provide mutual benefits and contributions of both parties to regional stability. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

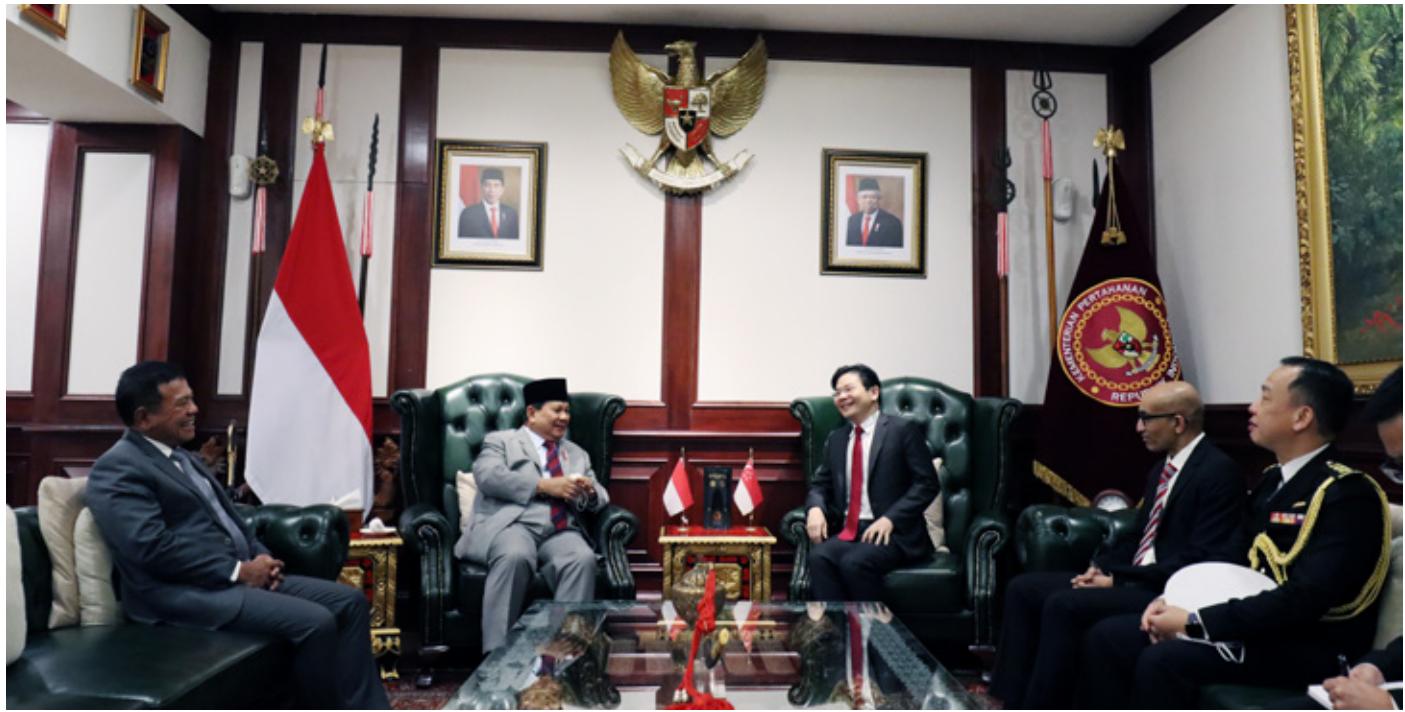


Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

RECEIVING SINGAPORE MINISTER OF FINANCE'S VISIT, DEFENSE MINISTER PRABOWO IS OPTIMISTIC RI-SINGAPORE DEFENSE COOPERATION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

The Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Prabowo Subianto received an honorary visit from the Minister of Finance of Singapore H.E. Lawrence Wong, Tuesday (17/5) at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta. This visit is part of an effort to enhance the already close cooperative relations between the two countries.

Defense Minister Prabowo hopes that the cooperation and friendship between Indonesia and Singapore can continue to be maintained in the spirit of brotherhood and the principle of mutual respect, considering that the two countries share many interests in common with each other. "Indonesia views Singapore as a friendly country and an important strategic partner, one of the closest neighboring countries that has significance for Indonesia's national and regional interests," said Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto.

Defense Minister Prabowo is also optimistic that defense cooperation between the two countries will continue to increase in the future from the

cooperation that has been carried out so far, such as the exchange of staff and command officers, elements of service, operations and training.

Minister of Finance Lawrence also expressed his appreciation and happiness for the cooperative relationship between Indonesia and Singapore. "It's great that we have maintained such a high-level relationship over the years and during the pandemic," he said. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense)***



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

KKP MINISTER TRENGGONO AND WAMENHAN HERINDRA ATTEND THE DISCUSSION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BILL AT THE INDONESIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sakti Wahyu Trenggono and Deputy Minister of Defense M Herindra together attended a meeting with the Special Committee for the Draft Law (Pansus RUU) for the Continental Shelf, Tuesday (12/11) at the Indonesian House of Representatives, Jakarta. The meeting, which was held face-to-face, was limited and also virtual, chaired by Member of the Indonesian House of Representatives from the Golkar faction, Maman Abdurrahman and attended by several representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

The Bill on the Continental Shelf is intended as a replacement for Law Number 1 of 1973 concerning the Continental Shelf which is no longer in accordance with legal developments and national development needs. The existence of this bill is also a very important legal basis for the implementation of National Defense. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE PARTICIPATES IN THE OPENING OF THE 2022 MUSRENBANGNAS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

D eputy Minister of Defense (Wamenhan) RI M. Herindra Thursday (28/4), online at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta, attended the inauguration of the Opening of the National Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangnas) which was opened by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo. The Musrenbangnas was carried out as an effort to produce a government work plan for 2023 that was responsive, adaptive, and able to respond to challenges.

In his remarks, the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo gave some emphasis to the Ministers, Heads of Institutions and Heads of Regions, among others, to spur the Improvement of the Level of Domestic Components (TKDN) which is directed at purchasing domestic products, accelerating the downstream industry process carried out in the country, increasing investment to create as many jobs as possible, and the strategic agenda for improving human resources must continue.

In addition to the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, in a separate room also attended the online Musrenbangnas, Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense Air Marshal TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto who was accompanied by the Director General of Defense Plans Ministry of Defense Major General TNI Budi Prijono. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE AND MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION DISCUSS NEW AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AT IKN



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

Deputy Minister of Defense (Wamenhan) RI M. Herindra, Wednesday (11/5), at the Ministry of Transportation, Jakarta, attended a Coordination Meeting (Rakor) with the Minister of Transportation (Menhub) Budi Karya Sumadi, to discuss the New Airport Development Plan in the National Capital City (IKN). Nusantara. To prepare for the relocation of the National Capital to a new location, the Ministry of Defense together with the TNI has planned the construction and location of an air base (Lanud), to support air operations.

The IKN Masterplan requires an area of 2,400 hectares with the consideration that the area will not only build runways and flight facilities. "Through the coordination meeting with the Minister of Transportation, the Ministry of Defense and the TNI, represented by the Air Force Headquarters, they conveyed the criteria in terms of selecting the location of the IKN Air Base, which is expected to be integrated with supporting units and other facilities," said RI Deputy Minister of Defense M. Herindra. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

KEMHAN AND BRIN DISCUSS THE FOLLOW-UP TO COOPERATION



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense (Sekjen Kemhan) Air Marshal TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto chaired a coordination meeting between the Ministry of Defense and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Wednesday (13/12) at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta. The coordination meeting was intended to discuss the follow-up to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (PKS) between the Ministry of Defense and BRIN which was signed in March 2022. "I express my highest gratitude to colleagues from BRIN who were present today. This is to discuss the follow-up to the MoU that has been signed," said the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND TNI REAFFIRM COMMITMENT TO USE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

The Ministry of Defense (Kemhan) together with the TNI emphasized their commitment to realizing the program to use domestic products as a form of pride made in Indonesia. This was conveyed by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense Air Marshal TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto when representing the Indonesian Minister of Defense at the "Affirmation Action for Purchasing and Utilizing Domestic Products in Order to Be Proud of Made in Indonesia", at the Jakarta Convention Center (JCC), Jakarta, Monday (25/4). "Following the President's instructions to use domestic products as a form of pride

made in Indonesia, the Ministry of Defense and the TNI have spent the budget on domestic products and the contract process has been signed," said the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense.

Meanwhile, in the next stage of Business Matching, the Ministry of Defense and the TNI have also prepared data on the procurement of goods and services or jobs, the products of which can be used to support the needs of the defense sector, said the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense, adding his explanation. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE: CREATING A CONDUCIVE WORK ENVIRONMENT, CAN IMPROVE PERFORMANCE



Photo Source:: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense (Sekjen Kemhan) Air Marshall TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto made a working visit to PT Dahana (Persero), Subang, West Java, Friday (13/5) which was strung with Halal Bihalal with the theme "Celebrate Victory and Strengthen Friendship During the Covid Pandemic Period -19".

At the beginning of his remarks, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense conveyed Happy Eid Al-Fitr 1443 H to the big family of

PT Dahana (Persero) and asked to be grateful for the Halal Bihalal celebration that could be carried out face to face, because during the previous two years of virtual Ramadan. "This halal bihalal momentum can strengthen the relationship between PT Dahana employees, not only Muslims, but also other people, in line with the direction of the Minister of SOEs who mandates all BUMN employees to behave respectfully at work (respectful workplace policy)," said the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense. Therefore, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense reminded, by creating a mutually respectful and conducive work environment, it will support increased performance, especially at PT. Dahana (Persero), as one of the efforts to make a leading company. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE JOINS ADSOM AND ADSOM-PLUS IN CAMBODIA



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

Secretary General of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense Air Marshall TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto attended the ASEAN Defense Seniors Officials' Meeting (ADSM) and ASEAN Defense Senior Officials' Meeting Plus (ADSM-Plus) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia which took place from 16 to 19 May 2022. The meeting chaired Chairman of ADSM Cambodia, General Nem Sowath, discussed and ratified defense cooperation initiatives, as well as preparations for the ADMM Retreat and ADMM-Plus November 2022 in Seam Reap, Cambodia.

The Secretary General of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense had the opportunity to convey Indonesia's plan to host the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (EWG on HADR) Field Rehearsal Exercise in 2023 in Indonesia. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia also expressed his views on the importance of ASEAN to be part of finding solutions to face dynamic challenges in the regional and global regions and hoped that the

dialogue partner countries would support ASEAN centrality and maintain and create a safe, peaceful and stable regional area.

Then at the ADSM-Plus meeting which was attended by the Secretary General of ASEAN member countries and eight dialogue partner countries (United States, China, Japan, India, South Korea, New Zealand, Russia and Australia), practical cooperation under the ADMM-Plus framework was discussed in the field of handling terrorism, maritime security, peacekeeping missions, military health, cyber security, handling natural disasters and handling mines. At this meeting, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense was accompanied by representatives from the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kemenkopolhukam and the TNI and had the opportunity to hold bilateral meetings with Cambodia, Laos, Singapore, the United States and New Zealand. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***

THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE'S AUDIT IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE BENEFITS FOR THE SATKER

Inspector General of the Ministry of Defense (Irjen Kemhan) Lieutenant General TNI Ida Bagus Purwalaksana represented by the Secretary to the Inspector General of the Ministry of Defense (Ses Itjen Kemhan) Brigadier General TNI Yos Trioso, opened the March Audit Evaluation Presentation and April 2022 Audit Plan in person and online, at Map Meeting Room of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta, Wednesday (13/4).

On this occasion, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense conveyed the expectations of the Inspector General of the Ministry of Defense to the participants, to establish good communication and coordination with the Auditor for the smooth implementation of the audit. "For the auditors to work optimally, so that the existence of the Inspectorate General as the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP), can provide benefits for the work unit (satker) for future performance improvement, and can provide an accountable report as a reference for leadership in making decisions," said the Inspector General of the Ministry of Defense. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

SUPPORTING P3DN PROGRAM, MINISTRY OF DEFENSE TAKES SEVERAL POLICIES



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

In order to support the Program for Increasing the Use of Domestic Products (P3DN) launched by the government to empower domestic industries, strengthen the structure of domestic industries and optimize domestic products in the procurement of government goods/services, the Ministry of Defense (Kemhan) has taken a number of policies. This was said by Inspector General of the Ministry of Defense Lt. Gen. TNI Ida Bagus Purwalaksana in his remarks, when opening the Entry Meeting or Initial Briefing of the BPKP Team's Review on the Implementation of the Program for Increasing the Use of Domestic Products (P3DN) at the UO Kemhan at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta, Wednesday (18/5).

A number of policies taken by the Ministry of Defense include making commitments to purchase and use domestic products in the procurement of goods/services, then formulating a policy or Minister of Defense Regulation as the basis for purchasing and utilizing domestic products, as well as identifying potential goods and capital expenditure budgets for product spending domestic. "To all work units (satker), I hope to be able to provide the supporting data needed by the review team, so that the team can obtain comprehensive and appropriate conclusions," said the Inspector General of the Ministry of Defense. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***



Photo Source : id.wikipedia.org

STATE DEFENSE POLICY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

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Background

The concept of the establishment of a country is to ensure the defense/security and welfare of its citizens. In order to achieve the defense/security and welfare of its people, the state then establishes itself as an organization that has the highest legitimate power and obeyed by its people so that the concept of state goals can be achieved. In this context, the state has the autonomous power to regulate its people according to the agreed objectives.

In the life of the state, the defense aspect is the main factor that ensures the existence of a country. The inability of a country to defend itself against threats, both external and domestic, means the country's failure to maintain its existence. Even in the ancient Roman adage mentions "Si Vis Pacem

Para Bellum" which means if a country wants peace, then be prepared for war.

Regarding the importance of the defense aspect, each country tries to strengthen its national defense through various policies and strategies in the field of national defense. Especially when faced with the dynamics of the development of the strategic environment that creates an increasingly complex spectrum of threats and has implications for the sovereignty, integrity, and safety of citizens, thus requiring the state to have a strong defense.

The development of the strategic environment both globally, regionally and nationally which is always warm and becomes the main topic of conversation in every defense discussion, including the development of the strategic environment of the Indo-Pacific region. The term Indo-Pacific itself first appeared to refer to countries and regions



Estimated geographic location of oil and gas reserves in the South China Sea

around the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean as a unit. This concept has been used since 2010 as an extension of the Asia-Pacific concept that has traditionally only included countries and regions around the Pacific Ocean. Thus, the Indo-Pacific can be called a geopolitical concept that combines the Asia-Pacific region with the area around the Indian Ocean as a unit. Strategic issues that are developing in the Indo-Pacific region that have the potential to cause conflicts between countries in the world and even world wars, including the issue of the struggle for hegemony and claims to the South China Sea (SCS) area. At least all the powerful countries in the world are involved in it.

The South China Sea area includes the waters and lands of an archipelago of two large islands, namely the Spratlys and Paracels, as well as Macclesfield Bank and Scarborough Shoal that stretch from Singapore, starting from the Malacca Strait to the Taiwan Strait. Due to the vast expanse of territory and the history of successive domination by the traditional rulers of nearby countries, such as the People's Republic of China (PRC), Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Brunei Darussalam, they are involved in confrontational efforts to claim each other, over part or all of the territorial waters. Indonesia, which is not a claimant state, became involved after the PRC's absolute claim to the waters of the South China Sea emerged in 2012.

More importantly, the South China Sea is a strategic water area, is rich in natural resources. The potential wealth of the South China Sea that can be explored around the Paracel and Spratly islands and might have large reserves of natural resources, especially minerals, oil and natural gas. Based on a report by the American Energy Information Administration (EIA), the PRC estimates that the region has oil reserves of 213 billion barrels, or about 10 times the national reserves of the United States (US). US scientists estimate there are about 28 billion barrels of oil. The EIA informed that the largest natural gas reserves in the South China Sea region might come from natural gas, which has already calculated around 900 trillion cubic feet, or the same as Qatar's oil reserves. In addition, the waters of the South China Sea area are the main shipping routes and sources of fishing for the livelihood of many people from various countries located in the vicinity.

By looking at the condition of the Indo-Pacific region, especially the strategic South China Sea area, it is not inexplicable for countries in the world try to control it. Associated with that, this paper will explain two research problem formulations. Firstly, how is the development of the strategic environment of the Indo-Pacific region, especially the South China Sea area and its influence on national defense? Secondly, how is the national defense policy in facing the increasingly heated

situations in the South China Sea and the threat to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in the North Natuna Sea?

Development of the Strategic Environment in the Indo-Pacific Region

In the current decade, the development of the strategic environment in the South China Sea area has marked by the dynamics shift in the balance of power from unipolar to multipolar. The US-China trade war has made the Indo-Pacific the new global center of gravity, giving rise to new Asian economic powers, particularly China and India as the center of gravity in the region and the US pivot to Asia policy. On the other hand, there has been an increase in political tensions in the South China Sea area, which has led to arm races among countries in the region. This will pose a threat to ASEAN solidarity coupled with the existence of unilateral territorial claims by China (Nine Dashed Line) which threaten the sovereignty of several countries in the region, including Indonesian territory (in Indonesia's EEZ in the waters of the North Natuna Sea).

The problem of territorial claims or overlapping territories among ASEAN countries, which are mostly unresolved until now, has become even more complex with the presence of a warship task force from the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (India, the US, Japan and Australia) in the South China Sea region in several years of training missions. This condition will worsen the security situation in the South China Sea. Seeing the development of the South China Sea, China does not remain silent. They issued a policy by enacting the China Coast Guard (CCG) Law, which they feared could open up more opportunities for confrontation and miscalculation between warring parties with China in the South China Sea.

The increasingly heated situation in the South China Sea region has encouraged countries to get involved in it. As what Germany been doing by sending a frigate and passing through the waters of the South China Sea after the country has never been done for more than 20 years. India also sent its warships for 2 months in the South China Sea. Likewise, the United Kingdom, not want to left behind it sent an aircraft carrier. This shows the ongoing practice of coercive maritime diplomacy in



Photo source : detik.net.id

the form of gunboat diplomacy in the South China Sea area. Many countries that are not located in the South China Sea or non-claimant states are also involved in efforts to counter the increasing influence and power of China that is trying to control the South China Sea.

ASEAN has made an effort through negotiations with China, but at the negotiating table, China has shown its courage by opposing any proposal from the US and its allies. It has made ASEAN threatened with its centrality and unity because of the conflict between the two superpowers that has caused ASEAN divided into several camps. Indonesia as the de facto leader of ASEAN feels overwhelmed to unite ASEAN's voice in the face of the feud between the two. Especially with the involvement of Russia as a superpower, which has been disturbed and has always supported China in every forum, thus exacerbating the feud between the two camps.

The feud is getting heated with the passing of several steps shown by both the US and China in an effort to show power and attract the sympathy of the supporting countries. As demonstrated by China through its close relationship with Russia by conducting large-scale joint military exercises in the North-Central China region involving more than 10,000 troops for approximately a week. The military exercise titled Sibu/Cooperation-2021 in the Ningxia region. The United States Navy did



Photo Source: setkab.go.id

not remain silent, they compensated by carrying out large-scale military exercises that cover the waters of Europe to Asia. The exercise lasted for approximately two weeks long and took place in 17 different time zones around the world. Some of the scope of practice points includes the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and East China Sea, to the South China Sea. Some of these points were most likely chosen because they have the greatest risk of conflict in the future.

The hot situation continues, the latest developments at the UN Security Council (UNSC) high-level meeting forum, there has been a fierce debate between US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and China's Deputy Ambassador to the UN Dai Bing. The two were involved in a war of words or bickering over the South China Sea crisis. Thus, the South China Sea area becomes a hot area, which at any time can become an arena for power struggles between the world's major countries.

Facing this situation, Indonesia as a large and sovereign country in the Southeast Asia region must be able to become a pioneer in reducing conflict in the South China Sea and most importantly be able to protect Indonesia's national interests from the

spillover effects of the conflict in the South China Sea.

National Defense Policy

The President through Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2021 has stipulated the National Defense General Policy (Jakum Hanneg) for 2020-2024. Furthermore, through the Minister of Defense Policy No. 12 of 2021, the Policy for the Implementation of National Defense for 2020-2024 has established as an elaboration of the General Policy of National Defense. For each year through the Minister of Defense a National Defense Policy is established. The formulation of the policy considers several factors, like the predictions of the imminent threat to the national defense, the geographical conditions of the Republic of Indonesia through geopolitical and geostrategic analysis, national defense doctrine and the direction and policy of state politics in the form of national goals and interests. There are at least two main policies to deal with the South China Sea problem, namely the development of international cooperation and the development of the national defense posture.



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The international cooperation policy is based on Indonesia's free and active foreign policy that is interpreted as an effort to develop defense cooperation in an open, inclusive and constructive manner by prioritizing defense diplomacy in order to create regional peace. The development of international cooperation aimed at building mutual trust between nations that directed in the form of:

1. Increasing Indonesia's active role as a member of the United Nations in world peace missions;
2. Increasing Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN in maintaining regional defense and security in Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific;
3. Increasing cooperation with neighboring countries that have direct borders and countries that have defense cooperation with Indonesia; and
4. Increasing cooperation in regional security in order to strengthen the security of the state's sovereign territory.

International cooperation is carried out both bilaterally and multilaterally. The cooperation

is emphasized on efforts to overcome common security issues, contribute to each other in efforts to resolve conflicts and overcome actual threats that become common interest, including encouraging increased defense capabilities in handling various threats in the Region.

Bilateral cooperation in the defense sector is focused on several aspects. For example, improving the quality of defense human resources that applied in the form of education and training, maintaining and strengthening regional and border security stability, strengthening defense cooperation between the two countries by sharing information on defense aspects, as well as defense industry cooperation to support the independence of the national defense industry through Transfer of Technology, research and development of defense science and technology. Meanwhile, multilateral cooperation is carried out in the context of building and realizing the achievement of targets in the defense sector. The targets to be achieved include increasing Indonesia's active role in realizing peace and security in the region and internationally as well as cooperation in humanitarian and disaster assistance.



Photo Source: tni.mil.id

The implementation of international cooperation policies in dealing with SCS problems, including complying with the 2002 Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DoC) and encouraging the immediate ratification of the Code of Conduct (CoC) which was delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic and is the ASEAN Single Draft to get the Chinese deal. In terms of leadership in ASEAN, Indonesia seeks to convince other ASEAN member countries that ASEAN must be able to be a bridging and balancing between the interests of major countries in the region. The two agreements are expected to be the basis and limits for policies taken by claimant countries in the SCS region. In addition, India's policy remains firm and consistent that Indonesia's rights to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the South China Sea are in line with UNCLOS 1982.

The policy of developing the national defense posture directed at efforts to embody the fulfillment of the Basic Strengths of the Indonesian National Armed Forces so that an effective deterrent force is formed that has adequate hitting power and high mobility. The main strength of the Indonesian National Army must be supported by an effective and strong reserve component so that it can carry out a protracted war throughout

the national territory if the country is invaded by a foreign power. Furthermore, integrating the development of the integrated tri-service defense system network (centralized tri-service) to support the world maritime axis policy towards a respected maritime power in the region. Next, continuation to modernize the main tools of the Indonesian Armed Forces' weapon system in order to strengthen strategic and tactical weapons for the tri-service.

The direction of the development of the posture is supported by the title of a defense force that is oriented towards Indonesia-centric, by prioritizing development in border areas, conflict-prone areas, remote and outermost/frontier islands towards the achievement of an independent, advanced, and strong archipelagic/maritime state in safeguarding national interests. One of the implementations of the title of power is by strengthening the defense equipment and the presence of TNI personnel in the border areas and the outermost/frontier small islands as well as vulnerable areas, including the Natuna area, which is an area that has a direct impact on SCS problems. In addition, by forming an integrated Indonesian National Army unit, including in the Natuna area, as the operational unit for the Joint Defense Area Command.



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The development of the TNI posture deployment is also integrated with the non-military defense posture deployment owned by the Ministry/ Agency as the main element supported by other elements of the nation's strength. The development of the deployment of non-military defense force directed at the proportional placement of human resources and facilities and infrastructure at the point of potential threats according to the dynamics of shifting threats, including threats to the impact of the South China Sea dispute. One of the implementations of the integration between military defense and non-military defense is the policy to deploy thousands of fishermen in the North Natuna sea area. The hope is that in addition to optimizing the fish caught by the fishermen, these efforts can also build collaboration between fishermen and the TNI in securing the area from attempts to control by other countries.

Conclusion

The above explanation concerning the development of the strategic environment in the Indo-Pacific region, especially the South China Sea area, come to the conclusion that there are at least three notes that must be prepared in formulating national defense policies. Firstly, now and most likely will continue to occur for the next decade, conditions are always heated in the form of demonstration of strength/weapons and the struggle for influence among the world's

major powers in the South China Sea region. Secondly, the threat of solidarity of ASEAN countries in responding to the development of the South China Sea is a result of the split of support for the big countries that are trying to control the South China Sea area. Thirdly, the emergence of increasingly serious threats to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in the North Natuna Sea.

There are two main national defense policies to deal with these problems. First of all, the development of international cooperation carried out through increasing bilateral and multilateral cooperative relations with countries in the world. The main principle in international cooperation is that Indonesia maintains the principle of being free and active. Therefore, Indonesia is actively trying to establish cooperation in order to reduce tensions in the South China Sea area by convincing ASEAN countries of the importance of solidarity and unity in dealing with problems in the SCS. However, the most important thing is to keep firmly that the sovereignty of the North Natuna sea area is a national interest that must be enforced. The second one is the policy of developing the national defense posture. This policy focuses on strengthening the capabilities and deployment of the TNI's defense equipment and the synergy between military and non-military defense. The target of the posture development policy is the realization of strengthening the security of the North Natuna sea area in particular and the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in general, as well as the support of defense diplomacy in fighting for national interests and regional peace.***

PREPARING INDONESIAN SEA POWER TO BECOME NAVAL RESERVE AND SUPPORTING COMPONENTS

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Photo Source : jogja.voi.id

Introduction

The development of the war generation that has entered the fifth generation and the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), are factors that need to be considered in building Indonesia's defense posture. Academically, RMA will place technology as the main determinant of the posture development process, but Indonesia, which has not been able to catch up with the capabilities of developed countries in terms of technology, must be observant in utilizing other aspects of this nation's component as substitutional determinant. In order to take advantage of the other aspects, therefore, the potential of national maritime resources in this case the Indonesian sea power needs to be prepared so that it can be used as a Naval Reserve Component and a Naval Supporting Component in order to support the national defense posture.

Based on the theory, this sea power includes various national resources at sea, which constitutes one of the sub-systems of Maritime power, along with the power of the navy or sea force as another sub-system. The sea power and sea force are complementary to each other so they are inherent in the universal nature of the persimmonality of the Indonesian defense system, because it will involve national resources outside the Navy so that it is

in accordance with the universal nature of the Indonesian state defense system.

Management of Naval Supporting Component Candidates

In accordance with article 26 of Government Regulation number 3 of 2021 as well as the definition of maritime power based on the sea power theory, those can be categorized as candidates for the Supporting Components of state defense at sea are: All maritime facilities and infrastructure such as strategic ports, national shipbuilding industry, national strategic industry and other maritime sector facilities; Non-Navy ships which can later be used as auxiliary elements/non-combatant ships in support of marine operations but do not conflict with the rules in the San Remo Manual (international law that applies to war at sea); Citizens as Human Resources (HR) who will oversee the facilities and the ships. These prospective Supporting Components need to be managed in order to have readiness in increasing the strength and capability of the Main Components and Reserve Components, including the structuring and development process as follows:

1. Setting up. The Ministry of Defense (Kemhan) carries out the arrangement of the Naval Supporting Components, but it is necessary to cooperate with the Navy, Ministries /

Table 1. Guidelines for Preparation of Supporting Component Candidates

No.	SUPPORTING COMPONENTS (KOMDUK)	NORMS	STANDARD	CRITERIA	FOR USE
1.	Port	Size	-Carrying Capacity -Ability 5 R	Based on class	-Initial base -Advanced base
2.	Shipyard	Size	- Carrying Capacity -Care and Maintenance Facilities	Based on Class	-Production -Care and Maintenance
3.	Ship	Service's Life	-Size - Carrying Capacity - Facility	-Supporting Components (Komduk) -Spare Supporting Components	-BRS -SAR -BAP
4.	Trained Citizen	- Age - Health	Competency	-Seaworthy -Landworthy	-Coordinator Komduk. -Replacement Komcad
5.	Maritime Community	- Age - Health	Competency	--Seaworthy -Landworthy	- Replacement Komcad -Komduk

agencies and local governments. The stages in the arrangement of the Naval Supporting Components consist of:

- Setup Stage. Proceeded by the creation of guidelines to carry out the data collection process to verification (see table 1).

The preparation stage is carried out with activities including: (a) Data collection. The results of the data collection are contained in the information systems of maritime defense resource and it must be updated regularly so that it is always valid as the basis for the next preparation stage. For data collection on trained citizens, it is carried out on: Retired Navy and Water Police as well as crew members from law enforcement agencies at sea, members of the Student Regiment from vocational colleges in the maritime sector, members of Security Guards who work on maritime facilities and infrastructure (Sarpras) and members of community protection in fishing villages. Meanwhile, data collection on the Maritime Community is carried out on citizens who work in maritime Sarpras and sea transportation as well as other maritime communities. (b) Sorting. It is an activity of classifying citizen data and national Sarpras based on norms.

The next process is to determine whether it meets the requirements or not to be used as a Naval Supporting Component. (c) Election. It is an activity to determine the planned use of the Sarpras or HR based on the criteria and standards determined by the Navy as a prospective coach and user. (d) Verification. Verification is an activity of matching the data from the election results to the actual conditions in the field whether it is in accordance with the desired standard.

- Determination Stage. Based on the results of the verification carried out at the preparation stage, the Ministry of Defense can determine the citizens and the Sarpras to be Naval Supporting Components. The determination of Sarpras to be a Naval Supporting Component does not eliminate the right to own, manage, develop and/or use it.
- Development. The development of Naval Supporting Components is an activity to improve its quality in supporting national defense at sea. This activity is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense but also needs to be assisted by the Navy and related ministries/agencies as well as local governments in accordance with their respective functions. The coaching programs implemented are as follows:

- a. Socialization. It is carried out to introduce the coaching program as a Supporting Component of national defense at sea, with the method of seminars, lectures, discussions and so on.
- b. Technical guidance. Technical guidance is provided to owners/managers of maritime infrastructure, intended so that their products and services can be used to support national defense at sea. Meanwhile, technical guidance for HR is a training activity in improving their competence and professionalism.
- c. Simulation. Simulation is a role-playing activity with the aim of providing an overview of the situation regarding the role of each component in increasing the strength and capability of the Naval Main Component and Reserve Component.

Formation of Candidates for Naval Reserve Components.

The Naval Reserve Component is part of Indonesian Sea Power, which is prepared to be deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen the capability of the Indonesian Navy

as the Main Component. Based on the Sea Power theory, the backbone of the Reserve Component in supporting national defense at sea consists of law enforcers/stakeholders at sea from five ministries other than the Navy which own a fleet, plus a fleet of passenger ships, fishing/fishing vessels and tankers if needed to serve as a combatant. To form this Reserve Component, it is necessary to go through several stages:

1. Data collection, registration and selection. Complete data collection is carried out, especially on all assets of the five Ministries/Agencies that have law enforcement fleets at sea along with HR as their crew as follows: Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla); Indonesia National Police (POLRI) /Directorate of Water Police; Ministry of Transportation/ Directorate General of Sea Transportation; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries/ Directorate General of PSDKP; Ministry of Finance/ Directorate General of Customs and Excise.

Meanwhile, registration and selection need to be carried out for fishermen and ships/boats which will later be needed as a complement to support various types of Marine Operations that will be carried out.

e 2 Guidelines for Preparation of Prospective Reserve Components

No.	RESERVE COMPONENTS	NORMS	STANDARD	CRITERIA	FOR USE
1.	Law Enforcement Ship at Sea	- Condition - Lifetime	- Capacity -Sea Worthiness -Sewaco	Combat Unit	- Joint Marine Task Force Command - Amphibious Joint Task Force Command -Joint Task Command Landing Administration
2.	Civil Ship	- Condition - Lifetime	-Capacity -Sea Worthiness	Combat Support	- Amphibious Joint Task Force Command - Joint Task Command Landing Administration
3.	Fishing Vessels/ Fishermen	- Condition - Lifetime	-Capacity -Sea Worthiness	Combat Support	-Coastal Defense Joint Task Command -Other Joint Command -Intelijen -Mining
4.	Fishermen	-Age -Health	-Competency	- Combat Unit - Combat Support	-Reserve Components Landing Squad

2. Basic Military Training (Latsarmil). This activity is prioritized for prospective Reserve Components of Human Resources outside the National Police, which aims to provide basic military provisions according to the desired Navy standards. Candidates for Reserve Components who are recruited from elements of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) and employees, while undergoing basic military training will still obtain their rights as employees and will not cause the termination of their employment relationship with the institution where they work.
3. Determination. After going through the Latsarmil program, the candidates are going to be appointed and designated as Reserve Components. The active period as a Reserve Component only applies when they are participating in refresher training or when mobilization is carried out with the status of a combatant so that military law will be enforced. Meanwhile, the determination of the ship as a Reserve Component, through the stages of sorting, selecting and verifying is the same as the Supporting Component.
4. Development. This Reserve Component development activity is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense with the assistance of the Navy for the Reserve Components that have been determined. This activity is carried out to improve quality, use value, and usability as well as to synergize its roles and functions with the Navy as the Main Component of national defense at sea. This guidance will include administrative guidance that includes updating of data and identity and rank for HR, as well as capacity building through regular military refresher training and their involvement in regular exercises within the TNI/ Navy. The development of Reserve Components from the ship's elements is also carried out through maintenance to maintain and maintain its quality so that it is ready for use at any time, as well as maintenance to improve its quality in the event of a decline from the set standards or with the aim of integrating the system (Sensor, Weapon, and Command / Sewaco) if necessary. This

activity is carried out periodically based on the criteria required by the Navy as the Main Component.

Conclusion

Referring to the Sea Power theory, in fact, the universal principle in supporting national defense at sea existed before the concept of Supporting Components and Reserve Components emerged. However, until now Indonesian Sea Power is only limited to potential that still has to be managed, therefore this management needs to be carried out as early as possible given the complexity in the process and the stages of becoming a Naval Supporting and Reserves Component. As discussed in this paper, the complexity in the management and formation of the Naval Supporting and Reserves Component has its own characteristics so that it cannot be equated with the process that has been carried out in preparing the two components for the Army.***

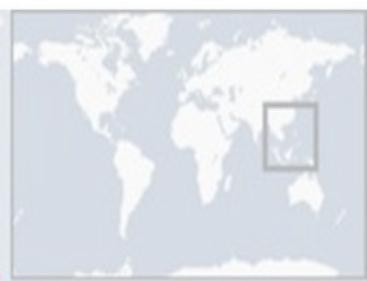


Photo Source : Dassault Aviation

THE PURCHASE OF RAFALE AND F-15 FIGHTER JETS AND CONFLICT IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

By: Erik Purnama Putra

Journalist Republika



Photo Source : Boeing.com

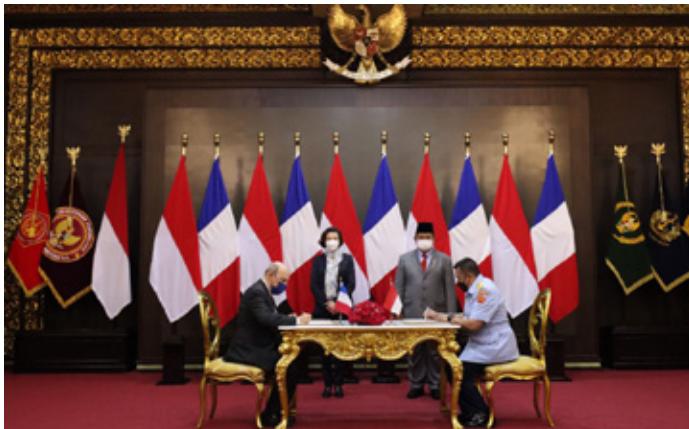


Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

February 10, 2022. That Thursday can be said to be a historic day for the Ministry of Defense (Kemhan) and the country's defense industry. Indonesia and France finally agreed to sign a number of agreements on the purchase of the main weapon system equipment (alutsista) and cooperation in the defense sector. French Minister of the Armed Forces Florence Parly flew from Paris to Jakarta to meet the Indonesian Minister of Defense (Menhan) Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo to witness the signing of the memorandum for the purchase of six Dassault Rafale jets.

Both Defense Minister Prabowo and Minister Parly witnessed the agreement to purchase fighter jets with a total contract of 42 units, which was signed at the Bhinneka Tunggal Ika Hall of the Ministry of Defense, on Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat, Central Jakarta that afternoon. The purchase of the Rafale was signed by Dassault Aviation CEO Eric Trappier and Head of the Defense Facilities Agency of the Ministry of Defense Air Vice Marshal TNI Yusuf Jauhari.

The contract system made is that if the buyer has paid for the six 4.5 generation jets, the remaining 36 Rafale jets will automatically be processed. Reuters news agency reported, the total value of the contract reached 8.1 billion US dollars, or around Rp. 116 trillion.

The purchase of Rafale jets has received the most attention from the public compared to other purchase contracts and defense industry cooperations. That is actually not surprising. For years, it has been reported that the Ministry of

Defense wants to buy fighter jets, but this has only been the case.

So far, the Indonesian National Army (TNI AU) has been waiting for a replacement fleet for the F-5 Tiger for almost seven years. The British-made aircraft's age made them unfit to fly until they had to be grounded in 2015.

The Indonesian Air Force was originally predicted to get the Sukhoi Su-35. The Indonesian government was initially ready to buy the Russian-made fighter jet with a payment system of half in exchange for commodities and the rest in cash. Along the way, the purchase of Sukhoi did not go smoothly. In fact, the Minister of Defense for the 2014-2019 period, Ryamizard Ryacudu, was optimistic that he could realize the purchase. Unfortunately, until his term of office ended, Ryamizard could never bring Sukhoi to strengthen the Indonesian Air Force combat squadron.

Then came the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA). The government of the United States (US) launched the Act Against America's Opponents Through Sanctions which made the Sukhoi purchase plan go back and forth. If Indonesia forces to buy defense equipment from the Red Bear country, the shadow of sanctions hangs over the TNI in three dimensions. Moreover, many of the main defense equipment systems, especially the F-16 operated by the Indonesian Air Force, are threatened with an embargo, causing difficulty for spare parts if Indonesia is desperate to buy Sukhoi from Russia.

To break the deadlock, Prabowo since becoming Minister of Defense on October 23, 2019, has actively continued to carry out various defense diplomacy efforts. All superpowers were visited. Prabowo has established many relationships to strengthen the country's defense posture. Several planes were explored. Including the plan to buy the Eurofighter Typhoon from Austria.

However, with various considerations, finally the choice fell to France. Besides being known as a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), French aircraft technology is also not inferior to the US and Russia. Another strategic consideration is that Indonesia is free from

the threat of sanctions from the US if it buys from France. Finally the decision has been made. Now, the purchase is just waiting for the payment process so that the Dassault manufacturer can assemble the aircraft for immediate delivery to Indonesia.

"Indonesia's choice to use the Rafale aircraft shows Indonesia's trust in France and is proof that the strategic partnership between the two countries is very strong and dynamic," said Parly.

So when exactly Rafale will strengthen the Indonesian Air Force now depends on the Government of Indonesia. If payments via debt securities can be processed quickly, the Rafale assembly can also be started quickly. That way, the air patrol force void left by the F-5 Tiger for the past seven years, can be covered by the presence of the Rafale.

With multirole capabilities, it is clear that this aircraft has a deterrence effect in guarding the air space of the Republic of Indonesia, including in the outermost region of Natuna, which is now volatile due to the conflict in the South China Sea. With more powerful capabilities, the presence of the Rafale can support the Indonesian Air Force to become a major regional force to be reckoned with.

Air Force Chief of Staff Marshal TNI Fadjar Prasetyo also moved quickly by preparing human resources (HR) ahead of Rafale's arrival. Preparations for sending prospective fighter pilots were carried out because the Indonesian Air Force had definitely bought the French-produced aircraft. He also mentioned that pilot training will take place in Indonesia and France. "Our criteria have been prepared and those who are eligible to leave," said Fadjar on the sidelines of the TNI Leadership Meeting (Rapim). Air Force 2022 at Headquarters, Cilangkap, East Jakarta, Friday (4/3/2022).

Apart from signing the Rafale purchase contract, Prabowo and Parly also witnessed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in the field of research and development of submarines between PT PAL and the Naval Group, cooperation in the offset and transfer of technology (ToT) program between Dassault and PT Dirgantara Indonesia, cooperation between Dassault and PT Dirgantara Indonesia, cooperation in the telecommunications sector



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

between PT LEN and Thales Group, as well as the manufacture of large-caliber munitions between PT Pindad and Nexter Munition.

PT PAL CEO Kaharuddin Djenod and Naval Group CEO Pierre Eric Pommellet became representatives of the two companies that signed the research development document with the two countries. Both PT PAL and the Naval Group will share the technology for developing the Scorpene submarine which has implemented air-independent propulsion (AIP). With this technology, the operating submarine does not need to rise to the surface to get oxygen. The five submarines that have strengthened the Indonesian Navy now have to surface so that the crew can get oxygen supplies.

"The signing of the MoU on cooperation in research and development on submarines between PAL and the Naval Group, which will lead to the purchase of two Scorpene submarines with AIP technology and complete with weapons," Prabowo said.

However, until now, the nominal value of the contract for the purchase of the two French ships equipped with weapons is unknown. Naval Chief of Staff Admiral TNI Yudo Margono said his party had agreed with the specifications of the Scorpene offered by the Naval Group. In addition to meeting the requirements, the weight of the 1,300 gross tonnage (GT) submarine is also in accordance with the geographical conditions of the Indonesian sea.

"We checked inside about the Scorpene submarine, it does meet the requirements if it is held,



Photo Source: www.pindad.com

"we agree," said Yudo on the sidelines of the 2022 TNI AL Leadership Meeting (Rapim) at Headquarters, Cilangkap, East Jakarta on Wednesday (2/3/2022).

Joint Production

The development of the Indonesian defense force in the era of Minister of Defense Prabowo really received serious attention. Not only through the approach of the Universal People's Security and Defense System (Sishankamrata) approach alone, but also the modernization of the defense equipment system is highly intensified. Just look, the cooperation between Indonesia and France includes strengthening the defense posture in three dimensions at once.

For the Indonesian Army, Prabowo wants the medium and large caliber munitions technology developed by PT Pindad to get assistance from the Nexter Group. So far, many of PT Pindad's products have been used by the Indonesian Army to support soldiers' operations and humanitarian missions.

PT Pindad explained that the scope of cooperation with the French arms manufacturer includes the manufacture of medium caliber

munitions (MKS) and large caliber munitions (MKB). Among them, 120 mm main battle tank (MBT) caliber munitions, 105 mm Tiger medium tank caliber munitions, 20 mm Vector GI-2 caliber munitions, 30 mm Rafale Gun caliber munitions, and 30 mm 6 and 7 barrel munitions. Referring to this, of course, both the Leopard MBT and the Tiger tank being built by PT Pindad will use their own weapons production when the ToT from Nexter can run smoothly and successfully.

Both PT Pindad and Nexter actually have a relationship together. Previously, the two companies had jointly produced local content for various types of 4x4 Komodo Nexter tactical vehicles and Caesar 155 mm Howitzer in 2017-2020. The types produced include Battalion Command Vehicle (BnCV), Battery Command Vehicle (BCV), Meteo Vehicle (MeV), Forward Observer Vehicle (FoV), Relay Vehicle (ReV) and Logistic Vehicle (LoG).

In addition to the question of defense equipment, actually cooperation in other fields between Indonesia and France was also discussed. Among them, the exchange of military officers from the two countries, educational training for the military of the two countries to attend the Staff and Command

School (Sesko) in order to strengthen diplomatic relations, to sending Indonesian Navy Marines to New Caledonia.

Here, Prabowo clearly wants all things that include strengthening defense, both through increasing defense equipment and increasing the education capacity of the TNI, to be carried out simultaneously. The goal is that Indonesia can get the maximum benefit when it comes to massive defense equipment spending, by asking for a large amount of compensation for the benefit of developing the TNI's organizational capacity in the future.

F-15 Jets

A day later, after Prabowo witnessed the signing of the Rafale purchase contract, on Friday (11/2/2022) morning WIB, the Indonesian people were shocked by the news that the US government had allowed the sale of 36 F-15ID fighter jets to Indonesia. The United States Department of State (Department of the US) said the sale of the F-15 was equipped with a full weaponry, including engines, munitions, and communication system equipment.

This decision was obviously very shocking because Indonesia finally got access to strengthen its air power with the presence of the supersonic tactical fighter jet. That said, this is one of the results of Prabowo's visit to the Pentagon. Prabowo's lobbying and diplomacy again managed to melt the US government into allowing the sale of F-15s to strengthen the Indonesian Air Force.

In a release, the US Department of Foreign Affairs stated that the contract for the purchase of the F-15 Eagle was estimated at US\$13.9 billion, or around Rp. 200 trillion. The decision of Uncle Sam's country to allow the sale of one of its best aircraft is a sign of the closer US relations with Indonesia. "It is in the US national interest to assist Indonesia in developing and maintaining a strong and effective self-defense capability," the State Department said in a statement.

Why did the US suddenly allow Indonesia to buy defense equipment that is considered superior in its class? Of course, this cannot be separated from the threat in the Indo-Pacific. The shift in power with the increasingly frightening military power of the Bamboo Curtain country made stability in the region also heat up.



Photo Source: Boeing.com

In the context of regional threats, the US clearly wants to cooperate with Indonesia to become one stronghold. Despite its status as a Non-Aligned State, Indonesia wants to be embraced by the US as its ally in stemming the influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Moreover, Indonesia's ocean area also intersects with the South China Sea boundary which is a source of conflict in Southeast Asia.

By giving Indonesia access to the F-15, the US wants to ensure that Indonesia's position is opposite to that of the PRC. Moreover, the PRC's claims regarding the South China Sea which refer to the Nine-Dash Line are highly irresponsible. The decision by the Panda country government to unilaterally expand its maritime territory made Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia angry. Moreover, the Chinese military fleet has also been deployed to strengthen the claim of the sea which is rich in mineral resources (HR) as its sovereign territory.

If Indonesia is directly involved in it because the position of the North Natuna Sea can be included in the territory of the PRC, the US has a strong ally in the conflict in the South China Sea. This is where it will be interesting to wait for Defense Minister Prabowo's maneuver when it is true that the Indonesian Air Force will acquire the Boeing-made Eagle fighter jet.

Because the US has not been easy to sell defense equipment to a country that is considered not friendly to it. If they dare to decide to release the F-15 to Indonesia, there will be a will. Since there is no free lunch, the important point is that Prabowo's diplomacy in lobbying the US government has proven successful in strengthening Indonesia's air power in the region.

If in the future the Rafale and F-15 have arrived in

Indonesia and are operated by the Indonesian Air Force, surely neighboring countries will think again about taking various actions with Indonesia. The Indonesian Air Force can also be said to be one of the most respected air powers in ASEAN.

So far, the message that Prabowo wants to communicate is very clear. By strengthening defense equipment, Indonesia is always ready to face the worst possible conflict with other countries. This is in accordance with the slogan that Prabowo often uttered on various occasions.

Civis pacem para bellum, if Indonesia wants peace, they must prepare for war. Indonesia is indeed a peace-loving nation. However, if there are other countries who try to interfere with sovereignty, let alone to annex the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, then be prepared to deal with the power of Sishankamrata which is supported by modern defense equipment.

From this point, Prabowo wants to prepare the foundation for strengthening defense equipment so that this country is ready to face all the worst possibilities in the future. Because it is predicted, the South China Sea will become a new battlefield in the future.***



Photo Source: www.cnbcindonesia.com/



Photo Source: carnegieendowment.org

ADVANCING INDONESIA'S SECURITY OUTLOOK ON INDO-PACIFIC: STRENGTHENING AND MAINTAINING SECURITY TIES

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Introduction

Since the emergence of Indo-Pacific terminology, the interest of major countries to play more role of the region increasingly high for various reasons. It even attracts the attention of the world which shifted previously on the Europe Continents for many decades, to this area which is previously mistakenly understood and underestimated by the West.

Indo-Pacific is a term that bridges the two oceans and the seas that dominates the geopolitics of Northeast, Southeast, and South Asia. In fact, the population of this region counts for three-fifths of the world population, as the assets of the global value change, produce nearly 60 %

(percent) of global GDP, contributes two-third of the global growth, home to three of the four largest economies outside the EU, China, India and Japan, and contributes two-thirds of global growth, and by 2030, 90% of 2.4 million new middle-class members will come from this region. This region includes the world's largest economy such as United States, China and Japan. In addition, there are six countries with the fastest economic growth in the world, namely India, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Indo-Pacific security becomes the future of the countries in its region, as well as countries with some interests in it. This situation has made the security in the Indo-Pacific as a great barometer of global stability, considering the amount of attention which focused on this Region. It is proven by the



Photo Source: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

two great powers that play each other's roles, making other countries around this area into the game, including Indonesia.

Seeing all the profound changes in this region, either in terms of economy, geopolitics and geostrategy, security, socio-culture, and other potentials adhere to the nature of this area. Therefore, Indonesia needs to adapt its roles due to the changes of the strategic dynamic that may create opportunities or threats to Indonesia and its neighbourhood. Remember, threats to Indonesian neighbours will always impact this country either directly or indirectly.

Therefore, Indonesian government realizes that Indonesia must play more roles along with other countries to build and maintain the prosperity, peace and stability of this region. But, should Indonesia just see the shift of the strategic dynamics-environment created by others, rolls in front of its face? or should Indonesia also create its own strategic dynamics-environment to survive?

Geostrategy and Geopolitics Dynamics in the Indo-Pacific

The development of the strategic environment will certainly determine the next steps both in the regional and global scope. This security development will have an impact on the interaction of the surrounding countries, as in the Pacific Region there are great powers competing for their interests. This competition will certainly have an

impact on security stability in the Region and will cause various losses resulting from the contestation.

A number of the latest dynamics show tendencies to influence social construction in the Southeast Asian security complex. The threat perception in ASEAN has shifted more to the maritime realm. This problem is crucial since the Center of Gravity contestation the Indo-Pacific strategy vis-a-vis BRI China localized

in the domain of the US and its ally freedom of navigation (FONOP) in the South China Sea.

As China's power grows, it competes more directly with the USA and its allies regionally and globally, the USA realizes that it needs to retain its significant global lead in military and soft power and will continue to be the wealthiest country in the world, measured in net asset terms, the world's leader in technology and innovation, and home to the world's deepest financial markets.

The compounding effect of China's growth is accelerating shifts in relative economic and strategic weight. In parts of the Indo-Pacific, including in Southeast Asia, China's power and influence are growing to match the US, and in some cases exceed that of the USA. Indonesia realises that the future balance of power in the Indo-Pacific will largely depend on the actions of the USA, China and major powers such as Japan and India. However, the responses of major Southeast Asian states, such as Indonesia and other ASEAN members, will be important to this region.

Strategic Competition in the Indo Pacific

We all know that overall strategic trends in the Asia-Pacific region have been positive in many respects during the 1990s. The region's recovery from the Asian economic crisis since 1999 has made visible progress, particularly so in South Korea and Thailand who have taken

steps to rebuild prosperous economies in a global competitive environment.

However, the region is approaching an unprecedented competition fuelled by new economic growth, international dan regional politics, military power, hegemony and an increasing globalization of security policies, and partly driven by interregional and global dual-use technology transfers or the impact of trade-war created by the US and China. However, the trends of the strategic competition in the region are started in the struggle for dominance by the strategic competition and cooperation between two major powers, China and the United States; the future of the Korean Peninsula; intra-regional competition in territorial disputes in the East China Sea and South China Sea; and competition by the region's major powers, China and Japan, in Shinkaku or Diaoyu Islands, and not to forget the conflict between China and Taiwan, and the nine dashed-line claim by China in the South China Sea. Nevertheless, regional security experts have called a conflict between mainland China and Taiwan is as the most likely scenario of a major military conflict after the tension on the Korean peninsula has gradually been reduced during for the last few years.

Yet, the risks of miscalculation and potential confrontation still exist: economic inter-dependencies cannot resolve the region's enduring security dilemmas amid contending national interests, strategies, and rising power-projection

aspirations and capabilities. It is important to recall that armed conflict in the Taiwan Strait, on the Korean Peninsula or in the South China Sea could have not only trigger regional but global economic and security implications.

New Security Architectures and Cooperation in the Region

In this dynamic environment, competition is intensifying, over both powers and the principles and values on which the regional order should be based. Maritime and land border disputes will continue to create friction. The region's seas and airspace are becoming more contested. Freedom of navigation is under challenge in parts of the region. Economic power is also being used for strategic ends. We are already seeing increased competition over regional economic integration, including in the financing of infrastructure projects.

But by the continued strategic roles and presence of the United States and its like-minded allies; India, Japan and Australia, agreed to formed Quadrilateral Security Dialogue or known as "QUAD. China is a strong reason and concern for the Quad's existence in the Indo-Pacific region.

On May 30th, 2018, US Secretary of Defense officially renamed US Pacific Command (USPACOM) to US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM). This change was part of America's defense strategy to strengthen leadership in Indo-Pacific region, engaged India, Japan and Australia, and countering China's military and economic power projection.



Photo Source: okezone.com

The polarity of the Southeast Asian regional security complex can be seen as the most affected by the presence of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) in a number of propensities. Several countries show a tendency to be close to China, others maintain strong partnerships with United States, and some strive to remain neutral.

In mid-September 2021, a new cooperation, called AUKUS, was established. AUKUS stands for Australia, United Kingdom and United States of America. This move is clearly seen on the surface as an

attempt to contain China's influence, especially the rate of growth of its military power. The problem is, through the AUKUS pact, Australia will have the opportunity to build a nuclear-powered submarine fleet with advanced technology from the United States. The establishment of AUKUS would possibly damage regional peace and stability and stimulate the re-emergence of the arms race in the arena. AUKUS seems to bring back the dynamics of the Cold War era with an ideological background.

In this regard, all security architectures and the potential economic corridor can play a crucial role in solving policy concerns that are resulting from any assertive ways in which projected by the major powers in this region and to persuade other states to heed its political, economic, and security agenda.

The Impacts of the Regional Contestation to Indonesia

The instability due to the competition in this region is certainly not only a threat to Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesia needs to anticipate this is not only because Indonesia is the meeting point between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and between Australia and Asia continents, but also due to the importance of this region to Indonesia's national interest. Therefore, Indonesia must have certain policies and strategies that are able to overcome the potential threats of the power struggle that is going on among the US, China and other countries in this region.

Indonesia has a foreign policy principle called the Free and Active Policy. In the defense context, this principle is implemented in the form of rejecting the defense alliance. The Indonesian constitution mandates regional and global stability as one of the cores of national interests. Therefore, Indonesia's defense strategy is directed to eliminates turbulences in the Southeast Asia region by put cooperation forward with any countries regardless of political sides.

However, due to the Indonesia Foreign Policy, occasionally Indonesia itself is in a dilemma in terms of maintaining its relationships with the contested countries. Therefore, Indonesia's role in the initiation and promotion of the Indo-Pacific Outlook is played within the normative framework to upholding persistent regional stability and collective balancing towards the cogency of the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific strategy.

The Implication to ASEAN Ties

ASEAN Member countries should behave and take decision in accordance with the norms and regulations agreed that have been applied so far. ASEAN members must be able to maintain neutrality or not take sides with any of the powers. Should the neutrality cannot be maintained, absolutely it will become a real threat to the integrity of ASEAN itself and what have been achieved within ASEAN will be meaningless. The closeness of relations between different countries results in different directions of support, which can potentially lead to ASEAN divisions.

Indonesia, for sure, cannot work alone in addressing these threats. Realizing the lack of capability it has, therefore, Indonesian government believes that there is more alternatives for Indonesia and other ASEAN members to utilize ASEAN Organisation as a means of struggle to gain the stability of this region and balancing the relationship with its partner countries. And through ASEAN platform which is a very strong opportunity to incorporate and leverage all the necessary



Photo Source: inakini.com

efforts that the major countries will pay attention to the voice of ASEAN.

Given that ASEAN is one of the corner-stone of Indonesia's foreign policy, it is only natural that Indonesia invites countries within ASEAN to help create a more stable Indo-Pacific region. In addition, Indonesia is also aware that there are potential seeds of division within ASEAN because the region affects the neutrality of several member countries.

Indonesia Challenges to Play Roles in the Region

Absolutely, it is not easy for Indonesia to gain roles if Indonesia does not prepare its strategic plans to have better roles in this region. There are some challenges faced by Indonesia in promoting its roles in the region but urgent measures need to be realised to cross the reality, some challenges are;

1. Need to build capacity. Even though Indonesia knows that it is impossible to stop Indo-Pacific from turning into super and major powers' sphere of influence, but Indonesia, like it or not, must take parts to do so.

2. Building Seamless and trustful Connectivity. Seamless Connectivity between the countries in the region remains to be a high concern. Because, currently, ASEAN faces five major issues and challenges, such as: enlargement, regional security cooperation, economic issues and cooperation, leadership transitions in Asean's members, and the internal problems in Cambodia and Myanmar.

3. Developing a compelling and positive vision for connectivity. Indonesia must have a clear vision which will form the basis of engagement in the region and signal commitment to promoting sustainable growth.

4. Heterogeneity in the region, ASEAN is a group of countries with so many differences in terms of sizes, languages, characters, ethnicities, religion, ideologies, countries' interest, aspirations, and types of governance, so that it becomes difficult to obtain a cohesive approach which will create a common ASEAN's interest.

5. Integrating the Strategies exist in the Region. With so many concepts of strategy rolls by a country or groups of countries it is absolutely not easy for Indonesia to integrate them along with the

national interest of each country, even though a cooperation to collaborate the efforts exist.

Implementing Indonesia's Policy on Indo-Pacific

The two major regional geopolitical upheavals in Southeast Asia namely the South China Sea dispute and intervention by China and the United States in intrastate and interstate ASEAN affairs have prompted Indonesia to build bilateral and multilateral negotiations with some ASEAN countries. Collective solutions are assumed by Indonesia will be able to minimize the intensity of threats to Indonesia's foreign policy vision of the Indo-Pacific region.

Not wanting to be left behind by the dynamic situation, in 2013, Indonesia began to adopt the Indo-Pacific concept in line with the popularity of the term in the international geopolitical arena. The foreign ministry translated the concept as a crossing of two ocean regions with Indonesia placed in a central position. The entire strategy above, covers the strategic waters of the world in which Indonesia also has sovereignty over some of these waters.

Indonesia also adopted the same strategy to face the current regional and global security architecture. The strategy developed by Indonesia's defense diplomacy must take into account Indonesia's foreign policy that adhere to the principle of free and active, limited defense capability, geostrategic position, and uncertain dynamics in the regional and global strategic security environment.

The principle of ASEAN centrality can be understood as one of Indonesia's ways to gather strength to form a collective balancing of large forces outside the region that can change the regional security architecture. Although ASEAN is unable to work further to maintain the security architecture due to the principle of non-intervention, ASEAN remains an instrument of diplomacy and Indonesia's foreign policy in the region.

Implementing Indonesia Concept to ASEAN

the Indo-Pacific concept of Indonesia is carrying out three points: firstly, creating an international system based on international law and peaceful resolution of conflicts; secondly, following up on transnational issues in the region and; thirdly, creating an open and equitable economic system



Photo Source: setneg.go.id

in the Pacific and Indian oceans. This concept was then presented before the ASEAN countries at the 8th East Asian Summit on November 8, 2018, and receive positive appreciation by all ASEAN members.

A year after, Indonesia's proposal was successfully accepted and adopted by ASEAN as the ASEAN Outlook which is contained in the 56th point of 57 points agreed on the results of the 34th ASEAN Summit in Bangkok. The results of the summit also called for intervention by parties outside Southeast Asia in the region should be carried out in a collaborative approach in certain fields that have been described in the ASEAN Outlook document.

ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific envisages ASEAN Centrality as the underlying principle for promoting cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region, with ASEAN-led mechanisms, such as the East Asia Summit (EAS), as platforms for dialogue and implementation of the Indo-Pacific cooperation, while preserving their formats. Furthermore, ASEAN may also seek to develop, where appropriate, cooperation with other regional and sub-regional mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions on specific areas of common interests to complement the relevant initiatives.

Therefore, the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, initiated by Indonesia is aimed at: (1) offering an outlook to guide cooperation in the region; (2) helping to promote an enabling environment for peace, stability and prosperity in the region

in addressing common challenges, upholding the rules-based regional architecture, and promoting closer economic cooperation, and thus strengthen confidence and trust; (3) enhancing ASEAN's Community building process and further strengthening the existing ASEAN-led mechanisms, such as the EAS; and (4) implementing existing and exploring other ASEAN priority areas of cooperation, including maritime cooperation, connectivity, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and economic and other possible areas of cooperation.

Strategy through ASEAN Defence Minister Meeting (ADMM)

ADMM offers a multilateral approach with details of the program based on local issues of the Southeast Asian region and without the tendency of strategic alliances which makes it very relevant to be applied within the framework of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific.

Indonesia's defense strategy through ADMM is aimed at building confidence that will shift the pattern of enmity relations to amity and become an instrument for introducing Indonesian defense equipment and conveying interest and vision of Indonesia's defense in the region.

Conclusion

The ASEAN Outlook institutes Indonesia's vision of the Indo-Pacific which is considered as the most inclusive compared to the United States, Japanese, Australian, Indian or others. For Indonesia, ASEAN is not a place to confuse these variations of vision, but rather to find common ground so that mutual trust arises.

Therefore, Indonesia rejects the realism-style approach that puts forward the concept of threat in international relations but instead chooses to hold all parties to become partners in cooperation. This ASEAN members collective solutions are assumed by Indonesia will be able to minimize the intensity of threats to Indonesia's foreign policy vision of the Indo-Pacific region.***



Photo: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia M. Herindra attended the opening of the Ramadhan 1443 Hijriah Bazaar organized by the Dharma Wanita Unity of the Ministry of Defense (DWP Kemhan) in collaboration with the General Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense, at the Ahmad Yani Building, Jakarta, Tuesday (26/4). The Ramadhan Bazaar, which was officially opened by the Ministry of Defense's DWP Advisor, Ms. Metty M. Herindra, was held to celebrate Eid Al-Fitr 1443 H and was intended to relieve the Ministry of Defense employees by providing basic necessities at affordable prices.(Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense)***



Photo: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense Air Marshal TNI Donny Ermawan Taufanto received a visit from the Director General of International Development of the Armaments Directorate of the Ministry of the Armed Forces of the French Republic, Lt. Gen. (Eng) Thierry Carlier at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta, Thursday. At the meeting, the Secretary General explained that the follow-up process to the results of the meeting between the French Minister of the Armed Forces and the Indonesian Minister of Defense last February, which discussed increasing cooperation in the defense sector between the two countries, including defense industry cooperation, is currently running parallel in terms of preparing the draft cooperation and budget planning. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***



Photo: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The Head of Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense (Karo Humas Setjen Kemhan) Brigadier General TNI Taufiq Shobri, M.Han chaired the Internal Meeting for the Evaluation of Quarterly Work Programs (TW) I TA.2022, at the Karo Humas Work Room, Jakarta, (12/4). In the presentation, the Heads of Sections conveyed a number of concerns including the achievement of performance and absorption of TW I as well as the obstacles and solutions that were evaluated to improve performance in the following quarter. "Through this meeting, we want to know the extent to which the work program has been or will be implemented. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***



Photo: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The Head of the Ministry of Defense's Rehabilitation Center of the Ministry of Defense (Kapusrehab Kemhan) Brigadier General TNI Nana Sarnadi led the Closing of Integrated Return To Duty (RTD) Rehabilitation XLVII Forces and Plenary Medical Rehabilitation Return To Combat (RTC) Batch III, Persons with Disabilities TNI Personnel and PNS Kemhan Batch I TA. 2022, Thursday (21/4), face-to-face and virtual at the Ministry of Defense Pusrehab, Jakarta, which was attended by 110 participants. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***



Photo: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The Head of the Defense Finance Reporting and Development Center of the Ministry of Defense (Kapuslapbinkuhan Kemhan) Brigadier General TNI Amad Sugiyono led the Pre-Tripartite Meeting for the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Ministry of Defense for the 2021 Audited Fiscal Year, at the Ministry of Defense, Jakarta, Monday (18/4), online and offline. This Coordination Meeting focuses on inventory activities and identification of impacts that arise, as part of the process of updating the latest application Inventory version 21.1.0, SIMAK BMN and SAIBA version 21.2.0, for joint improvements. (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense).***



Photo: Bureau of Public Relations Secretariat General of the MoD

The Christian Community of the Ministry of Defense (KUK Kemhan) Friday (13/5), in Jakarta, celebrated the Easter Service Together with the theme "Inseparable from God's Love (Romans 8:38-39), in Jakarta, Friday (13/5) with the sub theme "Upholding Human Dignity, Loving More, Caring More, More Witnessing". (Public Relations Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Defense)***

Defense Minister Prabowo accompanies President Jokowi to Launch BUMN Strategic Program, Wednesday(20/4) at PT PAL Surabaya, East Java.

