

PEMETAAN KEAMANAN MARITIM INDONESIA DALAM DOKUMEN KERJASAMA TCG 2024 INDONESIA-TIONGKOK

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ABSTRAK

Penandatanganan dokumen *Technical Cooperation Guidelines* (TCG) 2024 antara Indonesia dan Tiongkok terkait perikanan tangkap memunculkan dinamika antara peluang ekonomi biru dan tantangan kedaulatan, mengingat rekam jejak ancaman *IUU fishing* dan taktik zona abu-abu di perairan nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan memetakan keamanan maritim Indonesia dalam dokumen TCG 2024 menggunakan tiga kerangka teori keamanan maritim Christian Bueger: Sekuritisasi, Semiotika (*Maritime Security Matrix*), dan Teori Praktik Keamanan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif melalui studi dokumentasi terhadap naskah TCG 2024 beserta literatur pendukung, yang dianalisis menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga temuan utama. Pertama, melalui analisis Sekuritisasi, TCG 2024 bukan sekadar pedoman teknis perikanan, melainkan produk kompromi diplomasi yang menyekuritisasi ancaman masa lalu pada skema investasi asing bidang perikanan tangkap dan ketegangan geopolitik Indonesia-Tiongkok menjadi skema bisnis patungan (*joint venture*) yang dikendalikan ketat oleh yurisdiksi Indonesia. Kedua, pemetaan menggunakan *Maritime Security Matrix* menunjukkan TCG berupaya mengakomodasi empat pilar keamanan: (1) *National Security* dijaga dengan menghindari perairan rawan sengketa (Zona 01) dan kewajiban kapal berbendera Indonesia; (2) *Economic Development* didorong melalui kewajiban pendaratan dan pengolahan hasil tangkapan di daratan Indonesia; (3) *Marine Environment* dilindungi melalui sistem kuota dan larangan modifikasi alat tangkap; serta (4) *Human Security* dijamin dengan kewajiban penyerapan tenaga kerja WNI beserta perlindungan asuransi sosial. Ketiga, tinjauan Teori Praktik Keamanan menemukan adanya celah kerentanan struktural yang signifikan. TCG murni bersifat kesepakatan sektoral antara Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia (KKP) dan Kementerian Pertanian dan Urusan Pedesaan (MARA) Tiongkok, sehingga tidak memiliki daya ikat operasional terhadap aktor penegak hukum maritim lainnya seperti Bakamla, TNI AL, maupun Polairud. Kesimpulannya, meskipun rumusan teknis TCG 2024 di atas kertas berhasil meminimalisasi ancaman negara dan mengamankan kedaulatan serta ekonomi, efektivitas implementasinya akan rentan

jika tidak ditopang oleh sebuah Komunitas Praktik Keamanan Maritim lintas lembaga yang terintegrasi di lapangan.

Kata Kunci: TCG 2024, Keamanan Maritim, Perikanan Tangkap, Hubungan Indonesia-Tiongkok, *Maritime Security Matrix*.



MAPPING INDONESIA'S MARITIME SECURITY WITHIN THE 2024 INDONESIA-CHINA TCG COOPERATION DOCUMENT

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ABSTRACT

The signing of the 2024 Technical Cooperation Guidelines (TCG) document between Indonesia and China regarding capture fisheries has given rise to dynamics between blue economy opportunities and sovereignty challenges, considering the track record of IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fishing threats and gray zone tactics in national waters. This study aims to analyze and map Indonesia's maritime security within the 2024 TCG document using Christian Bueger's three maritime security theoretical frameworks: Securitization, Semiotics (Maritime Security Matrix), and Security Practice Theory. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach through a documentary study of the 2024 TCG manuscript and supporting literature, which were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The research results reveal three main findings. First, through Securitization analysis, the 2024 TCG is not merely a technical fisheries guideline, but a product of diplomatic compromise that securitizes past threats in foreign investment schemes for capture fisheries and Indonesia-China geopolitical tensions into a joint venture business scheme tightly controlled by Indonesian jurisdiction. Second, mapping using the Maritime Security Matrix shows that the TCG attempts to accommodate four pillars of security: (1) National Security is safeguarded by avoiding dispute-prone waters (Zone 01) and mandating Indonesian-flagged vessels; (2) Economic Development is driven through the obligation to land and process catches on Indonesian soil; (3) Marine Environment is protected through a quota system and a prohibition on modifying fishing gear; and (4) Human Security is guaranteed by mandating the absorption of Indonesian citizen workers along with social insurance protection. Third, a review of the Security Practice Theory finds a significant structural vulnerability gap. The TCG is purely a sectoral agreement between the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (KKP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of China, and thus lacks operational binding force on other maritime law enforcement actors such as Bakamla (Indonesian Maritime Security Agency), TNI AL (Indonesian Navy), and Polairud (Water and Air Police). In conclusion, although the technical formulation of the 2024 TCG on paper successfully minimizes state threats and secures sovereignty as well as the economy, its implementation effectiveness will be vulnerable if not supported by an integrated, cross-institutional Maritime Security Community of Practice in the field.

Keywords: 2024 TCG, Maritime Security, Capture Fisheries, Indonesia-China Relations, Maritime Security Matrix.

