

The Indonesian Government's Plan for Protecting Territorial Integrity along the Sea Border with the Philippines

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Abstract: *The Indonesian-Philippine maritime border in North Sulawesi has seen a number of issues with foreign ships, illegal inhabitants, Abu Sayyaf organisations, and the Islamic State (IS) terror network violating local laws governing land and water sovereignty. In this paper, the technique used by the Republic of Indonesian government to enforce the marine security law in Northern Sulawesi is explained. With a case study methodology, this study will employ the qualitative technique. By exploring a number of ideas, including strategic theory, territorial sovereignty, boundaries, law, security, and international relations, the research challenge will be solved. Huber man procedures are used to examine the data, which go through a variety of steps beginning with data collection via observation, interviewing, and document analysis. Following are the study's findings: First off, illicit arms and ammunition trade, human trafficking, illegal mining, illegal fishing, people smuggling, and the return of terrorists all pose challenges to the safety of the maritime environment in North Sulawesi. Additionally, it manifests itself as illegal immigration and flag-violating foreign ships. Second, this effort will assess how well the Indo-Malphi agreement, intelligence sharing, and coordinated actions have helped safeguard the sovereignty of the Indonesian-Philippine sea boundary. Thirdly, this essay will outline the Indonesian government's preventative, response, and recovery strategies for preserving the sovereignty of the sea boundary between Indonesia and the Philippines.*

Keywords: Legal, Strategic, Security, Maritime Boundary, and Territorial Sovereignty

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