

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and Archives: the Role of Archives in Sovereignty

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ABSTRACT

In the pursuit of enhancing awareness and preparedness for territorial waters, Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is closely associated with the role of archives in upholding state sovereignty. Archives function as documentation of events and activities within an area, serving as tangible evidence of control over that region. This paper explores the connection between MDA and archives in the context of sovereignty, posing a central question: How does the role of archives contribute to maintaining sovereignty within the MDA framework? Utilizing qualitative research methods and a literature study, the paper delves into the actors responsible for creating agency, the categories, and the functions of archives in upholding sovereignty within the MDA concept. Primary sources include literature on MDA and regulations governing archives, with data analysis conducted through the stages of a literature study. The MDA concept operates as a unified system involving various actors in a given area, with information at its core – information preserved in archives. Archives within the MDA concept emerge as an alternative means of identifying actors and documenting proof of state territorial sovereignty. In the maritime field, at least 13 agencies or actors contribute to the production of archives. These accumulated archives are considered treasures, aligning with the provisions of Law Number 43 of 2009 regarding archives, labeled as guarded records. The triad of MDA, archives, and sovereignty establishes a significant link in safeguarding Indonesia's territorial integrity. MDA archives play dual roles in sovereignty: facilitating effective occupation and soft diplomacy. They serve as tangible evidence of ownership, control, and management of maritime areas, reaffirming Indonesia's territorial sovereignty.

Keywords: Archives; Maritime Domain Awareness; Indonesian sovereignty

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's position is on the sea route connecting 2 strategic oceans and is an important route for world trade traffic. Indonesia as the largest country in Southeast Asia, has 4 choke points out of 9 world strategic choke points and 3 ALKIs that connect the Indian Ocean region to the Pacific Ocean, and the East Asia region to Australia (Marsetio, 2014). Indonesia encompasses an approximate area of 7.81 million square kilometers, comprising 3.25 million square kilometers of ocean, 2.01 million square kilometers of land, and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) spanning 2.55 million square kilometers (Pratama, 2020)

Indonesia's strategic position and geographical conditions as an archipelago country make it an obligation for Indonesia to be able to protect these islands and their waters, as a form of Indonesian territorial sovereignty (Rachmaji, 2022). According to Prof. Miriam Budiardjo (2008) writes that one of the four functions of the state is defense, this is necessary to guard against possible attacks from abroad, and for this, the state is equipped with means of defense.

The defense of a country is an important condition for the existence of sovereignty and safety of a nation and state, as well as in dealing with border and territorial disputes with other countries, in this case maritime. At least, Indonesia still has several border disputes in the maritime area, are:

1. The Indonesia-Malaysia dispute at the northern tip of Indonesian territory on the island of Borneo, namely the Ambalat block (area 15,235 square kilometers) occurred in 2005, whereas it had started in 1979 when Malaysia included the Ambalat region on its territorial map (Kusumadewi, 2015).
2. North Natuna Sea. In this dispute, China included part of Indonesia's ZEE in the North Natuna Sea as its territory through the nine-dash line concept. In addition, there are disputes between China and several other ASEAN countries, namely: Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, and Vietnam (Indonesia.go.id 2020).
3. The dispute over the territory of 3 countries, to be precise, is in the Singapore/Batam Straits. In this dispute, Indonesia is trying to defend its territory in Karang Singa (in the north of Bintan Island) (N. 2021).
4. Indonesia's maritime boundaries with Malaysia were not agreed upon until 2015 and are in the Malacca Strait, the Malacca Strait in the south, the Singapore Strait, the North Natuna Sea/South China Sea, and the Sulawesi Sea (Direktorat Wilayah Pertahanan-Ditjen Strategi Pertahanan-Kementerian Pertahanan RI 2010).

Then, another disputed issue that needs to be noted for us is the dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia regarding the Sipadan-Ligitan Islands. In this dispute, Indonesia lost due to administrative problems.

Learning from the Sipadan-Ligitan incident, a national defense policy is needed that avoid the recurrence of this incident, especially in the maritime area. In the author's initial research, there is one model/concept of state defense in the maritime area, which can be a strategic step to avoid the repetition of the Sipadan-Ligitan incident, namely "Maritime Domain Awareness" (MDA), which was pioneered by the United States. In substance, MDA is the establishment of exchange of information, networks, and analysis activities between maritime stakeholders (read. stakeholders) on what is happening in the sea and its surroundings, so that any events that threaten maritime security can be responded to quickly (Marsetio, 2014).

Linkage with archives in MDA is information. The understanding of information as archives is also based on ISO 16175-2:2011 (E) which defines records/archives is information in any format created, received, and maintained as evidence and information by an organization or person, in pursuance of legal obligations or the transactions of business (2011). And, in Article 1 Paragraph 1 Point 1 of Law Number 43 of 2009 about Archives, it is stated that

archives are records of activities or events in various forms and media by developments in information and communication technology made and accepted by state agencies, local governments, educational institutions, companies, political organizations, social organizations, and individuals in carrying out the life of society, nation and state.

Archives as information and records of activities in MDA can be evidence of the existence of the state in every corner of Indonesia's maritime territory, and can be used for Indonesia's national interests in an effort to reinforce the sovereignty of the nation's territory and the state. Because of that, The author believes that the application of MDA in the context of archival management can be an effort to show the role of archives in upholding state sovereignty, as well as a strategy for implementing the concept of safeguarded archives which is a mandate in Law Number 43 of 2009 about Archives.

This paper intends to explain the role of archives in state sovereignty in the MDA concept. It is hoped that the elaboration produced in this paper can provide broader insights, if the archive is not just an administrative record of government/state activities, but rather plays a broader role in the political context of defense as a strategy to maintain territorial sovereignty, one of which is the MDA concept. Besides that, discussions of archives in the context of sovereignty, especially defense politics, have not been widely written or discussed, so on this occasion, the author will write about this. And, for the note in this article that the term "records" in this paper will be synonymous with "archives", namely: the Guarded Records make us of Guarded Archives.

2. METHODS

This paper is a qualitative research to reveal the 'meaning' and 'understanding' of individual actions, including their lives, activities and experiences, as well as subjective-individualistic mindsets as a meaningful symptom (Nugrahani, 2014). The data collection technique through literature study was chosen because literature study is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and recording and processing research materials (Zed, 2014). Library sources come from collections of archives, books, reports, and websites. The stages in the literature study include: (1) preparing the necessary equipment; (2) preparing a working bibliography; (3) organizing time; and (4) reading and taking notes on research materials (Zed, 2014). Meanwhile, the framework used in this writing is as follows:



Figure 1. The interrelationship process flow among MDA-Archives-Sovereignty

The writing framework explains that Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) as a form of defense political model emphasizes an information base regarding situations occurring in the field in a real and up-to-date manner among the relevant actors. Information is an archive as a record of events/activities recorded by actors in MDA as archive creators. The existence of archives as output from MDA can be evidence of maritime territorial control as a form of Indonesian territorial sovereignty.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the perspective of the study of defense politics, Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) can be a form of state defense in the maritime sector with a maritime security approach. MDA itself was initially implemented by the United States as one of the National Plans to Achieve Maritime

Domain Awareness, and according to John Morgan (2005), MDA is the collection, fusion, and dissemination of enormous quantities of data — intelligence and information — drawn from the U.S. joint forces, U.S. government agencies, international coalition partners and forces, and commercial entities. In the Indonesian context, MDA is in line with Indonesia's maritime policy based on Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy, and the implementation of MDA has been implemented by the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla) through the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency No. 12 of 2019 concerning Reference Manual. Number BIN-15.01.REF of 2019 regarding MDA, as a guide for carrying out security and safety patrols in Indonesia's territorial waters and jurisdiction.

Supervision, monitoring, and control of maritime areas in the MDA concept involve various related actors/agencies, where they will interact with each other, as an important part of MDA, as well as the establishment of exchange of information, networks and analysis activities between maritime stakeholders on what is occurring in the sea and its surroundings, so that events that threaten maritime security can be responded to quickly (Marsetio, 2014). There are at least 13 agencies that have authority or play a role in the maritime area (Oegroseno, 2020), namely:

Table 1. Agencies with maritime authority

No	Agency	Area of Authority	Agency Scope
1	TNI Angkatan Laut	Territorial Sea, Archipelagic Waters, EEZ	Defense
2	Bakamla	Territorial Sea, Archipelagic Waters, EEZ	Security
3	Basarnas	erritorial Sea, Archipelagic Waters	disaster
4	Polairud	Territorial Sea, Harbor	Security
5	Imigrasi	Territorial Sea, Harbor	Immigration
6	Kementerian Perhubungan	Territorial Sea, Harbor	Transportation
7	Bea Cukai	Territorial Sea, Harbor	Import Export Supervision
8	BRIN	Maritime Research	Study
9	KLHK	Maritime Nature Reserve	Environment
10	KKP	Archipelagic Waters, EEZ	Fishery
11	Kemenlu	Negotiator	Diplomacy
12	ESDM	Continental Basis	Mining
13	Kemendagri	Archipelago Waters	Administration

Source: 'Agency Scope' data added by the author

The thirteen agencies produce archives as the output of activities carried out in the maritime area, which in the context of organizing archives is called an archive creator, namely an institution that produces archives and has an obligation to manage records, both in various media, such as: paper, maps, photos, etc. This, as mandated in Law Number 43 of 2009 and Government Regulation Number 28 of 2012 defines the creator of an archive as a party that has independence and authority in carrying out functions, duties, and responsibilities in the field of dynamic archive management. And, archives produced by the thirteen agencies will form the treasury of Indonesia's maritime sovereignty archives.

Therefore, sovereignty in the perspective of archives is a very important concern in the administration of archives, even in the context of archives in government, sovereignty is the goal of organizing national archives, which is written with the words "defending the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and achieving national ideals as stated in Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia" in the section considering point a of Law Number 43 of 2009 about Archives.

As a strategic step in organizing archives in Indonesia, there are "guarded archives" in Article 1 Point 8 of Law Number 43 of 2009 about Archives, namely state archives relating to

the existence and continuity of archives. life of the nation and state whose integrity, security and safety must be maintained. And, if we refer to The Regulation of ANRI Head Number 41 of 2015 about Management of Guarded Records 'Archives', there are several categories and types of guarded archives related to efforts to build maritime sovereignty, as shown in the table below:

Table 2. Category and type of guarded archives which related maritime sovereignty

No	Category of Archives	Types of Archives
1.	Population Archives	population database and Population Administration Information System (SIAK); Archives on population administration and demography in border areas and frontier islands.
2.	Regional Archives	archives on the basis for establishing the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; archive of international recognition regarding the boundaries of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; archives regarding Indonesian territorial waters; archive on national marine spatial planning and jurisdictional waters.
3.	Archipelago Archives	archives on the potential of natural resources contained in an island; archives on the area and size of the archipelago archives on the number of the outermost islands of Indonesia, along with their population administration; archives on islands directly adjacent to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries.
4.	Border Archives	archives on border areas from a defense and security perspective covering 10 border areas, namely 3 land border areas (Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea) and 7 sea border areas and the outermost small islands; archive of state boundaries which include land boundaries with 3 countries (Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea), territorial sea boundaries with 4 countries (Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, and Timor Leste), as well as jurisdictional sea boundaries (Zone Economic Exclusive /EEZ and continental shelf) with 9 countries, namely Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, India, the Republic of Palau, Australia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea.
5.	International Agreements Archives	archives on the process of drafting international agreements from the initiating institution; archive of consultation and coordination processes at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; archives on the process of making international agreements, starting from drafts, counterdrafts, and final drafts up to the application for full power of international agreements; archives on the exchange of diplomatic notes; archive of ratification of international agreements.
6.	Contract of Work Archives	archives of mining business agreements; archives of contract agreements for the production of oil and natural gas operations.
7.	Strategic Government Issues Archives	archives on national defense development policies; archives on military operations; archives on intelligence and security; archives on investment in national infrastructure development; archives on regulation or deregulation of investment and investment.

Based on the description above, we can see that archives are a manifestation of state sovereignty and have a relationship with MDA as a form of defense politics. Both of these 'between MDA and archives' are carried out by the 13 actors/agencies in the maritime area to be able to produce archives as activity output, as well as proof of the presence of the state in managing and controlling sovereign territory.

Discussion

Discuss between archives and MDA as an effort to realize sovereignty with evidence of state activities being represented by 13 authorized agencies in the maritime area. This sub-chapter will focus on two discussions, namely:

Linkages between MDA, Archives, and Sovereignty in Indonesia

One of the events which is proof of the linkage of the three concepts in upholding state sovereignty is the Sipadan-Ligitan case. In the territorial dispute on the Sipadan-Ligitan Islands, Indonesia lost in maintaining sovereignty on the two islands, even though Indonesia also has maps of the two islands as a legacy from the Dutch East Indies which overlap with the British. However, Malaysia was able to present administrative evidence in the form of the Turtle Preservation Ordinance 1917 (ICJ, 2002), regarding restrictions on catching turtles and turtle eggs and the construction of a lighthouse in 1962 (Sipadan Island) and 1963 (Ligitan Island) (Juwana, 2021). On this basis, 17 judges, only 1 judge won Indonesia and 16 other judges won Malaysia over Sipadan-Ligitan Island (Rachmaji, 2018).

In this case, Indonesia and Malaysia both have maps of the two islands, but Malaysia has evidence of management of the area so on December 17, 2002, the International Court of Justice won Malaysia over control of the two islands. This incident became an important note for Indonesia regarding the urgency of regional management accompanied by archival evidence.

This can also be related to the concept of MDA as an effort to build awareness of the maritime area to maintain state sovereignty. The main basis is information obtained from various maritime actors. In the concept of archives, that information originates from an archive/document called content and context. The use of archives in the MDA system can strengthen state sovereignty, can be divided into 2 points, namely:

1. In the short term, information sourced from archives becomes the output of the MDA system to be able to monitor the situation and condition of the maritime area in real-time and can also be an effort to determine actions/threats against various maritime events.
2. In the long term, information recorded in archives as part of the MDA system becomes a performance report that has been carried out by the 13 Ministries/Agencies in the maritime area.

Utilizing the linkages between the three can be a strategic step to maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and avoid a repeat of the Sipadan-Ligitan incident, whether we like it or not, this event is an important note for the Indonesian people on the importance of managing and exploiting areas accompanied by evidence as a form of management and control over sovereign territory.

The Role of MDA Archives in Indonesian Sovereignty

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) as one of the concepts of national defense in the maritime area, with the concept of building awareness and readiness for territorial maritime. Thus, state sovereignty can be properly maintained, in the Act of State Doctrine that every sovereign state is obliged to respect the independence of other sovereign states (Riyanto, 2012).

MDA which emphasizes the interaction of actors in the form of data/information, as an archive. If referring to the categories and types of archives maintained, it can be correlated with the 13 agencies as shown in the table below:

Table 2. MDA Archives by Category and Type of Guarded Archives

No	Agencies	Category of Guarded Archives	Type of Guarded Archives
1.	TNI Angkatan Laut	Strategic Governance Issues Archives	Archives on national defense development policies; Archives on military operations; Archives on intelligence and security
2.	Bakamla	Regional Archives	Archives on the basis for determining the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; Archives of international recognition regarding the boundaries of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; Archives regarding Indonesian territorial waters; Archives on national marine spatial planning and jurisdictional waters.
		Archipelago Archives	Archives about the area and size of the archipelago; Archives on the number of the frontier islands of Indonesia, along with their population administration; Archives about islands directly bordering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries
		border Archives	Archives of border areas from a defense and security perspective covering 10 border areas, namely 3 land border areas (Malaysia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea) and 7 sea border areas and the outermost small islands; 2. Archives of state boundaries which include land boundaries with 3 countries (Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea), territorial sea boundaries with 4 countries (Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, and Timor Leste), as well as jurisdictional sea boundaries (Zone Economic Exclusive/EEZ and continental shelf) with 9 countries, namely Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, India, the Republic of Palau, Australia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea
3.	Basarnas	Strategic Governance Issues Archives	Archives on military operations; Archives on intelligence and security
		Strategic Governance Issues Archives	-
4.	Polairud	Strategic Governance Issues Archives	Archives on intelligence and security
5.	Imigrasi	Archipelago Archives	Archives on the number of Indonesia's foremost islands, along with their population administration
		Population Archives	Archives on population administration and demography in border areas and frontier islands
6.	Kementerian Perhubungan	Strategic Governance Issues Archives	Archives on investment in national infrastructure development
7.	Bea Cukai	Strategic Governance Issues Archives	Archives on intelligence and security
8.	BRIN	Strategic Governance Issues Archives	Archives on IPR (Intellectual Property Rights), especially copyrights
9.	KLHK	Regional Archives	Archives on national marine spatial planning and jurisdictional waters

10.	KKP	Regional Archives Archipelago Archives		Archives on national marine spatial planning and jurisdictional waters Archives of potential natural resources contained in an island; Archives about the area and size of the archipelago; Archives on the number of the frontier islands of Indonesia, along with their population administration; Archives about islands directly bordering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries
11.	Kemenlu	International Archives	Treaty	Archives on the process of drafting international agreements from initiating institutions; Archives of consultation and coordination processes at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Archives on the process of making international agreements, starting from drafts, counterdrafts and final drafts up to the application for full power of international agreements; Archives on the exchange of diplomatic notes; Archives on the ratification of international treaties
12.	ESDM	Contract Archives	of Work	Archives of mining business agreements; Archives of production sharing contract agreements for oil and natural gas operations
13.	Kemendagri	Population Archives		Archives on population administration and demography in border areas and frontier islands

Source: Authors

In archival theory, the archive treasure has a function and role as a source of memory or memory, decision-making materials, evidence or legality, and historical references (Sugiarto & Wahyono, 2005). Meanwhile, archives as evidence or legality can be utilized and play a role in efforts to strengthen state sovereignty, namely as a form of effective occupation and soft diplomacy.

1. Effective Occupation

Effective Occupation, namely the utilization of an area (*terra nullius*) by a country. And, one example of territorial sovereignty based on the principle of effective occupation is the Sipadan-Ligitan case which is disputed between Indonesia and Malaysia. The main point in this principle is administrative, not only based on historical and documentary (archive) legal evidence in the past but based on legal considerations. effectivity occupation (without deciding on questions of territorial waters and maritime boundaries), namely the British government (colonizers of Malaysia) has taken concrete administrative actions in the form of issuing ordinances for the protection of birds, collecting taxes on turtle egg collection since 1930, and operating lighthouses since the 1960s, even though at that time the two islands were still in dispute status (Mursito, 2012).

Utilization of this administrative evidence is under the notion of effective occupation put forward by Arif Havas Oegrosono (2009), namely as an administrative act of controlling a territory can only be applied to *terra nullius* or new territory, and no man's land, or territory which is considered no man's land and is disputed by country. Effective occupation cannot be applied to areas governed by agreements, judges' decisions, arbitration decisions, or registration of ownership with clear laws.

Based on this, administrative actions in the principle of effective occupation are evidence of activities that are documented and must be stored properly, especially the 13 agencies, which are mandated by Law Number 43 of 2009 about Archives in the Chapter on

Obligations of Archive Creators, namely Article 57 paragraph 1 and 2. Of course, this can also be a political step in securing territorial sovereignty.

And, the implementation of administrative actions in the application of MDA will produce archives as the output of activities produced from the 13 agencies (see table 2) which can be a source of data in strengthening the effective occupation of the maritime area, namely: efforts to control effectively the Indonesian maritime area as a part of the sovereignty of the state, which is carried out both physically and non-physically.

2. Soft Diplomacy

Soft diplomacy is an effort to achieve national interests in the international environment rather than using military force or any kind that might result harms. and, MDA can be used to build soft diplomacy as a form of national defense, in order to defend territorial sovereignty. The form of utilization is in the form of information obtained from various actors interacting with each other in one area, and becomes an administrative force for controlling sovereign territory.

MDA as a non-military defense strategy in soft diplomacy requires consistency in preparing documents related to the results of MDA activities in a maritime area, as written in table 2 regarding MDA Archives based on Category and Type of Guarded Archives and derivatives on the type of guarded archives, namely archive items of each type.

Soft diplomacy in MDA can also be used as a concept of deterrence, that deterrence, rejection or prevention, which is a strategy to prevent war by 'discouraging' opponents (other countries) who try to attack. (Umar, 2020). This means that with the consistency of regional management as evidenced by various documentation of activities carried out by the 13 agencies in the maritime area in the MDA system, it becomes a form of 'soft' deterrence for other countries that wish to disrupt the sovereignty of Indonesia's maritime territory. One example is Miangas Island which was once disputed by America and the Dutch East Indies, and was won by the Dutch East Indies. On April 4, 1928 by Judge Dr. Max Hubert, sole arbitrator of the International Arbitration Court (Muhidin, 2019). Thus, the Philippines recognizes Indonesia's ownership of Miangas Island, even though it is closer to the Philippines.

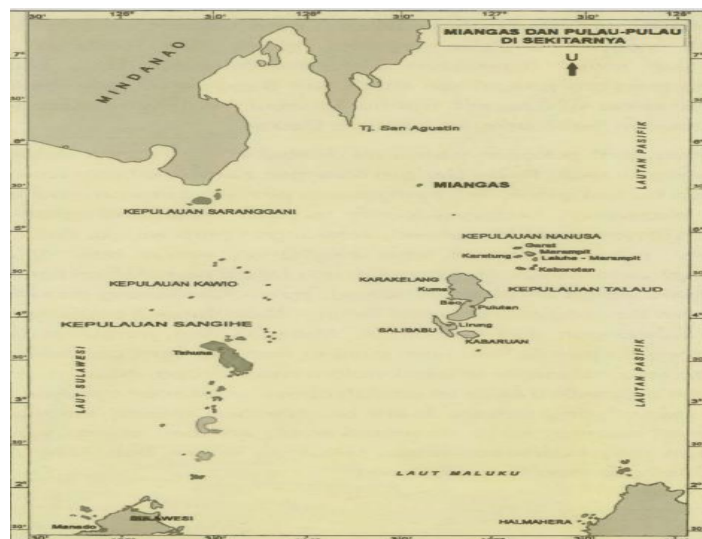


Figure 2. Map of Miangas Island which is part of Afdeeling Sangi en Talaud, Residency of Manado
Source from (Ulaen, Wulandari, & Tangkilisan, 2011)

In addition, the existence of the MDA archive as soft diplomacy is also a step in strengthening Indonesia's defense diplomacy in various border disputes with other countries,

and a strategic step to strengthen the 1957 Djuanda Declaration as a form of affirmation of sovereignty over Indonesia's EEZ region based on international law, namely UNCLOS 1982, as Indonesia's success in maritime diplomacy.

4. CONCLUSION

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) as a form of defense politics in the context of territorial sovereignty can be a solution, where the assertion of the boundaries of state sovereignty is carried out by providing coordinate points which become the boundaries of the state territory and also carrying out supervision and control of these areas, so that the assertion of state boundaries is to manage sovereign territory.

MDA has 2 main points, namely actors and information. And, if this is linked to an archival perspective, actors become archive creators and information becomes archives. For archives, both are also one of the main points in organizing archives. In addition, the archival perspective also confirms the existence of maintained archives as a strategy for affirming state sovereignty.

The description of the correlation between archives-MDA-sovereignty has a fairly close correlation, where MDA is the source of activities carried out by 13 actors/agencies in maritime areas, so they produce archives as output activities. And, in the context of archives, the output will be evidence of state management and control in the region, then this evidence shows the existence of the state as a form of territorial control and sovereignty. And, this is also illustrated in the context of efforts to utilize it in the short and long term, as well as the role of MDA archives in sovereignty through effective occupation and soft diplomacy, by making archives as evidence of ownership, control, and management of recorded and recorded maritime areas as a form of confirmation of Indonesia's territorial sovereignty. by using archives as evidence of ownership, control, and management of maritime areas originating from MDA actors as a form of government activity in maritime areas and a form of assertion of Indonesia's territorial sovereignty.

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