

North Natuna Sea Naming After South China Sea From The International Law Perspective

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji alasan dasar Pemerintah Indonesia melakukan penamaan Laut Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif di utara Natuna menjadi Laut Natuna Utara dimana posisinya bersinggungan dengan Laut China Selatan serta mempertimbangkan dampak yang akan terjadi setelah penamaan tersebut. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian normatif dengan pendekatan Undang-Undang di mana berbagai literatur yang terkait sebagai data sekunder yang akan memperkuat argumentasi penelitian. Usulan toponimi ini mendapat penolakan dari China karena akan merugikan kawasan Laut China Selatan yang secara historis diakui oleh China melalui sembilan garis putus-putus padahal langkah pemerintah Indonesia adalah untuk memberikan nama laut di Utara Natuna menjadi Laut Natuna Utara. Hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa penamaan atau toponimi oleh Pemerintah Indonesia sudah mematuhi Hukum Internasional sebagai penegasan identitas kawasan laut Indonesia dalam hal ini UNCLOS 1982 sebagai Konstitusi Kelautan Dunia dan tidak memiliki dampak yang signifikan bagi Indonesia karena Pemerintah Indonesia sudah melangkah sesuai Pasal 55 UNCLOS dan S-23 International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

Kata Kunci : zona ekonomi eksklusif Indonesia. penamaan wilayah laut, laut china selatan,

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the basic reasons for the Government of Indonesia to name the Exclusive Economic Zone Sea north of Natuna into the North Natuna Sea where it intersects with the South China Sea and consider the impact that will occur after the naming. This research includes normative research with an Act approach where various literature is related as secondary data that will strengthen the research arguments. This toponymy proposal has been rejected by China because it would harm the South China Sea region which has historically been recognized by China through nine dotted lines even though the Indonesian Government's move was to name the sea north of Natuna into the North Natuna Sea. The results of the study found that the naming or toponymy by the government of Indonesia has complied with International Law as an affirmation of the identity of Indonesia's sea area in this case UNCLOS 1982 as the World Marine Constitution and has no significant impact on Indonesia because the Government of Indonesia has stepped up in accordance with Article 55 of UNCLOS and S-23 of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

Keywords: Indonesia's exclusive economic zone, naming of the sea area, south china sea.

Introduction

Article 1 of the 1933 Montevideo Convention concerning the Rights and Duties of the State states that the defined area is one of the qualifications of the state as a subject of international law. A territory is a place for people to become citizens or residents to be able to live and carry out their activities. (S.M. Noor 2012) However, throughout history, the potential for conflict over an area always arises, one of which is the conflict over the sea area caused by biased territorial boundaries between countries or claims submitted by a country.

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Indonesia is geographically known as an archipelagic country and a maritime country with a coastline stretch of 95,181 km and is the second-longest coastline in the world, with an area of marine waters reaching 5.8 million square kilometers, which is 71% of the total territory of Indonesia. (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan 2019) Indonesia is in accordance with its geopolitics, geostrategy and geography as an archipelagic country to become the world's maritime axis. This country has four strategic points through which 40% of the world's trading ships pass: the Malacca Strait, the Sunda Strait, the Lombok Strait, and the Makassar Strait, which can provide a great opportunity to facilitate Indonesia to become the center of the world's maritime trade and shipping industry. (Kusumastuti 2014)

Due to its strategic location, the territory of the Indonesian state is not a conflict-free maritime area. One of the biggest conflicts today is the South China Sea (SCS) conflict. (Yee 2011) The South China Sea is a strategic area bordering Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and China, (Universitas Indonesia 2018) which is considered the Asia Pacific region and is very vulnerable to territorial conflicts of ASEAN countries, including the intersection with the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (IEEZ) in the North of the Natuna Islands, Riau Islands Province.

In 2016, based on China's unilateral claim to the Nine-dash Line in the South China Sea, foreign fishing vessels belonging to China (Manullang and others 2020) were found to have violated Natuna sovereignty by entering Natuna waters and having violated the IEEZ by carrying out illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities (IUU) in Natuna waters which states that the area north of the Natuna Islands is included in the nine-dash line map, in this case, the waters of the IEEZ based on the principle of historical rights without going through the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention. North Natuna is an Indonesian jurisdiction area where Indonesia has sovereign rights over underwater natural resources, and the seabed of foreign ships is allowed to pass on condition that they do not carry out other activities contrary to Indonesian national law.



Picture 1.
Indonesia released the latest map in 2017

For the reasons mentioned above, in 2017, Indonesia released a new map and named the North Natuna Sea the South China Sea, even though the People's Republic of China raised objections to Indonesia's policy of changing the name of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the South China Sea to the North Natuna Sea. The issue of South China Sea security discussed by the United States Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, in a meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi and President Joko Widodo, must be used to resolve the use of the name North Natuna Sea around Natuna Island.

There are several studies that have been done previously related to this topic, namely: "The Naming of the North Natuna Sea by the Government of Indonesia in the Perspective of International Law" by Alief Sambogo. In this article, the researcher examines the legal aspects of the toponymy of the marine area where the method used is a legal and conceptual approach that focuses on the history of the South China Sea and geographical aspects, including baselines. (Sambogo 2018) While in this article the authors include information related to basic reasons other than the legality of naming the sea area itself. Another similar research was also conducted by Nur Ilmi, namely "The Impact of Naming the North Natuna Sea on Bilateral Relations between Indonesia and China". In this article, the researcher examines the behavior of the Chinese government and people in the North Natuna Sea which does not focus only on the economic aspect but on the political aspect with more detailed supporting data regarding the Permanent Court of Arbitration Decision, (Ilmi and Rosyidin 2020) while in this article the authors do not significantly

discuss the decision because the discussion of the ruling in the previous study was discussed in more detail about the Philippine side accusing China of having entered its territory and carried out fishing and reclaimed sea areas to build artificial islands. There is also a study conducted by Ramadhan Muhaimin, entitled "Securitization Policy and Threat Perception in the North Natuna Sea". In this study, the researcher analyzes the security aspects of the Indonesian government's policy of changing the name of the marine area using the Threat Perception and Securitization Theory approaches developed by the Copenhagen School (Muhaimin 2018) while in this study the authors do not use the relevant securitization theory approach because the theory is relevant to the concept of national security which is part of the study of international politics that focuses on technical matters of weapons, army personnel, to other elements of force. Therefore, through this research, the authors try to answer the question of what is the fundamental reason for the Indonesian Government to name the North Natuna Sea from the South China Sea, and what is the significant impact on the Republic of Indonesia from the naming (toponym)?

Research Methods

This study was a normative legal research type through literature studies with conceptual approach. This research collected secondary data obtained from literature reviews related to research problems. This research is expected to be useful as a basis for developing knowledge, especially in the field of international maritime law, especially international maritime law. The data was collected through a literature study and analyzed descriptively to provide an overview or explanation of the research object. (Mukti Fajar and Achmad 2019)

Results and Discussion

Indonesia's Geographical Location as a Reason for the Indonesian Government regarding the Naming of the North Natuna Sea from the South China Sea

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, with a very wide maritime area. (Brotosusilo and others 2016) The coastline is about 81,000 km. Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands, and its sea area covers 5.8 million km² or about 70% of the total area of Indonesia. (Lingard 2016) Indonesia's marine area consists of 3.1 million km² of sovereign sea area and 2.7 million km² of the IEEZ. (Osseweijer 2006) From these data, it can be calculated that Indonesia's marine area is 64.97% of the total area of Indonesia.

The UNCLOS 1982 regulates the sea system or the international maritime law regime specified in the articles of the UNCLOS 1982. The division of the law of the sea regime results in the existence of different powers in a sea for coastal states to enforce the law. In the same sea area, there are different jurisdictions regarding the rights and obligations of the coastal state in the maritime zones that have been determined, such as inland waters, territorial seas, additional zones, exclusive economic zones, continental shelves, high seas, and international seabed areas.

In the history of international law, there has always been an attempt to establish universal maritime boundaries, which were originally determined by a country's territorial sea boundaries based on the prevailing practice in the state administration concerned by taking into account the interests of other countries. (Subagyo 2009) To enforce sovereignty

and law over the ownership of marine areas and their utilization, Indonesia has ratified UNCLOS 1982 through Law No. 17 of 1985 concerning the Ratification of 1982 UNCLOS. (Rachma and others 2021) Legally, the determination of Indonesia as an archipelagic state as well as a maritime state is contained in the UNCLOS 1982, which is called the Archipelagic State Principle and is stipulated in two articles of UNCLOS 1982, Article 46 points (a) and (b) and Article 47 paragraph 1.

Article 46 point (a) of UNCLOS 1982 states as follows:

“Archipelagic State” means a State constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and may include other islands.

Article 46 point (b) of UNCLOS 1982 regarding the use of the term, which reads:

"Archipelago" means a group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity or historically have been regarded as such."

Article 47 paragraph 1 of UNCLOS 1982 concerning archipelagic baselines states:

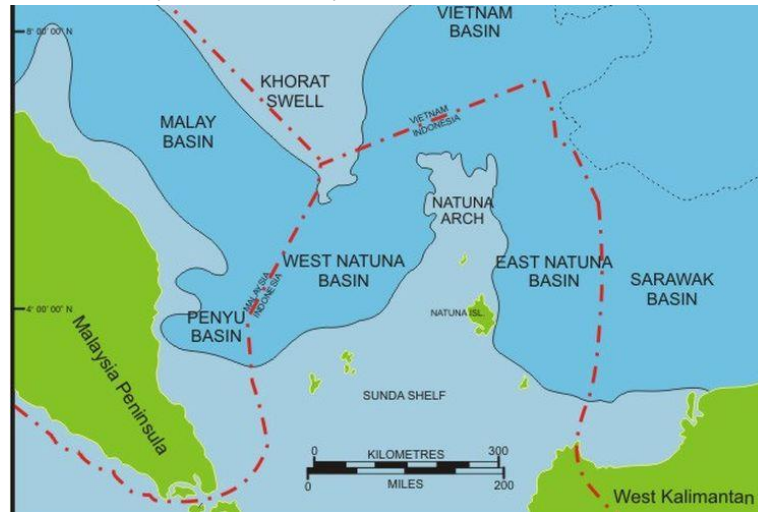
“An Archipelagic State may draw straight archipelagic baselines joining the outermost points of the outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelago provided that within such baselines are included the main islands and an area in which the ratio of the area of the water to the area of the land, including atolls, is between 1 to 1 and 9 to 1.”

As is known, Indonesia has maritime borders with 10 neighboring countries, some of which have successfully completed maritime boundary agreements, including:

1. India, including the Continental Shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone;
2. Thailand, including the Continental Shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone;
3. Malaysia, including the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf;
4. Singapore, including the Territorial Sea;
5. Vietnam, the Continental Shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone;
6. The Philippines, including the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf;
7. Palau, which includes the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf;
8. Papua New Guinea, including the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf;
9. Timor Leste, including the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf;
10. Australia, including the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf.

From the maritime zone restrictions mentioned above, Indonesia with India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Australia has been successfully resolved, which is one form of recognition of state sovereignty over the sea area. As a result, neighboring and opposite countries must respect the maritime boundaries that have been determined in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS 1982. In addition, as data on maritime border agreements that Indonesia has

carried out with other ASEAN countries, the reason Indonesia named the Natuna waters area is to emphasize the identity of the Indonesian state as an archipelagic country where it has a clear baseline and rights to sea areas as mandated by UNCLOS 1982. Thus, the Indonesian government has considered this reason in order to create clear maritime boundaries and the naming is one of the supporting points that proves that the territory is included in the sovereign territory of an Indonesian state that has been determined according to international law and this is also to avoid overlapping or differences in perspectives due to a territory naming only. It is worth noting that the naming of the territory proves a clear identity for a country.



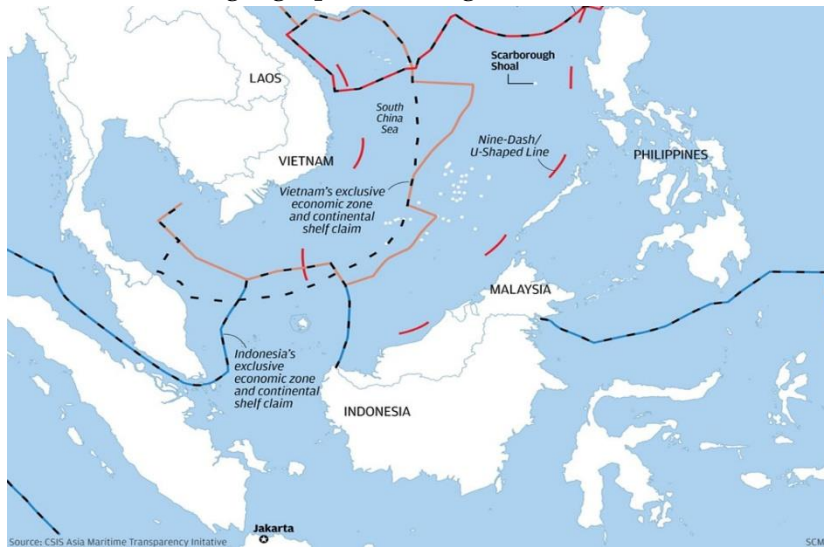
Picture 2.

Natuna water area of Riau Islands Province

Geographically, Natuna consists of two island groups, the Natuna island group and the Saran island group (Maulana 2021) and is in the forefront, directly opposite several neighboring countries. Even its location protrudes into the middle of the South China Sea, making it vulnerable to dispute. It is flanked by Malaysia, the Malay Peninsula in the west and Sarawak on the island of Borneo. (Idris 2020) China's nine-dash line claim has resulted in the loss of Indonesian waters covering an area of approximately 83,000 km² or 30 percent of Indonesia's sea area in Natuna, and China also claims Natuna waters as traditional Chinese fishing ground. (Darmayadi and Purnamasari 2022) Legally, the Natuna Islands, with seven surrounding islands, in the 19th century were the territory of the Riau Sultanate, and on May 18, 1956, was registered as belonging to Indonesia by the United Nations (UN). **Efforts Against Toponymy as a Form of Indonesia's Assertiveness Over the Sea Area**

The North Natuna Sea was used by Indonesia in the new map of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017 compiled since the era of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs, Rizal Ramli, in 2015-2016, there were no protests or objections from ASEAN member countries against the naming or toponym of the North Natuna Sea because the name North Natuna Sea was given by Indonesia to the waters around Natuna Islands which have been recognized by neighboring countries as the territory of the Republic of Indonesia's sovereignty. (Santosa 2020)

On July 14, 2017, Indonesia, through the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia, Arif Havas Oegroseno, officially launched a new map and proposed the naming or toponym of the exclusive economic zone area in the north of the Riau Islands into the North Natuna Sea as a step to clarify the law at sea and secure Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone. The map focuses on Indonesia's maritime borders with other countries by naming the South China Sea changed to the North Natuna Sea according to UNCLOS 1982. However, the naming of the North Natuna Sea is said to overlap with the waters of the South China Sea, which the Beijing government claims as its traditional waters because according to Geng Shuang, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the use of a new name for the waters north of the Natuna Islands was not conducive, certain countries were re-naming it, it had no meaning at all in an effort to encourage standardization of geographic naming.



Picture 3.

China's nine-dash line enters Indonesia's ZEE in the waters of the North Natuna Sea

The government's reason for choosing the name North Natuna Sea is based on the name that has been used by the oil and gas industry for Natuna waters. (BBC News 2017) Until now, there have been a number of oil and gas activities using the names North Natuna and South Natuna, and they agreed on naming the continental shelf water column the North Natuna Sea. International Law Observer at the University of Indonesia, Hikmahanto Juwana, said that the core issue of the Natuna dispute lies in the difference in the basic claims used by Indonesia and China, not the name of the waters. In claiming ownership of the Natuna waters, Indonesia uses UNCLOS 1982 while China adheres to the nine-dash line (Embu 2020), which is not in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS 1982. Therefore, the change in the name of the Natuna waters has no impact if it is intended as a

tool to assert Indonesian ownership. It should not be a fundamental issue related to the resolution of the Natuna dispute.

In a letter of protest dated August 25, 2017, to the Indonesian Embassy in China, stated that it refused and did not recognize Indonesia's unilateral name change. In fact, the naming or toponym of the North Natuna Sea is in the waters north of the Natuna Islands, which are included in the IEEZ. (Pusat Penelitian Politik 2017) Other reasons are as follows:

1. First, in 1993 China's claim to Indonesia's marine area in the north of the Natuna Islands, Indonesia was not too confrontational and did not downplay the issue on the claim as China showed a map containing historic waters that intersect with the IEEZ around the Natuna Islands.
2. Second, Arif Havas Oegroseno, Deputy of the Maritime Sovereignty of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, revealed that Indonesia's decision to name the North Natuna Sea area was related to the 2016 International Arbitration Court's decision not to recognize China's nine-dash line claim.
3. Third, the meaning of the Chinese protest letter is inseparable from the violation of sovereignty by Chinese fishing boats that occurred in 2016 in the Natuna Sea. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said Indonesian naval vessels harassed and shot at Chinese fishing vessels on traditional fishing grounds of Chinese fishermen and had overlapping claims to maritime rights.

In addition, the unilateral naming of certain marine areas is not new. If you look at the map of Indonesia in 1980 or 1990, the sea to the south of Java is called the Indonesian Ocean even though it is the Indian Ocean, and the Philippines calls the South China Sea the West Philippine Sea on their national map. Internationally, the toponym or naming of each sea area has been agreed upon in the north of the Natuna Islands in the South China Sea, as stated in the S-23 International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) document in 1953. In the old map of Indonesia in 1953, the information about the South China Sea was almost close to the territory. The end of the Java Sea bordering the Karimata Strait in 1953 is still in the classification of the South China Sea. Because the 1953 map is an old document, the government has renewed it by giving it new names in a number of regions of the archipelago. (Pratomo 2017)

It should also be noted that the naming of a sea is not related to its ownership. For example, the Java Sea is not exclusively owned by Java, and the Lombok Strait does not belong to Lombok because each country has a geographical name for land and sea areas according to the language used, which may differ as agreed internationally. (Arsana 2017) Then, the Sulawesi Sea area to the east of Kalimantan is known as the Celebes Sea by the international community, and the entire name of Kalimantan is known as Borneo internationally, provided that the geographical name can be accepted and agreed upon by the international community through the international hydrographic organization.

On the other hand, China argues that Indonesia's move to change its internationally accepted name results in complications and expansion of disputes and affects the peace and stability of the country. However, Indonesia stated that there was no dispute with China at the border because Indonesia used a maritime zone in accordance with the UNCLOS 1982,

which had the right to an EEZ and the Continental Shelf as far as 200 nautical miles while China used historic rights claims that were not recognized by UNCLOS 1982. Deputy I of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Investment, Arif Havas Oegroseno, stated that the government would not negotiate with other countries that submit claims without UNCLOS 1982, including China which insists on unilateral claims for the nine-dash line map because the naming process carried out by Ministries and Agencies such as Naval Hydro-Oceanographic Center and Geospatial Information Agency are in accordance with the standards set by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and the terms of the Electronic Navigational Chart. In addition, the latest Indonesia map release in 2017 has clear coordinates, dates, and data.

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) is an international organization founded in 1921 based in Monaco, which ensures that all waters on earth are registered. Furthermore, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) is also an intergovernmental organization representing hydrographers who are concerned with measuring, describing the physical features of parts of the earth's surface and describing the configuration of the seabed. The main objective of the IHO is to ensure that seas, oceans and navigable waters are properly mapped through international standard-setting and hydrographic coordination with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, directing the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans.

Article 38 paragraph (1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) states as sources of international law can be used as a basis for dispute resolution practices or activities related to international law, such as applying existing treaties and customs. Naming or toponymy is a legal act since it may affect the legality that has been in effect (Sambogo 2019) and is arbitrary or general agreement because it is created based on the habits of the community. Toponymy is a scientific discussion in the field of geography, the science that discusses geographical names, the origin of place names, forms, and typology, including naming a place.

In the event of naming or toponymy by the Indonesian government, China did not pay attention to Indonesia's rights in the EEZ area determined by UNCLOS 1982. Although it has the potential to cause armed conflict, the government will prioritize a maritime diplomacy strategy. Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto said that what was prioritized was getting the best solution, not taking firm action. (Noor 2020) Indonesia does not have overlapping jurisdiction with China and does not recognize the nine-dash line because drawing the line is contrary to UNCLOS, as stated in the 2016 permanent arbitration court ruling that China's claim to historic rights within the nine-dash line has no legal basis.

In addition to maritime diplomacy, the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, said he would highlight military power to maintain maritime sovereignty and form a national defense. Efforts must be made to control the traffic of foreign ships, especially trading and fishing

vessels passing through Indonesian waters. The monitoring is carried out through the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Route (ALKI) system, one of which is controlled by the Ministry of Transportation if a nuclear submarine or a foreign ship passes in the national waters. In maintaining the maritime area, which includes the marine area, the Natuna area is included in the administration of Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province, which is very important and strategic. One of the projects that have been implemented is the establishment of the Natuna Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center (SKPT). (Ambari 2019)

As is well known, the South China Sea is a strategic area bordering Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and China. Therefore, the potential for conflict in the sea area is quite high. Even though Indonesia is not a country that participates in claiming ownership of the territory in the South China Sea, it will affect Indonesia's security and sovereignty because a unilateral claim by China touches on the 200 nautical miles of the IEEZ, where legally Natuna is included in the jurisdiction of Indonesia according to UNCLOS.

For this matter, Indonesia has the right to the Natuna Islands, including the naming or toponym of the IEEZ into the North Natuna Sea is a clarification of the continental shelf for exploitation activities carried out by Indonesia in accordance with Article 58 subsections (2) and (3) of the rights and obligations of other States in the Exclusive Economic Zone which read that other international provisions applicable to the Exclusive Economic Zone and states shall pay due regard to the rights and obligations of coastal States and shall comply with the laws and regulations established by the coastal States in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and other international legal regulations to the extent that they do not conflict with this Chapter and Article 77 of UNCLOS 1982 while at the same time maintaining the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and protecting the stability of the Natuna waters from violations committed by seven Chinese fishing boats and coast guard vessels as traditional Chinese fishing grounds for China in 2016 because China considers the boundary of Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone which intersects with China's nine dash line historical area to be part of the South China Sea, they consider that they have the right of exploitation and exploration of the sea that has entered the territory of Indonesia's EEZ and fish there based on traditional Chinese fishing rights. This clearly raises a fatal argument because of the boundaries of the sea area that UNCLOS 1982 has entrusted to Indonesia and Indonesia adheres to the jurisdiction of the boundary while China still holds the argument of its historical rights.



Picture 4.

Chinese Coast Guard ship while fishing on ZEE Indonesia North Natuna Island (Antara Foto, 2020)

The naming or toponymy and refinement of the 2017 map is the change in part of the Natuna waters to the North Natuna Sea, which is still within the EEZ area of 200 nautical miles of Indonesia according to UNCLOS 1982 and does not offend the territories of other countries, unlike China's nine-dash line claims on historical rights grounds which are irrelevant to UNCLOS. In addition, China acted unilaterally by implementing an Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) as part of a force provocation in several parts of the South China Sea airspace.

Indonesia, as a non-claimant state, including other ASEAN countries and China, has formed a Declaration on Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, which was successfully signed between ASEAN and China in order to reach an agreement to comply with UNCLOS 1982, Total Allowable Catch (TAC), The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and respecting the Freedom of Navigation in the South China Sea.

The Impact of Toponymy on the North Natuna Sea by the Indonesian Government's

As a preliminary, referring to the perspective of international law, the territory of a state not only covers land but extends to inland waters and territorial seas and every State and air space above its territory. Territory is a title that empowers states to use their full internal power even though on the other hand territory as a boundary constrained by space beyond that the competence of the state cannot be exercised. The range of jurisdictions by government agencies is limited to the territory of the country in question and this limitation may concern extraterritorial jurisdictions whose extension there are exceptions to the general rules of territoriality.

Referring to the Lotus case where the Permanent Court of Justice (Predecessor to the International Court of Justice) states that international law regulates relations between independent states. The rule of law binding on States comes from their own free will as the convention expresses with its generally accepted use as the principle of expressing law.

That is, in other words, one does not need to look for permissive rules that allow the state to take certain actions. If we read Judge Simma's Declaration in the Kosovo Advisory Opinion of 2010 on the Lotus Case that the categorical view on the principle of disclosing generally accepted law forms the basis of a very consensual understanding of international law that has been criticized on numerous occasions. For example, in naming or toponymy of a territory, the argument that international law does not specifically regulate the toponymy of an island or sea area goes back to the legal basis of Article 55 of the Special Legal Regime of exclusive economic zones which reads : "An exclusive economic zone is an area outside and adjoining the territorial sea, which is subject to the special legal regime established in this Chapter on which rights and the jurisdiction of the coastal States and the rights and freedoms of other States, governed by the relevant provisions of this Convention."

The aforementioned article hints that international law provides freedoms for other states and gives the rights of coastal states as long as they do not conflict with the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. As a result, Indonesia has the right to freedom in naming or naming or toponymy to the North Natuna Sea whose area is included in the 200 nautical miles of Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone and providing marine exploration rights in the maritime zone including providing a sense of security for the coastal residents of North Natuna in fishing in the region.

The concept of historical rights proposed by China towards the South China Sea must be distinguished from historical waters because it relates to inland territory. The impact of naming the sea north of Natuna into the North Natuna Sea is because it has character due to the absence of a historical title that would give certain jurisdictional rights in international waters especially fishing rights. In other words, China's historical right to say the nine-dash line is its territory must be proved legally and geographically in accordance with international law as it concerns the right of the sea jurisdiction to the right of fishing, the right of exploration of the sea, and the right to take care of and safeguard the geographical features of the sea.

Another impact is to provide identity politics for Indonesia towards sea users who will enter the waters of the North Natuna Sea so that they will be known by sea users from other countries. Then, emphasize the maritime right to manage abundant fisheries and oil and gas potential in the Natuna Block which has oil and gas reserves of 222 trillion cubic feet, especially in the D-Alpha Block.

Moreover, the impact of the naming or toponym by Indonesia on Indonesia's bilateral relations with China through military diplomacy is that Indonesia reinforces maritime guarding by the Indonesian Navy and the Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA) in the Natuna waters, supported by three KRIs (TNI-AL Warships), one maritime reconnaissance aircraft, and one Boeing Indonesian Air Force. Indonesia's view on this matter is that although there are economic interests, it does not mean that it can interfere with the geopolitics and security of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia because, according to international Law, UNCLOS, Natuna is under Indonesian jurisdiction with a width of 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone.

Another impact of the naming or toponymy by Indonesia in the economic field on Indonesia's relations with China does not have a significant impact because the conflict of sovereignty and cooperative relations in the economic field are two opposite things. In terms of investment, Indonesia needs China to support infrastructure development and China to build the Beijing Maritime Silk Road. Indonesia's cooperation with China experienced a 58 percent increase in exports of coal, palm oil, gas, and petroleum, making Indonesia the largest trading partner. Thus, the impact of the naming or toponym of the North Natuna Sea for Indonesia and China must go through the diplomatic route of bilateral relations in order to maintain the stability of the economic development of each country.

Negative Impact of Naming a Sea Area by the Indonesian Government's

The impact of naming the sea area will give a negative response from the country whose territory intersects in this case is China carrying its historical identity. This has an impact on aspects of Indonesia's maritime security, which is defined as an essential indicator of how a country safeguards its national interests because it is directly connected to sovereignty, freedom of navigation, economic development and political stability in the region.

The existence of toponymy by the Government of Indonesia actually has no direct impact on security in the South China Sea area with the dispute in the South China Sea because of the existence of this toponymy as an introduction to the Indonesian people and the international community that the naming of the North Natuna Sea is in accordance with document S-23 of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) which is not related to the maritime boundaries of a country. However, this will have a negative impact on China because the South China Sea area is prone to international political friction (note the countries in dispute in the South China Sea), and cause tensions of countries that have strong power such as the United States and China are even higher considering that the United States still has interests in the South China Sea regarding Large amounts of investment in military developments in the region.

In addition, the impact of this naming will provide misperceptions in regional spheres such as Indonesia which has renamed the South China Sea to the North Natuna Sea. This is an argument that will have the result of misunderstanding because basically the Indonesian government's efforts are intended to provide the Naming of the North Natuna Sea in the South China Sea. The impact of Indonesia's determination of the North Natuna Sea Toponymy on maritime security in the South China Sea region based on the IHO S-23 document will affect correlatively in prioritizing shipping and navigation safety. This is based on China violating UNCLOS 1982 by committing violations such as escorting fishing vessels, warships, and coast guard ships to enter Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone. That is, it will have implications for national interests, namely aspects of security, territorial and economic violations due to fish theft in the region.

Conclusion

Indonesia's efforts to naming or toponymy the North Natuna Sea to the IEEZ in Natuna waters are carried out by a naming process in accordance with the standards set by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and the provisions of the Electronic Navigational Chart and has gone through the registration process at the IHO which aims to ensure that the naming is internationally agreed upon and then deposited with the United Nations so that it is known internationally and used by all member states of the United Nations. The toponymy was carried out unilaterally by Indonesia because the nine-dash line claim used by China alludes to the IEEZ has no legal basis and is not in accordance with UNCLOS 1982, and does not even recognize the historical right to the Chinese claim. However, Indonesia has stepped up in terms of naming the geographical area in accordance with international rules and principles and is within the EEZ of 200 nautical miles.

Even though Indonesia is not a country that participates in claiming claims to the South China Sea Conflict, it will affect Indonesia's security and sovereignty because a unilateral claim by China touches on the 200 nautical miles of the IEEZ where Natuna is legally included in Indonesia's jurisdiction according to UNCLOS. The impact on Indonesia and Indonesia's relations with China through military diplomacy strengthened the guard in the North of the Natuna Islands by the Indonesian Navy and the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency. On the other hand, the impact of naming or toponymy on economic cooperation in the investment sector is not so significant because the conflict is contrary to the goals of Indonesia and China in the investment sector.

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