

INTISARI

Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara kepulauan yang berpedoman pada Konvensi Hukum Laut Internasional atau *United Nation Convention of the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS). Negara kepulauan memiliki keistimewaan menurut UNCLOS salah satunya berupa penarikan garis pangkal kepulauan. Penarikan garis pangkal kepulauan dilakukan dari titik-titik pangkal terluar negara. Indonesia memiliki 183 titik pangkal yang tersebar dan beberapa diantaranya berada di Selat Singapura. Titik-titik pangkal yang berada di Selat Singapura digunakan untuk menentukan kesepakatan batas laut teritorial negara Indonesia dan Singapura. Batas maritim di Selat Singapura terbagi menjadi tiga bagian, yakni: bagian Barat, bagian Timur, dan bagian Tengah. Selat Singapura bagian Tengah dan bagian Barat telah tercapai kesepakatan batas laut teritorial antara Indonesia dan Singapura dengan metode *median line*, sedangkan bagian Timur terbagi menjadi dua segmen dengan segmen I telah diselesaikan batas laut teritorialnya namun segmen II masih belum disepekatati.

Pada penelitian ini, dilakukan analisis terkait titik pangkal alternatif baru yang direncanakan berada di Karang Singa (*Carter Shoal*). Fitur maritim tersebut dianggap dapat dijadikan sebagai titik pangkal baru dikarenakan berupa suatu karang atau *Low-Tide Elevation*. Proses analisis dilakukan dengan metode normatif berupa studi literatur terkait yurisprudensi hukum internasional serta pengkajian terhadap peta laut yang digunakan. Proses penarikan batas laut teritorial selanjutnya dilaksanakan dengan metode *median line* dan dimoderasikan sesuai dengan fitur maritim yang dimiliki oleh negara bersangkutan dan berada diatas Selat Singapura. Proses penarikan batas maritim pada penelitian ini menggunakan *Equitable Principle* serta mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor berelevan dan aspek historis dalam wilayah tersebut.

Hasil penelitian ini memberikan kajian analisis terhadap peran fitur maritim Karang Singa (*Carter Shoal*). Kajian fitur maritim menggunakan studi literatur serta validasi peta yang membuktikan bahwa fitur tersebut tidak dapat digunakan sebagai opsi titik pangkal baru sehingga opsi zona klaim batas laut teritorial Indonesia di Selat Singapura bagian Timur Segmen II menggunakan titik pangkal lama.

Kata Kunci: titik pangkal, fitur maritim, laut teritorial, selat singapura, delimitasi.

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelagic state pursuant to the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). An archipelagic state is specifically regulated in UNCLOS, one of which is the designation of an archipelagic baseline. The archipelagic baselines are drawn from the country's outermost basepoints. Indonesia has 183 basepoints and some of them are in the Singapore Strait. Base points located in the Singapore Strait are used to determine the agreement on the territorial sea boundaries Indonesia and Singapore. The maritime boundary in the Singapore Strait is divided into three parts, which are the western part, the eastern part, and the central part. The Central and Western parts of the Singapore Strait have reached an agreement on the territorial sea boundary between Indonesia and Singapore using the median line method, while the eastern part is divided into two segments with segment I has been finalized, but segment II has not yet been agreed upon by the two countries.

In this study, an analysis was carried out to investigate an alternative basepoint using Carter Shoal. The maritime feature considered to be a new basepoint because it is be regarded as reef or Low-Tide Elevation. The analysis process is carried out using a normative method in the form of literature studies related to international legal jurisprudence and an assessment of nautical charts. The process of delimiting the territorial sea boundary is then carried out using the median line method by considering maritime features owned by each country concerned and located along the Singapore Strait. The process of designation maritime boundaries in this study uses the Equitable Principle and considers relevant factors and historical aspects in the area.

The results of this study provide an analytical study of the role of the Maritime Features of the Carter Shoal. The maritime feature study uses literature studies and map validations has proven that the feature cannot be used as a new base point option therefore the option of claiming Indonesia's territorial sea boundary in the Eastern Singapore Strait Segment II uses the old base point.

Keywords: basepoints, maritime features, territorial sea, singapore strait, delimitation.