

Malaysia-Indonesia Cross Border Governance Policy in Accelerating Economic Development

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Abstract: *The regulation of the movement of people and goods across the border that separates Indonesia and Malaysia is of critical significance to the expeditious growth of each nation's economy. In light of this, the purpose of the study is to investigate the role that cross-border management policies have in fostering accelerated economic growth between Indonesia and Malaysia. The research makes use of a technique called a literature study, which entails collecting data from various articles, books, and papers that are associated with cross-border policy and governance between Indonesia and Malaysia. The findings of the study indicate that the policy and management of cross-border traffic between Indonesia and Malaysia still possess a very complicated character, and as a result, the two nations need to work together effectively. Its cross-border policy and governance are still deemed successful in that they have improved economic cooperation between the two nations, despite the fact that its execution faces various hurdles and problems. Larger and more synergistic efforts from both countries are required to be made in order to address the outstanding issues and improve the well-being of communities in border regions. As a result, the application of international law and strategies that span borders might provide an alternative to the utilization of policy models that are more efficient in the development of border regions.*

Keywords: *Border Governance; Border Management; Cross-Border Economy; Malaysia-Indonesia Border; Development.*

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Introduction

The management of cross-border traffic between Malaysia and Indonesia has become one of the important factors in accelerating economic development in the border areas of the two countries. The border area is defined as a discursively contracted space. The border area is a strategic area for the territorial integrity of the country, so it needs special management. Border areas play an important role in the exploitation of natural resources, equality, security, determination of territorial boundaries, and territorial integrity. In the context of international law, bilateral cooperation and globalization of the management of the territory of state borders are carried out on the basis of the principle of *uti possidetis juris* that each country acquires the borders of the state based on the inheritance of the border of the former colonial state territory. Border disputes were resolved through negotiations. The economic development of border areas also involves bilateral and regional socio-cultural and economic cooperation.

The development of border areas as the center of economic growth, the current global economic political order requires an innovative movement of people, goods, and services, which crosses the border area. In addition, the global economic political order calls for every country to be able to open up to various forms of policy that breathe on liberalization. Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), responded and followed the global liberalization trend by accelerating regionalization. In the end, it also affects the economic dynamics in the border area. The countries in the Southeast Asian region have agreed to begin

implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC); in other words, they are opening up the restrictions between ASEAN countries as a region of one market unity and production base. ASEAN is a single market and production base that is competitive, sustainable, inclusive, and fully plugged into the global economy. One of the important articulations of this policy is the creation of connectivity between countries and between regions within ASEAN countries. To support the realization of this function was by creating an integrated transportation system, which was subsequently divided into two, namely, the ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) and the ASEAN single shipping market (Sectariat, T., 2015).

Indonesia and Malaysia are two countries that have a lot in common with one another socially and culturally. In the border region, Malaysia and Indonesia have both potential and strategic importance when big economic issues such as commerce, investment, and tourism are taken into consideration. Nonetheless, failure to execute cross-border governance in a manner that is both effective and efficient can be a barrier to economic development in border regions. Coordination between institutions, reorientation of policy and governance, the welfare of border communities, and unification of the geographical structure of the boundary area are some of the significant issues that arise in the border region. Politics frequently lacks context and has no link with the rationale of the routine activities that populations in border areas engage in. Because primal links are more important in social contact than the bonds of national political communities, for them, frontiers are abstract and subtle. The inadequacy of

the national policy process when confronted with local disputes and links that operate within the logic of the local political regime is what is meant when we talk about the absence of national policy when looking at the context of the border (Mostov, 2008).

In order to accomplish this, there needs to be some kind of modification made to the way space is used in order to facilitate the improvement of border areas. It is necessary to implement rules for the management of cross-border traffic that are appropriate, effective, and efficient in order to address some of the issues that exist in border regions and to speed up economic development. Because of the conditions that exist, the scope of governmental control, construction, and territory oversight is one that is challenging to carry out in an effective and efficient manner. If they are not adequately handled, all types of operations, as well as activities that take place in border areas, will have an effect, either directly or indirectly, on the circumstances of security and defense at both the regional and international levels.

Rachmawati and Fauzan (2012) addressed the issue of border diplomacy as it relates to the administration of the Indonesian-Malaysian border. Over the course of his talk, he elaborated on why border diplomacy is an essential component of the Indonesia-Malaysia border management system, in particular for the purpose of resolving the many issues that crop up in the border region. The diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia are complicated by a number of issues, including the fact that the two countries are linguistically, culturally, and legally distinct from one another. The Indonesian and Malaysian governments both have a variety of national interests that play a role in their

border diplomacy. Efforts should be undertaken to improve border diplomacy by intensifying cooperation and dialogue, as well as developing better systems for border management. These are the two main components of these efforts.

In addition to this, Rachmawati and Fauzan (2012) offered significant new insights into the problem of border diplomacy in the context of the administration of the Indonesian-Malaysian border. Diplomacy at the border is becoming an increasingly important component in the process of resolving the myriad of issues that surface in border regions; hence, efforts to strengthen border diplomacy need to be made through extensive cooperation and dialogue. It also demonstrates that there are a variety of elements that influence border diplomacy, such as the disparities in culture, language, and legal systems that exist between Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as the variations in national interests that exist between the two nations. Hence, in order to improve border management between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is necessary to take into account all of these different aspects in a holistic and sustainable manner.

While Niko and Samkamaria (2019) were discussing the International Goods Terminal (TBI) on the Indonesia-Malaysia border in Entikong, they were also discussing how the TBI can play a role in the economic development of communities in the border region. Specifically, they were discussing how the TBI can play a role in facilitating cross-border trade. The growth of TBI at the Entikong border is the topic of this article, which takes a qualitative approach and bases its findings on data acquired from interviews with multiple informants on the topic. The following are some of the most important takeaways from this

article: a) It is anticipated that the construction of TBI at the Entikong border will boost the volume of commerce and investment between Indonesia and Malaysia, in addition to providing economic benefits for communities located in the border region. b) It is anticipated that TBI will help boost governance along the border and improve security in border regions.

However, the development of TBI is still faced with a number of obstacles, the most significant of which being infrastructure, regulatory, and security concerns. Integrated efforts between the government and society, as well as cooperation between different sectors and countries, are required in order to overcome these difficulties. Niko and Samkamaria (2019) provide valuable new insights into the impact that TBI plays in the economic growth of communities located on the Indonesian side of the Entikong border in Malaysia. It is anticipated that the development of TBI will result in an increase in the volume of commerce and investment between Indonesia and Malaysia, in addition to providing economic benefits for the people that are located in the border region. Despite this, there are a few obstacles that need to be conquered before TBI may be considered fully developed. In order to effectively handle these difficulties, therefore, integrated efforts between the government and society, as well as cross-sectoral and cross-national collaboration, are required. This paper demonstrates that TBI has the potential to be one of the forms of approach utilized in improved and more sustainable border management.

Iswardhana and Chotimah (2019) explored the growing competitiveness of cross-border trade between Indonesia and Malaysia on the island of Sebatik, which is

a border area between the two nations. This is in contrast to Iswardhana and Chotimah (2019), who did not address this topic. This paper takes a qualitative approach, gathering its data through interviews with a variety of stakeholders, including merchants, business owners, and officials from various levels of government. One of the most important discoveries concerns the island of Sebatik, which was shown to have significant potential as a vital border zone for both Malaysia and Indonesia. Its advantageous geographic location, easy accessibility, cultural diversity, and abundant natural resources all point to the region's untapped potential.

Despite this, international commerce on the island of Sebatik continues to encounter a variety of obstacles, including intense levels of competition, convoluted bureaucracy, and a deficient level of supported infrastructure. Cooperation between relevant parties, including merchants, businesspeople, and governments, can help boost the competitiveness of cross-border trade between Indonesia and Malaysia on Sebatik Island. This trade takes place on the island. The construction of infrastructure, the enhancement of regulatory systems, and the enhancement of the capabilities of human resources may all be possible outcomes of such cooperation.

Enhancing the competitiveness of cross-border trade between Indonesia and Malaysia on the island of Sebatik has the potential to have a good influence on society, including the enhancement of economic well-being and the consolidation of international cooperation. It is required to have a clear picture of the possibilities and challenges in cross-border trade between Indonesia and Malaysia on Sebatik Island, as well as the measures to

boost the competitiveness of such trade. Specifically, it is necessary to have this clear picture. According to the findings, collaboration between the many parties involved is of the utmost significance in enhancing the competitiveness of trade that takes place across the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. As a result, the initiatives taken to enhance the competitiveness of cross-border trade on Sebatik Island can serve as a model for other border locations in Indonesia and Malaysia.

According to the findings of some of the research mentioned above, the necessity of making efforts to promote cross-border governance needs to take into account two primary elements, namely economic development and safety. There is a trade-off between economic development and security, in which heightened security can impede trade and investment flows, while a lack of security can lower investor and tourist interest. This trade-off exists because security and economic development are not mutually exclusive. Hence, efforts should be undertaken to improve the management of traffic across international borders in a way that is both balanced and prudent.

Under this framework, the purpose of this essay is to analyze the significance of cross-border management of Malaysia and Indonesia in facilitating the acceleration of economic growth in border regions. The improvement of the well-being of communities, the reduction of the development of cross-border areas, and the enhancement of the advancement of the area are actually the goals of the economic development activities that are carried out in border areas. It is my sincere goal that the reader would come away from this paper with a deeper appreciation and comprehension of the significance of effective cross-border management in

promoting brisk economic growth in the border region between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Method

The technique of research that is being employed is a qualitative approach. This methodology is appropriate for digging a deeper understanding of the dynamics of cross-border governance, the factors that drive policy, as well as the impact that it has on economic development. The collection of data from a variety of sources, including policy documents, statistical reports, and scientific publications related to cross-border governance and economic development in the Indonesian-Malaysian border region, is necessary for the completion of the data analysis process, which is preceded by literature studies and followed by secondary data analysis. In order to acquire a more complete picture of the conditions of the border area and the variables affecting economic development in the region, the secondary data that was used will be analyzed. In order to get a more in-depth comprehension of a subject matter, one form of literary research involves doing an analysis of several literary sources, which may include scientific journals, novels, and other related papers. This approach is appropriate for a study on Malaysia-Indonesia cross-border management in accelerated economic growth since a great deal of literature has been produced on the subject, and it is able to provide both understanding and insight into the subject matter.

Result and Discussion

The situation along the border between Indonesia and Malaysia continues to be fraught with challenges on a variety of fronts, including the social, the

economic, the cultural, the military, and the security fronts. It is impossible to deny that the problems that have arisen as a result of the continuation of the management pattern that is still centralistic in the past have led to border areas or suburban areas becoming less valued. This is the inevitable consequence of the situation.

The research that was carried out by Zulkarnain, M. H., and Roisah, K. (2018) explored the defense management policy that is in place on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as the impact that it has. In this study, descriptive and analytical approaches are used, and the data comes from various pieces of literature and documents that pertain to the defense and security policies of both countries. According to the findings of his study, the defense and security policies that are in place on the Indonesian side of the border with Malaysia are distinct from one another in terms of their objectives, areas of concentration, and methods of operation. Malaysia is more concerned with economic growth and regional integration, in contrast to Indonesia, which places a greater emphasis on attempts to preserve national sovereignty and security.

Nonetheless, there are gaps in infrastructural and economic development in border regions due to the fact that different techniques have different field impacts. In addition, disparities in border management and law enforcement contribute to a wide variety of complicated security concerns in the region along the border. These concerns include illicit logging, terrorism, and illegal smuggling. Throughout the course of the conversation, he also elaborated on the significant contributions he had made to the comprehension of defense management policy and its influence on

the boundary between Malaysia and Indonesia. According to the findings of the study, variations in policy approaches can have substantial repercussions in the field; hence, there is a need for improved cooperation between the two countries in order to solve problems that occur in border regions.

In a later piece of writing, Thontowi, J. (2017) provided a summary of the function that international law plays in the administration of border regions. In this work, methodologies of literary analysis and the examination of international legal documents pertaining to the administration of border regions are utilized. The results of his research indicate that compliance with international law is critical to the effective management of border regions. To establish a clear legal framework for border management; to protect the rights of persons living in border areas; and to address rising conflicts between nations located in border areas, international law has the potential to do all of these things.

Yet, the implementation of international law on the administration of border areas still faces significant difficulties. These difficulties include the problem of states' failure to comply with international agreements and the existence of varying interpretations of the standards of international rights. It makes a significant addition to the overall comprehension of the function that international law plays in the administration of border regions. According to the findings of the study, putting international law into practice can be useful in finding solutions to issues that crop up in border regions. Nevertheless, this entails making efforts to improve compliance with international agreements that are relevant to border management.

The National Border Management Agency (BNPP) is a non-structural agency (LNS) that manages the borders in Indonesia, both within the territory (state border), the border area (inside border), and the crossing of state borders. These borders can be broken down into three categories: the inside border, the state border, and the inside border (cross border). It has been demonstrated, in the context of the implementation of the Border Area Development Policy by the National Border Management Agency and its impact on the acceleration of economic development in the border area, that the development policy implementation by the BNPP still faces some challenges. These challenges include coordination between relevant bodies that is not at its optimal level, public and private roles that are still limited, as well as infrastructure and accessibility issues that still limit their potential. However, the implementation of these policies has resulted in a number of positive outcomes, the most notable of which is an improvement in the standard of living enjoyed in border communities as a result of programs aimed at the construction of new infrastructure and the growth of the local economy.

The 9 Nawacita that was signed by President Joko Widodo of Indonesia includes a commitment to the construction of the border. This is included in the first and third parts of the document. The two tones re-present the nation in order to safeguard the entire population, provide a feeling of safety to all of the country's residents, and construct Indonesia from its periphery inwards by fortifying the local communities and villages within the context of a unified state. To be more specific, border management under the BNPP has been put into place to promote an acceleration of growth in the border region. The establishment of a national

border post (PLBN) is one of the goals that must be accomplished in order for the BNPP program to be successful. The primary program focuses on both the enhancement of the government's performance in the field of management and the advancement of the border regions. The mobility of people and things will be efficiently managed, which should have a positive impact, in an ideal world, on the quality of development and the well-being of communities. In addition, the numerous economic opportunities and attempts to promote welfare will be easier to implement.

The establishment of PLBN is one of the projects involved in the construction of border areas. The primary function of PLBN is that of a checkpoint, which serves the CIQS (Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security) function; the secondary function of PLBN is the development of economic, social, and cultural activities; and the third function of PLBN is to serve as a port of entry for cruise ships. In order to carry out the principal purpose of the services provided on PLBN, the attention is placed on three components, which are comprised of the components of customs, immigration, and quarantine (CIQ), along with the support of various areas of security (S). The ability of BNPP to successfully implement the border area development policy is strongly reliant on the existence of effective coordination between the appropriate authorities, active engagement from both the public and private sectors, and the creation of adequate infrastructure and amenities. In addition, the authors emphasized the significance of the role that the law plays in assuring the preservation of the rights of border communities. This is done to ensure that border development plans may be implemented in a way that is both

sustainable and beneficial to the border societies.

There are a number of government policy products that have been implemented in the border area, such as the SOSEK MALINDO (Social Economy Malaysia Indonesia) cooperation in 1984, the establishment of the Cross Border Inspection Post (PPLB) in 1993, the Presidential Regulations No. 12 of 2010 on the National Border Management Agency, the Presidential Regulations No. 13 of 2017 on the National Territory Space Plan (RTRWN), and the Border Area Development Programme that is included in the Presidential Instruction. These are just some of the policy products that come under Act No. 25 of 2000 on the National Development Plan (PROPENAS) and Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, which included language regarding the importance of establishing development priorities in border regions.

One example of policies that support and have a positive impact on border areas is SOSEK MALINDO cooperation (Sosial Ekonomi Malaysia Indonesia). Sosek Malindo is a bilateral organization between Indonesia and Malaysia that has been formed since 1985. The dynamics of cooperation between the two border states continued to advance until the General Border Committee meeting was held. (GBC). In the hearing, as a follow-up to the XII session, the SPC chairman recommended to plan and coordinate the socio-economic aspects between Malaysia and Indonesia for the sake of security. Following the process of the meeting, the ABRI commander formed the Indonesian Sosek Working Group. The establishment of this agency is based on the Decision of Pangab No. Dkep/278/V of 1985. Technically, the Indonesian Sosek consists of two levels, namely, Indonesia

Sosek at the central level, and Indonesia Sosek at the regional level.

The purpose of the establishment of this organization is to improve the standard of living of the people in the border region. Referring to the initial purpose of its founding, the Indonesian Social Economic Working Group is one of the steps for the need for information exchange and coordination of existing development in the two countries, so as not to be a threat in both countries. Based on this goal, there is a division of powers between the institutions at the central and regional levels. The division of powers and duties is as follows:

The duties and powers of the Central Working Group of Sosek Malindo Centre are:

1. Formulate, prepare policies and plans for development cooperation in the social and economic field between Malaysia and Indonesia.
2. Formulate, prepare policy advice and measures to be taken by the GBC leadership in the framework of socio-economic development cooperation between Malaysia and Indonesia.
3. Coordinate and cooperate with sectoral departments to help maintain a smooth arrangement of border area development.
4. Collect, evaluate, conclude, and advise on matters related to the implementation of cooperation in the development of social and economic development of the Malaysia-Indonesia border area.
5. Study and understand issues that can be discussed by both countries.

While the regional Working Group's tasks are:

1. Identify social-economic development projects according to the following criteria:

- a. Projects that will bring a balance of development in the common border areas.
 - b. Projects that will benefit both parties and can be used jointly.
 - c. Projects together.
2. Formulate matters related to the implementation of socio-economic development in border areas.
3. Implement information exchange with neighboring countries (Malaysia - Sarawak) on projects of socio-economic development in the common border area.
4. Submitting reports to the Governor of West Kalimantan and KK Sosek Malindo of the central level on the implementation of the socio-economic development of the Indonesian-Malaysia border.

The Malindo Cooperation Agreement is an international agreement that, in its implementation, is intended in the form of a Term of Reference (ToR), which is the basis for the two countries in conducting negotiations to realize the well-being of communities in each country that focuses on the development of the socio-economic field in the border region. In other words, the Malindo figure is a manifestation of the point of understanding between Indonesia and Malaysia in the management of the border area. In managing border areas more efficiently, the border administration of Malindo is divided into three regions that include Serawak, Western Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Sabah, Northern Kalimantan, and Johor, Melaka, and Riau Islands (Anuar, 2019).

The study carried out by the FISIPOL UGM (2013) team aims to find the concept of border management by looking at cross-border governance frameworks based on the mapping of existing knowledge and the realities of the field;

this study maps the local political connections within the cross-border community on the border of West Kalimantan-Serawak. The method used in this study is a case study with a research location in West Kalimantan. This study identifies in more detail the diverse knowledge that works as a regime in the management of specific border areas applied in the border area of Indonesia and Malaysia. (Kalimantan Barat dan Serawak). The findings of UGM's disciplinary team in a series of interviews and desk studies show that the issue of social integration and legitimacy is a bridge of common interest between Indonesia and Malaysia in managing cross-border communities. Despite the very pleasant economic development and dynamics that occurred in the economic management of the border area, the way that Indonesia and Malaysia were conducted in search of common interests emerged in the discourse of diplomatic relations between these countries through the concept of *rumpun*.

The findings of the research team from FISIPOL UGM regarding the growth of the informal cross-border trade sector in the border region of Indonesia and Malaysia in West Kalimantan-Serawak allow for a number of conclusions to be drawn. These conclusions relate to the development of the cross-border trade sector. To begin, it is important to note that cross-border trade is not limited to the communities that are located in a juridically-formally defined border area, such as the villages that are located directly on Malaysia's border, but also includes communities that are located outside of the boundary. Second, this is the case due to the fact that the present structure of the domestic market is not more connected, either economically or in terms of infrastructure, with existing

markets in the Serawak region of Malaysia. This is demonstrated by the dominance of domestic products and household and microenterprises in the circulation of goods and services between West Kalimantan and Serawak.

According to the findings of this study, there is a lack of cohesive knowledge regarding the construction and management of the border between West Kalimantan and Serawak. In the context of managing Indonesian-Malaysian cross-border traffic operations, the variations in managing the fragmentation of information mean that the policy of cross-boundary governance is not equal to what it should be. In contrast, the existing fragmentation in Malaysia is accommodated in a more organized fashion within the larger governance framework of the country, which is based on a consociational model. This is in contrast to the situation in Indonesia, where the fragmentation that has occurred has relatively no formal management channels. The same happens in the context of the delegation of authority between national and sub-national administrations.

In Indonesia, the central government is in charge of a disproportionately high number of responsibilities associated with cross-border governance. On the other hand, in the case of Serawak in Malaysia, the state government is in charge of a disproportionately high number of responsibilities because of the large amount of authority that has been delegated to it. The problem arises when there is a situation of cross-border traffic problems that arise at the border of West Kalimantan and Serawak, and it requires an immediate response from both the provincial government of West Kalimantan and the state government of Serawak. It was difficult to coordinate the reaction

that was developed due to the unequal distribution of authority in the decision-making process regarding border control policies that existed between these two government divisions. On the Indonesian side, the difficulty of sharing and processing knowledge between different levels of government is directly paralleled to the delegation of authority that is being discussed here. Parallel is the fragmentation of knowledge among state agencies that are involved in cross-border governance in sectoral categories. This occurs because delegated authority is given to each agency. There is a lot of evidence to suggest that there is not enough capacity for the collection and processing of information that is relevant to border control across different sectors. This problem also infects the coordination of the implementation of the development of border areas, where there is a conflict of existing sectoral policies, which then, rather than seeking ways to penetrate those sectoral gaps, tend to be left in the name of consistency in compliance with the rules. This problem also infects the coordination of the implementation of the development of border areas.

The arena of contestation over the knowledge regime and the implications it has in the transboundary jurisdiction continues to be put at the cross-border level. The evolving state-centric logic to confirm the notion of sovereignty through the hard-border perspective, such as the presence of a clear border security authority (CIQ-S), has undergone an evolution during the course of this research. The operation of a logic that is society- or society-centric, governed by ethnically-centric interactions and trade flows, is the element that is driving this transformation. These relationships and trade flows regard boundaries not as features of division but as aspects of unity.

This new pattern of softer management is being driven by two forecasts: ethnicity and trade. Both of these projections have become true factors. As a result of this competition, both countries (Indonesia and Malaysia) have been under pressure to develop a new administrative design that can be acceptable to communities that span both countries in the border region. This study demonstrates, implicitly, that there are multiple regimes, namely the state; ethnic groups of nontraditional traditions; traditional ethnic groups; and business and trade networks, which simultaneously structure the social lives of the communities living in the region. Specifically, this study focuses on the nontraditional traditions of the ethnic groups. Each government establishes its own definitions of borders and draws its own boundary lines, which are not always the same as the borders of the nation they are a part of.

In addition to the findings of other researchers, Satyawati (2018) discovered in his study that Malindo cooperation projects have benefited communities located at the border. These communities are distinguished by the presence of relationships that are dependent on one another rather than interdependent on one another. However, there are still some obstacles in the implementation of the four factors that have caused, including the seizure of the bureaucracy chain, the overlap of policies between authorities in the border region, coordination meetings that are only held once a year so that they cannot make quick and responsive decisions, and the limitation of human resources capabilities in implementing Malindo projects. Nevertheless, there are still some obstacles in the implementation of the four factors that have caused it. According to related factors that are described by Sudiar and Irawan (2019),

Malindo has been successful in producing a large number of deals from the standpoint of Indonesia. In spite of the fact that not all of the agreements have been put into action, one of the elements that has contributed to the ineffective execution of Malindo's figure is the restriction of the authority of authorized actors, as well as a lack of political will. At the moment, the scope of cooperation between Sosek Malindo has been reduced from the initial seven fields to the three fields of paperwork or partnership. Social and cultural, economic, trade and relations, as well as security and border management (Fratini, F. N., in 2012 Brotherhood, F. N. (2012) explained that trade and goods imports in the Indonesian-Malaysian border region are important in efforts to develop the border area. [Citation needed] Brotherhood, F. N. (2012) explained that trade and goods imports in the Indonesian-Malaysian border region are important in developing the border area. In spite of this, the actual application of government policy in this respect is not yet functioning at its optimum level. A lack of comprehension and consciousness on the part of the general public and of business owners regarding the relevant international agreements is one of the elements contributing to this phenomenon. In addition to that, he offered his thoughts on a number of international agreements concerning the commerce and imports that take place in the region spanning the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), the ASEAN-China Free Trade Zone (ACFTA), and the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Development Triangle are a few of the accords that have been brought up during this discussion (IMT-GT).

Fratini, F. N. (2012) emphasized the importance of understanding and

awareness of international agreements in an effort to improve the implementation of government policies related to trade and import of goods in the border area. In addition, this article also shows the need for synergies between central and regional governments in implementing policies related to the matter. Overall, his research has made an important contribution to the

efforts to understand the policy and implementation of trade as well as the import of goods in the Indonesian-Malaysian border region, in particular in Entikong Serawak. The study also showed the importance of understanding and awareness of international agreements in an effort to improve the implementation of government policy in this regard.

Table 1. Meeting Location of Sosek Malindo

| No | Year | Location | Event |
|----|------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2019 | Batam City, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia | The 18 th Technical Meeting of KK SOSEK MALINDO KEPRI/Riau Provincial Level-Johor/Melaka State Level |
| 2 | 2023 | Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia | The Meeting of <i>Jawatan Kuasa Kerja/Kelompok Kerja</i> (JKK/KK) Sosek Malindo Sabah State Level and North Kalimantan Province level |

Source: Authors' elaboration, 2023

In addition to the cooperation of the subsequent Malindo, Arifin, S. (2013) in his research discussed a cross-border approach as an alternative policy model for the development of the border area between Indonesia and its neighbors, especially Malaysia. The authors attempt to expose the model of policy development in border areas that further advances a cross-border approach in the development of border regions. The research method he uses is normative law research. The data used in this study is obtained from a variety of literature related to the development of border areas and cross-border approaches. The results show that cross-border approaches can be an alternative model of border development policy that is more effective and efficient in addressing a range of problems in border areas, such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of infrastructure.

The model is based on cooperation between governments, communities, and the private sector of both countries to enhance well-being and optimize the economic potential in the border regions. However, there are also statements that the implementation of the cross-border approach still has some obstacles, such as regulatory differences between the two countries and a lack of coordination between sectors. Therefore, the authors suggest that synergies between the various parties and good coordination between the two countries are needed in implementing a cross-border approach. Overall, the study provides an overview of alternative policy models for the development of border areas that can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of development in the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia. However, this article also acknowledges that the

implementation of this model still has some obstacles to overcome. A cross-border approach is the public discourse that leads today when there is a paradigm shift that places new goals and orientations in border management that advance aspects of human well-being and security. This situation is also shaped by the current of other major discourses that become the mainstream of governance, such as bottom-up governance and decentralization, which place the state no longer as the main actor but only one among the other actors, each of whom has a roughly equal role in the process of border management.

In the study of Elyta and Ahmad (2021), the planning of the creative industry management model in the Indonesian-Malaysia border region in enhancing bilateral cooperation was discussed. The management of creative industries was implemented in the border area of the Sambas district, West Kalimantan. The results of his research showed socio-economic cooperation and Indonesia-Malaysia border trade agreements in developing the creative tissue industry that is realized by leveraging the potential of natural resources, infrastructure, and political support. The development of the Sajingan State Cross Border Post is one of the strategies implemented to accelerate the economy of border areas that impact the well-being of the border community. Alternative efforts are applied in developing creative industries by collaborating between Indonesia and Malaysia. However, there are still challenges and barriers in the management implemented, In the practice of its implementation, Indonesia is still experiencing overlapping in non-comprehensive policies, so there is emphasis related to the urgency of

national policies and regulations by involving various sectors of coordination, vertical and horizontal, from the center to the region. Despite the political, social, and diplomatic dynamics that occur between the two countries, the commitment of each country in striving to prosper border communities has been realized in the construction of cross-border positions of both countries.

The results of literary studies on the policy of cross-border management between Malaysia-Indonesia in the acceleration of economic development show that there are still some problems that need to be addressed in order for cross-border cooperation between the two countries to run more effectively. Some of the problems identified include differences in governance and regulation in the two countries that often become obstacles to the implementation of cooperation, still a low level of coordination between the central and local governments in both countries, as well as the existence of differences of views and perceptions between communities in the border areas that can affect the realization of the cooperation. Cross-border cooperation is an important element of the nature of the implementation of Indonesian foreign policy and policy. Through cooperation, Indonesia can take advantage of opportunities to support and carry out national development.

The study emphasizes the importance of cross-border cooperation in accelerating economic development in the Malaysia-Indonesia border region. To increase the effectiveness of cooperation, better coordination between central and regional governments in both countries is needed, and efforts are needed to raise awareness in border regions of the importance of cross-border cooperation in improving their economic well-being. In

addition, it is necessary to evaluate and improve governance and regulation in both countries so that cooperation can run more smoothly and effectively.

Conclusion

Research on the policy of cross-border management between Malaysia and Indonesia in accelerating economic development led to the following conclusion: "With Indonesia's readiness to follow international rules, of course, it increases the burden and responsibility to manage the border area more closely so that the role of effective policy and regulation in border management becomes very important in influencing the achievement of the objectives of accelerated economic development." Based on the findings of this research, the policy continuity, inter-agency collaboration, participation of local populations, and good monitoring by authorities are just a few of the variables that contribute to the successful execution of border management policies and regulations between the two nations. It is time for Indonesia and Malaysia to change the perception of the borders between their two countries as lines on separate and conflict-filled maps into a safe and prosperous country border area that builds relationships and unites people even if they are of different nationalities. This can be accomplished by implementing effective and efficient border management policies in each country in order to speed up economic development.

To be more specific, Indonesia needs to enhance synergies between the central government and local governments in order to implement policies that are effective and efficient in speeding economic development in border areas. In

addition, the implementation of cross-border methods that take into consideration common interests and foster cooperation between countries has the potential to boost the efficiency of border management policies and drive economic growth in areas that are located along borders. In order to provide a clearer direction in the process of putting border management into effect, the adoption of the cross-border approach may be considered as an option to be included in the policy product associated with border area management. The cross-border strategy places a higher priority on cooperation between border regions, with the goal of enabling these regions to mutually benefit from the development of border areas inside each country. It is vital to identify comparative advantages in each region and technology in order for the objectives of the cooperation scheme to operate effectively. In addition, it is necessary to remove barriers of both a physical and an ideological nature. This is something that may be accomplished via the intense cooperation of relevant parties on both the national and international levels, including governments, industries, and local communities.

In this context, paradigm shifts in border management and improving surveillance and border security protection are also important in order to establish an atmosphere that is favorable to speeding economic development in the areas surrounding the borders. In order to better monitor and prevent crimes that occur across national borders, the government needs to bolster the functions of agencies responsible for border security surveillance and protection, as well as increase cooperation between the relevant authorities in both nations. Last but not least, raising awareness among the general public about the significance of effective

border management and cross-border collaboration is also very vital. The people should be encouraged to take a more active role in the administration of borders, and governments should encourage education and training on the significance of cross-border cooperation.

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