

## Strategic review of cooperation the Indonesian navy and royal Australian navy to improve the code for unplanned encounters at sea

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### Abstract

This research presents a qualitative analysis of the Indonesian Navy's interest in the *Royal Australian Navy* (RAN) in improving the *Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea* (CUES). CUES is a voluntary, non-binding agreement that guides safety procedures, communication plans, and coordinated maneuver instructions to maximize communication among ships and aircraft of the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) member navies during unplanned encounters at sea. However, in its application in the field, CUES still has some weaknesses. Indonesia Navy and Royal Australian Navy (RAN) as one of the WPNS members participating in the preparation of CUES should implement, evaluate, and improve CUES so that it can be more applicable. For this reason, diplomacy efforts between the Indonesian Navy and the RAN are needed to improve CUES. The implementation of diplomacy between the Indonesian Navy and the RAN so far has not had a significant effect related to improving CUES. This underlies the researcher to carry out research with the formulation of the problem is how the interests of the Indonesia Navy with the RAN in implementing CUES. The research used a qualitative method with an exploratory approach because researchers explored more deeply and analyzed the interests of the Indonesian Navy with the RAN in improving CUES. The theory of national interest, researchers used to discuss the formulation of the problem, assisted by NVivo 12 tools in processing data and Soft System Methodology (SSM) to analyze research data, so that the results of the study showed that to maintain the stability and security of the maritime environment, the Indonesia Navy and RAN need to influence countries in the region to implement CUES consistently.

**Keywords:** Navy Diplomacy; Royal Australian Navy; Code for Unplanned Encounter at Sea; Nvivo 12; Soft System Methodology.

### 1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that can expand its sovereign territory and sovereign rights as the largest archipelagic state in the world that has received international recognition without military force. "*Expanding the Maritime Zones Without Military Options Legally*" is recognized by the world because it has been regulated in the 1982 *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS) or the 1982 International Law of the Sea, This recognition strengthens the perspective of the Indonesian people, not only as an independent nation but also with the integrity of the homeland in the form of an archipelago as a political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security unit (Andrews, 2024). Indonesia has a marine vision outlined in the vision of Indonesia as a World Maritime Axis, namely as a maritime country that is sovereign, advanced, independent, strong, and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace through national interests, especially national maritime interests. Indonesia's glory as a maritime nation needs to be raised by adjusting the mindset, attitude, and action patterns of the nation based on awareness of maritime space, to maintain national maritime interests, a free and active foreign policy is needed and strengthen Indonesia's identity as a maritime country. So it is necessary to play a role and diplomacy tasks that are applied both at the global, regional multilateral, and bilateral levels, which aim to optimize marine potential in the form of maritime diplomacy (Ardiansyah et al, 2024).

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The Indonesian Navy is the main defense component of the sea state as part of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) which has diplomacy duties as stated in Law Number 34 of 2004 Article 9 letter c, namely carrying out the Navy's diplomacy duties to support foreign political policies set by the government. Indonesia's Navy is part of the nation's strength to support foreign policy, one of which is diplomacy. NKRI's foreign policy is the basic principle for the implementation of defense diplomacy, TNI military diplomacy, and Indonesian Navy maritime diplomacy.

Indonesia Navy maritime diplomacy is all efforts and activities carried out to support foreign policy by using the power of the Navy which aims to optimize marine potential to meet national maritime interests by national provisions and ratified international law and international customs, which have logical consequences for Indonesia to be able to optimize marine potential. This maritime diplomacy task is closely related to establishing relations between countries, both bilateral and multilateral relations. One form of international cooperation carried out by the Indonesian Navy in a multilateral framework is the *Western Pacific Naval Symposium* (WPNS).

WPNS is a communication forum for Chiefs of Naval Staff of countries in the Western Pacific region. The WPNS was inaugurated in 1988 in Sidney, Australia with 21 member states and four *observer* states. The purpose of the forum is to enhance cooperation and capabilities in the conduct of joint maritime security operations to build mutual trust between navies through a framework of cooperation. The forum addresses maritime issues of mutual interest, information exchange, training, and personnel exchange. The cooperation framework facilitates increased understanding between nations, develops opportunities for multilateral activities that enhance interoperability, and develops trust that can help address common security concerns through the development of regional responses (Bentley, 2023).

The development of CUES was motivated by several incidents involving two navies due to different perceptions in implementing UNCLOS 1982. CUES is a non-binding agreement that guides safety procedures, communication plans, and coordinated maneuver instructions to maximize communication between ships and aircraft of WPNS member Navies when near each other at sea. The creation of CUES is expected to increase *confidence-building measures* (CBM) while avoiding unwanted incidents from leading to open conflict in regional waters (Cameron, 2023)

Indonesia Navy and *Royal Australian Navy* (RAN) as one of the WPNS members participated in the preparation of CUES. The acceptance of CUES as a WPNS document means that the Indonesian Navy and RAN are obliged to implement and apply the document in the field. However, as a voluntary and non-binding agreement, the implementation of CUES has not been fully implemented by countries in the region and there has been no detailed discussion of CUES between the Indonesia Navy and RAN. Therefore, to prevent unwanted things from happening and as a form of realization of efforts to maintain stability and security in the Asia Pacific region, this research will discuss how the interests of the Indonesian Navy and the RAN in implementing CUES from the aspect of diplomacy (Barret, 2017).

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## 2. Materials and Methods

The research used a qualitative methodology to analyze the Indonesian Navy's interests in the RAN related to CUES implementation with an exploratory approach to digging deeper into things that are not yet known. Data sources in the form of primary data were obtained through interviews with informants by the research subject. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained by studying literature and other supporting documents and sites on the internet related to the research conducted. The data that has been collected is then processed using NVivo 12 software. NVivo acts as a research tool for classifying various types of data, coding data, and visualizing data mapping. The results obtained are the achievement of data triangulation and visualization of relationships between data and informants.

The analysis technique in this research uses the *Soft System Methodology* (SSM) method. The use of SSM analysis techniques in this research is considered relevant because SSM has also been applied in the study of defense and security science since its early development by Peter Chekland. In SSM, there are seven stages of data analysis, namely identifying problems, expressing problems with *rich pictures*, formulating *root definitions* by doing *system thinking*, system modeling, comparing analysis results with the situation in the field, core analysis, and problem-solving recommendations.

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## 3. Result and Discussion

### 3.1. Data Analysis and Result Interpretation Using *Soft System Methodology*.

The first stage is to determine the problem that has been done in the introduction. The second stage is the stage of pouring a complex problem situation that was previously carried out with three forms of analysis, namely

Intervention, Social, and Political Analysis, then presented with a picture called a *rich picture*. The *rich picture* presents the views of stakeholders on their main roles and concerns related to research problems in the real-world process from the results of *coding* and triangulation with NVivo 12 software.

The Intervention Analysis aims to determine the parties that caused this study, namely: a) *Clients* (C), people who cause interventions related to problematic situations: researchers and supervisors 1 and 2,

*Practitioners* (P), people doing research: Researchers, c) *Owners* (O), people who are affected by efforts to improve problematic situations: Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TNI International Cooperation Center, General Staff Operations Indonesia Navy, Australian Marine Attaché in Jakarta and *Sea Power Center* - Australia

Social Analysis consists of three elements, namely roles, norms, and values. The categories created based on roles in the context of this research are operators, regulators, and observers. In this role element, it is known that the TNI Center for International Cooperation and the General Staff of Operations of the Indonesian Navy are the regulator group as well as the Fleet Command I and the Australian Marine Attaché in Jakarta as the operator group. Meanwhile, as an observer group, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the *Sea Power Center* - Australia. Regarding norms, Indonesia Navy and RAN diplomacy is under the laws of the *Lombok Treaty (Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia on the Framework for Security Cooperation)*, *Strategic Objectives* and *Terms of Reference (ToR) Naval Strategic Staff Talks*, *Australian Defense White Papers*, *Defense White Papers*, as priority reference documents in analyzing goals, objectives, and activities implemented by both Navies. Furthermore, the value associated with this article is that the diplomatic activities of the Indonesian Navy and the RAN in improving CUES as part of policy implementation aim to achieve the national interests of each country.

Political Analysis There is a discussion of *the disposition of power* and *the nature of power* discussed from each institution related to the research from the regulator, operator, and observer groups in this study. *Disposition of power* in this article is an organizational structure that is made hierarchically from each institution that has a role in Indonesia Navy and RAN diplomacy in increasing CUES. *The nature of power* referred to in this study is a naturally formed condition with a *power* structure in the situation and the process that controls it. *The nature of power* between TNI Headquarters, and Naval Headquarters is a hierarchy of military command based on position and rank.

The results of research through interviews with *owners* found several findings in the form of statements, opinions, and problems that arise. The Indonesia Navy General Staff of Operations stated that the Indonesia Navy has an interest in implementing CUES as a guideline that can be used to reduce the risk of damage and loss of defense equipment as a result of situations in the field. In line with the General Staff of Operations of the Indonesia Navy, Naval Headquarters as the implementing element in the field views that the implementation of CUES is appropriate given the development of the strategic environment that occurs and the conditions for the implementation of sea operations. The implementation of CUES can provide a common understanding and create good communication between elements in the field. This is similar to the RAN's interest in implementing CUES. For the RAN, CUES is an important component that has a set of agreed procedures to be followed together. This means that encounters between *Naval* elements can be managed by minimizing the risk of unwanted escalation (*Australian Naval Attaché* in Jakarta, research interview on 26 June 2020). Meanwhile, observers found that the implementation of CUES is particularly important for countries that do not have information-sharing arrangements (CAPT Etienne S Mulder, RAN *Liaison Officer*).

### 3.2. System Thinking Indonesia Navy's interest with the NAP in implementing CUES.

By SSM theory, the *root definition* discussion related to the Indonesian Navy's interests with the RAN in implementing CUES using the PQR formula is to answer the *What*, *Why*, and *How* questions. While the PQR formula in question is as follows:

**"Do P, by Q, to achieve R"**

Realizing the interests of the Indonesian Navy with RAN in improving CUES (P) by influencing countries in the region (Q) to implement CUES (R). Furthermore, the *root definition* that has been formulated will be tested and refined with the *Customers, Actors, Transformation, Worldview, Owners, and Environment* (CATWOE) analysis. Identification with this CATWOE analysis is the basis for the preparation of the conceptual model that will be created later. Furthermore, the results of the CATWOE will be further analyzed with the 3E criteria (*Efficacy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness*) to measure the performance of the activity system.

**Table 1** Root Definition: CATWOE and 3E analysis

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RD-1                        | Realizing Indonesia Navy's interest with the NAP in CUES improvement (P) by influencing countries in the region (Q) to implement CUES (R)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>CATWOE ANALYSIS</b>      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| C ( <i>Customer</i> )       | TNI Headquarters, Indonesia Navy Headquarters, RAN represented by the Australian Defense Attaché in Indonesia and Navy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| A ( <i>Actor</i> )          | Indonesia Navy and RAN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| T ( <i>Transformation</i> ) | Carry out socialization, publication, and education related to CUES at all operational levels.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| W ( <i>Worldview</i> )      | CUES is the result of a mutual agreement between the Navies of WPNS member countries. The importance of understanding CUES for all naval personnel in general and ship commanders in particular in equalizing perceptions of mindsets and patterns of action in unplanned meeting activities in the field of operations. CUES allows it to be developed and utilized for IONS and ASEAN member countries. |
| O ( <i>Owners</i> )         | TNI Headquarters, Indonesia Navy Headquarters, RAN and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| E ( <i>Environment</i> )    | Limited ability to understand foreign languages, foreign policy, and the development of the strategic environment in the Indo-Pacific Region.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>CRITERIA 3E</b>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Efficacy</i>             | Socialization, publication, evaluation, and education related to CUES to all operational ranks are carried out comprehensively by taking into account the ability of personnel to understand foreign languages, the development of the strategic environment and the direction of national and foreign policies.                                                                                          |
| <i>Efficiency</i>           | Collaborate with academics and observers to carry out socialization, publication and education related to CUES to all operational levels and conduct studies and evaluations related to CUES.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>Effectiveness</i>        | Planning for socialization, publication, and education related to CUES to all operational ranks and improving personnel's ability to understand foreign languages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

### 3.2.1. A conceptual model of the Navy's interest with the NAP in implementing CUES.

The next stage of SSM is to form a conceptual model (which is the fourth of the seven stages of SSM) by connecting all activities that will be carried out in order to carry out the T process (in the CATWOE analysis table), so that it becomes a complete system. This step is done by combining all the steps that have been done in the third stage or *root definition* in determining the relevant system to be used in solving research problems.

**Table 2** Conceptual Model and Activities

| RD-1                                                                                                                                  | Activities | Activity Description                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Realize the interests of both Navies in the enhancement of CUES (P) by influencing countries in the Region. (Q) to implement CUES (R) | Activity 1 | Realizing that the potential for conflict at sea is huge requires the implementation of CUES in the field. |
|                                                                                                                                       | Activity 2 | Understand the importance of countries in the Region to consistently implement CUES.                       |
|                                                                                                                                       | Activity 3 | Identify methods used to influence countries in the region.                                                |
|                                                                                                                                       | Activity 4 | Formulate the right form of diplomacy to help and facilitate influence on countries in the region.         |

|  |            |                                                                                                                       |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Activity 5 | Prepare appropriate diplomat resources to inform and influence countries in the Region on CUES implementation.        |
|  | Activity 6 | Carry out socialization and publications related to CUES to countries in the Region.                                  |
|  | Activity 7 | Carry out evaluations related to the implementation of CUES adjusted to the development of the strategic environment. |
|  | Activity 8 | Provide recommendations on necessary CUES improvements based on evaluation results.                                   |

### 3.2.2. Comparison of Conceptual Models with Reality.

The next stage (the fifth of the seven stages of SSM), is the comparison of the conceptual model with the reality found in the real world, namely, findings in the field during data collection, which is carried out to find a *comparison of models and the real world*. From the various findings obtained, will be a formulation of action steps for improvement that can be recommended as a solution to implementation problems in the field. Referring to the conceptual model previously created, there is a transformation process (T) that contains a system of human activities regarding the Indonesia Navy's interests with the RAN in implementing CUES, in terms of internal and external conditions. The following is a comparison table between the conceptual model made by the researcher and the *real* conditions of the research results in the field.

**Table 3** Comparison of Conceptual Models

| No. | Activities                                                                                                     | How do the activities in the conceptual model happen in the real world?                                   | Cooperation            | Activities                                                                                         |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Realizing that the potential for conflict at sea is huge requires the implementation of CUES in the field.     | Has been carried out as the basis for initiating the preparation of CUES                                  | Indonesian Navy<br>RAN | As a rationale for the drafting and promulgation of CUES by the Navies of WPNS countries.          |
| 2   | Understand the importance of countries in the region to consistently implement CUES.                           | Not yet implemented. Only some countries in the Region and WPNS members.                                  | Indonesian Navy<br>RAN | There is a need for commitment and mutual agreement in the implementation of CUES in the Region.   |
| 3   | Identify methods used to influence countries in the region.                                                    | It has been implemented in the WPNS forum. However, its implementation has not been optimized.            | Indonesian Navy<br>RAN | As a way to communicate and influence countries in the region in implementing CUES.                |
| 4   | Formulate the right form of diplomacy to help and facilitate influence on countries in the region.             | It has been implemented in the WPNS forum. However, its implementation has not been optimized.            | Indonesian Navy<br>RAN | Empower diplomats from the Ministry of <i>Foreign Affairs</i> to plan the right form of diplomacy. |
| 5   | Prepare appropriate diplomat resources to inform and influence countries in the region on CUES implementation. | It has been implemented through Education and Training. However, the implementation has not been optimal. | Indonesian Navy<br>NAP | Work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Education and Training to provide training.              |

|   |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                               |                         |                                                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6 | Carry out socialization and publications related to CUES to countries in the region.                                  | Has been implemented in multilateral cooperation forums and multinational exercise activities | Indonesian Navy and NAP | Apply CUES as a reference in every assignment and joint exercise. |
| 7 | Carry out evaluations related to the implementation of CUES adjusted to the development of the strategic environment. | Has been done                                                                                 | Indonesian Navy and NAP | Delivering in the WPNS CUES Working Group.                        |
| 8 | Provide recommendations on necessary CUES improvements based on evaluation results.                                   | Has been done                                                                                 | Indonesian Navy and NAP | Receive recommendations on evaluation results to improve CUES.    |

### 3.2.3. Indonesia Navy's interests with the NAP from the diplomatic aspect related to CUES implementation.

Talking about the interests of the Indonesian Navy and RAN related to the implementation of CUES will not be separated from their respective national interests. To outline national interests, instruments of state power are needed, namely Politics and Diplomacy, Economy and Military. Utilization of economic resources to increase political and military power in the eyes of the international community. Politics and diplomacy in internal and international relations must continue to prioritize national interests and goals, however, the strength of diplomacy is determined by the support of military power, so that military activities are in line with diplomacy activities. Military action also requires the power of diplomacy, because military power does not win wars, it only makes political opportunities to achieve the ultimate goal of a war. Strong military and political linkages will create national stability that gives time and space for economic development (Parker et al, 2023).

In the national interest, the role of the state as an actor who makes decisions and plays an important role in international relations affects its domestic society. The concept of national interest suggests that national interest is the basis that determines a country's foreign behavior. Foreign policy behavior based on national interests will tend to lead to efforts to pursue *power*. National interest is defined as an abstract concept that includes various categories/desires of a sovereign state. National interests are divided into several types, namely:

*Core/basic/vital interest*. Interests that are so high in value that a country is willing to go to war to achieve them. Protecting its territories is an example of this *core/basic/vital interest*.

*Secondary interests*. Includes all kinds of desires that each country wants to achieve, but they are not willing to go to war where there are other possibilities to achieve it through negotiations, for example.

It can be concluded that national interest is the basic need of a country to defend its country by using various means to achieve these basic needs. In fulfilling the above national interests, the state formulates its policies. As instruments of state power, the Indonesian Navy and RAN are tasked with supporting each other's national interests. For the Indonesia Navy and RAN, the important thing that is in the national interest is a goal of cooperation in increasing CUES, namely to maintain security stability in the Asia Pacific region. Indonesia and Australia are countries that have an important position in the region so it is necessary to maintain security stability in the Asia Pacific. Good diplomatic relations between Australia and Indonesia provide advantages in influencing regional countries (Sawan, 2020).

Based on the results of the comparative analysis of the conceptual model in the interests of the Indonesia Navy and RAN related to the implementation of CUES, a range between the *real world* and *system thinking (gap)* was found where the activities have not been carried out (research gap) by the relevant instruments. Furthermore, a discussion of the research *gap* is carried out and analyzed using theory, previous research, and the results of research interviews.

**Table 4** Gap Analysis

| No. | Research Gap                                                                                                   | Analysis                                                            |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Understand the importance of countries in the Region to consistently implement CUES.                           | Diplomacy Theory.<br>National Interest Theory.<br>Interview Results |
| 2.  | Identify methods used to influence countries in the region.                                                    | Diplomacy Theory.<br>Previous research                              |
| 3.  | Formulate the right form of diplomacy to help and facilitate influence on countries in the region.             | Diplomacy Theory.<br>Previous research                              |
| 4.  | Prepare appropriate diplomat resources to inform and influence countries in the Region on CUES implementation. | Diplomacy Theory                                                    |

As written in the table above, the first *gap* found is understanding the importance of countries in the region to consistently implement the CUES. *The Joint Statement on the Application of the Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea in the South China Sea* recognizes that maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea region provides a fundamental interest for ASEAN Member States and the PRC as well as the international community. Of the eleven ASEAN Member States, only Timor Leste has not adopted the CUES. Laos and Cambodia, although not members of the WPNS, have adopted CUES. In the international community outside the WPNS and ASEAN member states that have interests in the region, there are still many that do not adopt CUES, such as Russia, India, and Japan. Based on the theory of diplomacy, there are several important elements in diplomacy, namely relationships, countries/parties that carry out, and procedures and interests or goals. One of the goals or interests of implementing diplomacy is to reduce or minimize a conflict. This is in line with the Indonesia Navy's goal in implementing CUES, which is to prevent incidents at sea between elements of the Navy of other countries. The implementation of CUES is very important for the Indonesian Navy, especially in equalizing perceptions of communication and ways of acting between elements of the Navy when meeting at sea. The elements of the Navy can understand each other and what actions must be taken when meeting at sea (Strating, 2023).

The implementation of CUES can provide a common understanding and perception to create good communication between elements in the field. CUES is an agreed document as a guide when elements of WPNS member countries accidentally meet in the area of operation. The agreement in terms of communication, has indirectly guided the two elements from different countries to have the same understanding to communicate with each other. So that this will shape the attitude between Commanding officers in the field not to react negatively to each other or attitudes that can lead to mutually hostile actions (Strating, 2024).

First, CUES is a non-binding agreement and the result of a mutual agreement in the WPNS forum. Implementing it requires consistency from countries in the region to achieve *confidence-building measures* (CBM) while avoiding unwanted incidents and maintaining security stability in the region. To reduce the occurrence of incidents at sea or in the air between Navy ships or state ships or aircraft, the strategies that should be implemented are mutual understanding, diplomacy, and establishing rules at sea. To streamline cooperation at sea, researchers argue that it is necessary to develop interoperability among countries in the region, especially in communication procedures. So it is very important to be able to implement CUES as a communication procedure. With the awareness of countries in the region in implementing and applying CUES consistently, security stability in the region can be realized. The agreement of CUES by WPNS countries proves that there is a desire from WPNS countries to equalize perceptions to apply UNCLOS in the field. This has implications for the compliance of WPNS countries with the rules at sea. If all countries can comply with the rules at sea, I think it can reduce the escalation of tension at sea (Ton, 2017).

Second, identify the methods used to influence countries in the region. As stated in the first gap discussion, it is very important to influence countries in the region to consistently implement CUES. This is intended to convey national interests. The theory of national interest, states that national interest is the basis for explaining a country's foreign behavior. National interest can also be explained as the fundamental goal and final determining factor that directs the decision-makers of a country in formulating its foreign policy. The results of interviews with observers from Dir HPK, Director General of HPI at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the Indonesia Navy with RAN must be able to influence countries in the region to implement CUES consistently. Because this has a direct impact on the stability of maritime security in the region (Wales, 2024).

Based on the theory of diplomacy put forward by Hasyim Djalal who said that diplomacy is an attempt to convince other parties or other countries to understand and justify our views and if possible support our views, without the need to use violence. Therefore, it is necessary to identify appropriate methods used to influence other countries to support national interests. Currently, the Indonesian Navy uses the WPNS forum as a way to convey and influence countries in the region to implement CUES. However, according to the results of researcher observations, the WPNS forum is not considered effective enough to influence countries in the region, so the Indonesia Navy needs to implement a method of approach with a country that has great influence in the region, in this case, Australia. This is supported by an interview with the Australian Naval Defense Attaché in Jakarta who stated that Australia is a strong supporter of the WPNS and is at the forefront of developing it. According to the *Australian Foreign Affairs White Paper* and *Defense White Paper*, Australia is a strong advocate for the maintenance of regional security and stability through a rules-based global order, which includes UNCLOS. The WPNS is useful for conducting joint discussions to develop CUES, but its effectiveness is limited when nations do not respect the rules that have ensured stability in the modern era (Ong-Webb et al, 2017). Indonesia and Australia are also members of the *Indian Ocean Naval Symposium* (IONS) and the *ASEAN Regional Forum* (ARF). Thus Indonesia and Australia can work together to promote CUES to be adopted by IONS and ARF countries as a joint communication procedure. With many countries adopting CUES, it is expected that CUES can be upgraded to binding status as a joint communication procedure, especially for the Navy.

Third, formulate the right form of diplomacy to help and facilitate the influence of countries in the region. According to Kautilya, in his book *Kautilya's Concept of Diplomacy: A New Interpretation* the main purpose of diplomacy is to safeguard the interests of the state itself. It can be said that the purpose of diplomacy is to guarantee the maximum benefit of one's own country. In realizing its interests, the Indonesian Navy needs to formulate the right form of diplomacy to influence countries in the region to implement CUES. In this regard, there are three forms of diplomacy, namely cooperative, coercive, and persuasive. First, cooperative diplomacy requires cooperation between navies in resolving various issues related to maritime aspects, including personnel exchanges, educational programs, collaborative meetings, and others aimed at CBMs. Second, persuasive diplomacy aims to increase the recognition of other countries or parties to the power possessed by a country while building the authority of the country in the international system. Meanwhile, the third, is coercive *diplomacy* also known as *gunboat diplomacy*. *Gunboat diplomacy* is carried out with the use of naval power instruments to secure a country's national interests in the waters. Of the three forms of maritime diplomacy, researchers argue that the right form of diplomacy in influencing countries in the region is cooperative and persuasive diplomacy. Through cooperative and persuasive diplomacy, it is expected to be able to convey the intended interests openly and honestly, making it easier to influence countries in the region. This is also supported by previous research which recommends that in maintaining security stability in the region, regional countries need to create ways to have honest and open dialogue and to build a clear understanding of security challenges.

Fourth, prepare reliable diplomat resources to convey information and influence countries in the region regarding the implementation of CUES. Based on the theory of diplomacy in carrying out a diplomatic process, of course, a diplomat has a role to convey interests, negotiate, and maintain diplomatic relations with representatives from other countries. Based on this, a diplomat needs to be able to realize diplomacy activities appropriately. Although the practice of diplomacy can be carried out with a variety of methods, it is necessary to know in advance that communication and negotiation and their respective elements are very important elements to understand to achieve success in diplomacy. In addition, the use of ethics in diplomacy is also essential for a diplomat to bind the behavior of actors with different backgrounds. Currently, human resources personnel in maritime defense diplomacy in realizing an effective Indonesian Strategy for Defense are still limited. To realize the interests of the Indonesian Navy with the RAN in implementing CUES, reliable Indonesian Navy diplomats are needed who can convey goals and influence other countries. For this reason, training is needed through cooperation with relevant agencies, in this case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to create Indonesian Navy diplomats. It is hoped that the training will produce Indonesian Navy diplomats who are not only proficient in foreign.

Languages but can negotiate and influence other parties/countries to support national interests.

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#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the data analysis conducted, it can be seen that the interests of the Indonesia Navy with the RAN regarding the implementation of CUES are to support national interests, namely maintaining the stability and security of the maritime environment in the region by influencing countries in the region to implement CUES. To realize these interests, the Indonesian Navy can implement the approach method with a country that has great influence in the region, in this case, Australia. Indonesia and Australia are countries that have an important position in the region. Good diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Australia provide an advantage in influencing regional countries. In addition, formulating the right form of diplomacy in influencing countries in the region is an effort that can be

implemented by the Indonesian Navy with the NAP to obtain optimal results. The successful implementation of diplomacy is strongly influenced by the skills of diplomats in negotiating and influencing other parties/countries to support national interests. For this reason, the Indonesian Navy can prepare its human resources to become reliable Indonesian Navy diplomats who are adept at negotiating and influencing countries in the region regarding the implementation of CUES.

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## Compliance with ethical standards

### *Disclosure of conflict of interest*

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