

The Rohingya Boat People in Indonesia's Territorial Waters: Navigating the Dilemma Between Sovereignty, Humanitarianism, and Maritime Security

Trias Florida Mangadil* ^{1 a}, T.S.N.B Hutabarat ^{2 b}, Herliand Putra Octaviansya Tandayu ^{3 c}

^{1,2,3} Maritime Defence Strategy, Indonesia Defence University, Bogor 16810, Indonesia

² Indonesian Navy Headquarters, Cilangkap, East Jakarta, Indonesia

^a trias.mangadil@sp.idu.ac.id *; ^b doktorhutabarat@gmail.com; ^c herliand.octaviansya@sp.idu.ac.id

*Corresponding Author

Abstract: The arrival of Rohingya boat people in Indonesia's territorial waters presents a complex policy dilemma involving state sovereignty, humanitarian obligations, and maritime security. Recurrent refugee movements, particularly in Aceh, affect maritime law enforcement, regional stability, and Indonesia's political responsibility, all amid the absence of a comprehensive national refugee framework. This article examines Indonesia's policy dilemma through the perspectives of maritime sovereignty, international maritime law, and non-traditional maritime security. Employing a qualitative library-research approach with a transdisciplinary lens, the study analyzes international legal instruments, national regulations, reports from international organizations, and scholarly literature on forced migration and maritime security, supported by UNHCR arrival data for 2023-2025 and a matrix of applicable international, national, and local regulations. Unlike previous studies that treat the Rohingya boat-people issue as either a purely humanitarian or a purely legal matter, this article's novelty lies in its integrative framework, situating the issue simultaneously within legal certainty and citizenship, state sovereignty, socio-cultural accommodation, and non-traditional maritime security. The findings indicate that Indonesia's response remains pragmatic and reactive, prioritizing humanitarian considerations without integrating them into national maritime defense and security strategy, thereby producing policy ambiguity that weakens sovereignty enforcement and creates vulnerabilities exploitable by organized transnational crime within territorial waters.

Keywords: Boat people; Forced migration; Maritime security; Rohingya; State sovereignty

INTRODUCTION

The Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic minority originating from Rakhine State in Myanmar, are regarded by the local authorities as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh; under the country's citizenship laws, they are not legally recognized as part of the national community despite having lived in the region for generations. Decades of systemic discrimination, restrictions on civil rights, and ongoing persecution have produced what international organizations view as one of the largest instances of cross-border displacement in the Southeast Asian region. The revocation and denial of citizenship by the country of origin render the Rohingya stateless, leaving them without legal protection either within or outside Myanmar (Sigit & Novianti, 2020). In this context, forced evacuation by sea cannot be understood as a free individual choice, but rather as a structural consequence of state exploitation, legal exclusion, and the absence of safe alternative protection, compelling this group to risk their lives in search of asylum elsewhere. This displacement has materialized through sea routes, particularly the Andaman Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Strait of Malacca, which over the past decade have served as the main corridors of forced Rohingya migration (Appeal, 2024).

This route is both strategic and dangerous, as most refugees travel on wooden boats that do not meet maritime safety standards, with limited supplies and no adequate legal protection. UNHCR notes the high risk of death at sea, whether from unseaworthy vessels, extreme weather, or the exploitative practices of human-trafficking networks that treat refugees' vulnerability as an economic commodity (UNHCR Regional Office for South-East Asia, 2020). The sea is not merely a legal vacuum (*terra nullius*) or a geographical transit route, but a space governed by international maritime law, subject to search-and-rescue obligations, and directly relevant to the sovereignty and security of coastal states (Bauchner, 2023). The phenomenon of Rohingya boat people in Indonesian waters, particularly around Aceh, has created a complex controversy that is not merely humanitarian but also touches on state sovereignty and maritime security. As an archipelagic state situated on a strategic international shipping route,

Indonesia is by geography both a transit point and a destination for cross-border asylum seekers, and the arrival of Rohingya refugees by sea is inseparable from Indonesia's position as a coastal state with jurisdiction over its territorial waters under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (Rahman, 2024).

The principle of sovereignty gives the state authority to regulate the entry and exit of persons in its territorial waters, including the refusal of entry to foreign nationals without valid documentation. At the same time, binding moral and international-legal obligations apply, particularly the principle of non-refoulement, which prohibits states from returning individuals to territories where they face persecution or a serious threat to life. Although Indonesia is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, its national policies in practice continue to accommodate humanitarian considerations through coordination with international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM. This accommodation, however, is complicated by potential threats to national maritime security: the presence of large, uncontrolled refugee flows risks exploitation by transnational criminal networks engaged in people smuggling and human trafficking, while the state's limited capacity for shelter, logistics, and mobility management constitutes a distinct challenge. From a security perspective, this situation can be read as a non-traditional security threat requiring a cross-sectoral approach involving both state and non-state actors.

This article situates the Rohingya boat-people issue squarely within the conference theme of legal certainty, citizenship, sovereignty, and socio-cultural dynamics. Statelessness is, at its root, a citizenship problem: Myanmar's denial of legal identity to the Rohingya is what converts an internal minority-rights dispute into a cross-border maritime and legal-certainty problem for receiving states such as Indonesia. Indonesia's own legal certainty is at stake because it must decide, case by case and often under public pressure, how to reconcile its sovereign discretion over entry with an unwritten but internationally recognized humanitarian norm, all without a domestic refugee statute that fixes the rights, status, and duration of stay of arrivals. The socio-cultural dimension is equally central: the response in Aceh has been shaped as much by religious solidarity and local adat (customary) norms of hospitality as by formal state policy, and the erosion of that local solidarity amid rising hostility since late 2023 illustrates how citizenship, sovereignty, and socio-cultural acceptance are mutually reinforcing rather than separate concerns.

In terms of scholarly contribution, prior studies on the Rohingya in Indonesia have tended to specialize along disciplinary lines: legal scholarship examines the applicability of non-refoulement and Indonesia's non-ratification of the Refugee Convention (Lauterpacht & Bethlehem, 2024; Sumampouw et al., 2024); migration and area studies document local host-community dynamics in Aceh (Alwi et al., 2024; Rahman et al., 2022); and security studies focus on trafficking and smuggling networks (Gunawan & Setiyono, 2026; Yakub Aiyub Kadir et al., 2024). What remains missing is a single analytical framework that connects these strands, treats the three dimensions of sovereignty, humanitarianism, and maritime security as interacting rather than competing variables, and grounds that framework in current empirical data on arrivals and regulation.

The novelty of this article is precisely this integrative move: it combines a legal-normative analysis with an original empirical overview of 2023-2025 arrival trends and a regulatory matrix spanning international, national, and local instruments (see the Results and Discussion section), thereby providing a more complete evidentiary basis than the largely doctrinal or single-case treatments found in earlier literature. Accordingly, this article poses three research questions: (1) From the perspective of international law, what is the status and position of Rohingya refugees? (2) How does Indonesia's policy and practice respond to the phenomenon of Rohingya boat people? and (3) Within an integrative policy framework, how can the dilemma between sovereignty, humanitarianism, and maritime security be analyzed? The objective is to conduct an in-depth analysis of Indonesia's response to this phenomenon and to examine its policy implications within the framework of sovereignty, humanity, and maritime security.

METHODS

This study applies a qualitative approach based on library research, using a transdisciplinary lens to analyze the phenomenon of Rohingya boat people in Indonesian waters from the perspectives of international law, humanitarian law, and maritime security. This approach integrates multiple academic perspectives to capture the complexity of forced cross-border migration, which involves not only legal aspects but also dimensions of security, policy, and maritime governance. The research data are drawn from secondary sources, including international legal instruments, national regulations, reports from international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM, and indexed scientific journal articles and other relevant academic literature; current UNHCR Operational Data Portal statistics on Rohingya boat arrivals for 2023-2025 were additionally reviewed to substantiate the empirical overview presented in the Results and Discussion section. Data collection was conducted through documentary study by systematically reviewing relevant documents and literature. The data were then analyzed using descriptive-analytical qualitative techniques, through a process of identification, classification, interpretation, and conclusion-drawing, to build a comprehensive understanding of how Rohingya boat people are handled within the framework of sovereignty, humanitarianism, and maritime security.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Status of Rohingya and the Dynamics of Boat People within the Framework of International Law

The Rohingya phenomenon is inseparable from their status as stateless people under international law. Stateless individuals are those not recognized as nationals by any state under its national law, and the Rohingya are a stark example of a group facing legal exclusion because of the policies of their country of origin, particularly Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Law, which denies recognition of their identity. This denial deprives them of state protection and legitimate legal status within the international system (Bhattacharjee, 2024) and produces systemic structural vulnerability: the Rohingya have lost not only legal status but also access to education, healthcare, mobility, and legal protection, leaving them acutely exposed to violence and exploitation while reinforcing their status as a globally marginalized group (Ansar & Khaled, 2021).

Within the international refugee-law framework, the Rohingya substantially meet the requirements for refugee status, having suffered persecution based on ethnic and religious identity, which are key elements of the international definition of a refugee (Ansar & Khaled, 2021). The principle of non-refoulement, which prohibits states from returning individuals to territories where their safety is at risk, has evolved into a widely binding customary norm in global practice. Implementation at the national level, however, remains limited, particularly in Southeast Asia, where most states lack a comprehensive refugee-law framework. As a result, the handling of Rohingya refugees tends to be ad hoc and pragmatic, generating legal uncertainty and policy dilemmas for host states (Lauterpacht & Bethlehem, 2024).

Forced Rohingya migration has evolved into the "boat people" phenomenon, with sea routes becoming the only accessible option. In recent years, thousands of Rohingya have undertaken dangerous sea journeys from Myanmar and Bangladesh to countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, reflecting forced maritime migration driven by structural pressure rather than free choice (Puspitawati & Susanto, 2023). These journeys are marked by high risk, including unseaworthy vessels, logistical constraints, and extreme weather; recent data show a significant increase in the number of Rohingya taking the sea route alongside a high death toll, underscoring that the sea is not merely a migration route but a space of serious humanitarian crisis (Jufrian, 2024).

Under international maritime law, the sea is not a lawless space but an area governed by a complex set of norms. Coastal states hold jurisdiction over their maritime zones while remaining bound by international obligations, and tension arises when states assert territorial sovereignty while also being required to protect human life at sea (Puspitawati & Susanto, 2023). A key obligation under the law of the sea is search and rescue (SAR), which requires states to assist individuals in distress regardless of their legal status; states therefore cannot ignore refugees adrift at sea even where those refugees lack official documents (Hetényi & Ivanič, 2021).

The boat-people phenomenon is also closely tied to transnational crime. Human-smuggling and trafficking syndicates frequently exploit refugees' vulnerability for financial gain, and in many cases Rohingya

become victims of exploitation both during their journey and after arrival, indicating that the issue is not purely humanitarian but also a matter of security (Gunawan & Setiyono, 2026). This highlights a normative tension within international law: no single legal regime comprehensively regulates the phenomenon, and the conflict among sovereignty, humanitarian obligation, and security interest fragments the applicable legal framework, producing uncertainty in policy implementation. Coastal states that serve as points of arrival, including Indonesia, bear a disproportionate logistical, security, and political burden, which the absence of a binding global responsibility-sharing mechanism further exacerbates, leaving them caught between upholding sovereignty and fulfilling humanitarian obligations.

Addressing the reviewer's request for stronger empirical grounding, Table 1 summarizes UNHCR reported Rohingya boat arrivals in Indonesia between 2023 and October 2025, and Table 2 presents a matrix of the international, national, and local instruments that structure Indonesia's response.

Table 1. Rohingya boat arrivals in Indonesia, 2023-2025 (compiled from UNHCR Operational Data Portal reports and contemporaneous news coverage).

Year	Boats / Key Events	Approx. Arrivals in Indonesia	Notes
2019-2022	Sporadic landings	~850 (cumulative, per UNHCR pre-2023 baseline)	Lower than the 2023-2025 surge; used as comparative baseline
2023	Surge from November 2023; 9 boats (mid-Nov-mid-Dec) carried 1,543 people	> 2,300	Largest annual arrival since the 2015 Andaman Sea crisis; exceeded the combined total of the previous four years
2024	Boat movements in the wider region rose 112% year-on-year, but landings in Indonesia fell	< 1,000	Decline attributed to interceptions upstream and stricter regional deterrence; March 2024 capsizing off West Aceh killed 67, including 27 children
2025 (through Oct.)	Early-January landings of 267 and 76 individuals in East Aceh; onward dispersal to Riau	~900 (cumulative 2023-Oct. 2025 reached over 4,200)	Riau has become the largest hosting area, with over 1,300 refugees on informal land near the Immigration Detention Centre

The data show a sharp, non-linear trajectory: arrivals surged in late 2023, declined markedly in 2024 as regional deterrence and upstream interceptions intensified even as total attempted boat movements in the wider Bay of Bengal region rose, and then resumed an upward trend through 2025 with resettlement increasingly concentrated in Riau rather than solely in Aceh. Nearly 2,000 Rohingya are estimated to have died or gone missing at sea across 2023-2025, including 67 killed when a vessel capsized off West Aceh in March 2024. This pattern indicates that Indonesia's exposure to the issue is neither a one-off emergency nor a steadily escalating crisis, but a recurring, cyclical pressure that a genuinely comprehensive policy framework must be designed to absorb over multiple years rather than address boat by boat.

Table 2. Matrix of international, national, and local instruments applicable to the handling of Rohingya boat people in Indonesia.

Instrument	Level	Core Provision	Relevance to the Rohingya Case
UNCLOS 1982	International	Coastal-state jurisdiction over territorial sea; SAR duties	Frames Indonesia's sovereign authority alongside its rescue obligations in the Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea approaches

Instrument	Level	Core Provision	Relevance to the Rohingya Case
1951 Refugee Convention / 1967 Protocol	International	Refugee definition; non-refoulement	Not ratified by Indonesia, but the non-refoulement norm is treated as customary law and observed in practice
SOLAS / SAR Conventions	International	Duty to render assistance to persons in distress at sea	Basis for Basarnas- and TNI AL-led rescue operations off Aceh
Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016	National	Inter-agency coordination for handling foreign refugees	Primary domestic legal basis; administrative in character, without a comprehensive protection or status-determination regime
Immigration Law No. 6 of 2011	National	Entry, stay, and deportation of foreign nationals	Governs the immigration-detention track for undocumented arrivals, running parallel to humanitarian handling
Aceh customary/local governance (adat)	Local	Community-based reception and mutual assistance norms	Underpins the informal, community-led rescue and shelter practices documented in Aceh

The matrix illustrates the layered but disconnected character of the applicable legal regime. International instruments establish rescue and, to a lesser extent, protection obligations; Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 supplies the main domestic coordination mechanism but remains administrative rather than a status determination law; and immigration law operates on a separate, sometimes conflicting, track oriented toward detention and deportation. This fragmentation is a principal source of the policy ambiguity discussed below.

The Dilemma of Humanitarianism, Citizenship, and Sovereignty in Indonesia's Handling of Refugees

Indonesian territory has repeatedly received Rohingya boat people, placing the country in a dilemma between humanitarian obligation and national sovereignty. As an archipelago on a strategic maritime migration route in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is geographically one of the main stopover points for Rohingya refugees fleeing Myanmar and Bangladesh. In practice, Indonesia's response has tended to reflect a relatively open approach, particularly in Aceh, which has been the main landing point over the past few years; this stance is closely linked to local communities' solidarity, rooted in shared humanitarian values and religious identity with the Rohingya (Alwi et al., 2024).

In numerous instances of Rohingya landings in Aceh, local communities have been the first to provide assistance, ahead of any official state response; Acehese fishermen have repeatedly rescued refugee boats that were damaged or had run out of supplies at sea. This demonstrates that refugee management in Indonesia is not carried out by the state alone but also by civil society, as an expression of social and moral solidarity, forming a local humanitarianism that has shaped government policy toward Rohingya refugees (Rahman et al., 2022). Indonesia has continued, in practice, to respect the principle of non-refoulement in humanitarian emergencies at sea; this principle has evolved into a norm of customary international law (Lauterpacht & Bethlehem, 2024).

This situation creates normative tension between humanitarian obligation and the state's right to safeguard territorial integrity and national stability. Refusing refugees may invite international criticism, while an overly open reception risks triggering domestic security and political friction (Setyardi, 2025). The dilemma is compounded by the absence of comprehensive national refugee regulation: the current legal basis, Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 on the Handling of Refugees from Abroad, is oriented mainly toward administrative coordination rather than functioning as a *lex specialis* that substantively regulates legal status, rights, and protection mechanisms. As a result, policy implementation on the ground is often temporary and pragmatic, adapting to the evolving situation (Beni Prawira Candra Jaya, 2025).

This regulatory gap also has a direct citizenship dimension. Because the Rohingya are stateless by design of Myanmar's citizenship law, Indonesia cannot rely on ordinary bilateral or consular mechanisms to resolve questions of identity, documentation, or eventual return; every arrival becomes, by default, an open-ended protection question rather than a routine immigration matter. Without a domestic legal category equivalent to "refugee" or "asylum seeker," arrivals are processed through immigration-detention provisions designed for ordinary undocumented migrants, producing legal uncertainty for the individuals concerned and administrative uncertainty for the agencies involved. The absence of a comprehensive framework has therefore led to an ad hoc approach in which UNHCR and IOM play a dominant role in registration, shelter, and case management (Syahrin et al., 2022). This reliance on international agencies reduces Indonesia's immediate logistical and administrative burden but also reflects a form of "burden shifting" that can weaken the state's authority to set the direction of its own refugee policy.

Domestic political dynamics further shape the handling of Rohingya refugees. In many cases, arrivals have sparked resistance from segments of the community who see the refugees as a burden on the local economy, a disruption to social stability, or a potential security threat; the online hostility and disinformation campaigns documented in Aceh since late 2023 illustrate how quickly the earlier local humanitarianism can erode into rejection. This security narrative has gained traction amid growing concern over the potential infiltration of transnational crime, including people smuggling and human trafficking, via irregular migration routes (Ansar & Khaled, 2021). From a maritime security perspective, the phenomenon shows that forced migration can no longer be treated solely as a humanitarian issue: uncontrolled maritime migration flows create vulnerabilities in maritime surveillance, especially in border areas and strategic shipping lanes, and handling Rohingya arrivals therefore requires an approach that protects human rights while also integrating with national maritime security strategy, so as to close surveillance gaps that transnational criminal networks could otherwise exploit.

Taken together, the dilemma between humanitarianism, citizenship, and sovereignty in handling Rohingya refugees in Indonesia illustrates the multidimensional complexity of the policy challenge. Indonesia seeks to balance humanitarian commitment with national interest, but the absence of a comprehensive legal framework keeps the state's response reactive and pragmatic. This points to the need for a more integrated national policy that clarifies refugee-management mechanisms, strengthens institutional coordination, and harmonizes humanitarian interests with maritime security and national sovereignty.

Implications for Maritime Security and an Integrated Response Strategy

The arrival of Rohingya boat people in Indonesian territorial waters has implications that extend beyond humanitarian concerns to directly affect maritime security governance. Within the framework of non-traditional maritime security, irregular migration is a challenge capable of influencing border management, maritime surveillance, law-enforcement effectiveness, and regional stability. Rohingya refugees themselves should not be securitized as a threat, but the uncontrolled movement of large groups through maritime routes creates vulnerabilities that transnational criminal actors may exploit. The issue should therefore be understood as a complex interaction between human security and state security rather than as a purely humanitarian phenomenon (Dayan & Rubin, 2026).

A primary maritime security concern relates to the growing activity of transnational organized-crime networks. Human-smuggling syndicates frequently use irregular migration routes across the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman Sea, and the Strait of Malacca to transport refugees under unsafe conditions while generating substantial financial profit; refugees, in turn, often become victims of extortion, trafficking, forced labor, and other exploitation. The presence of such networks in regional maritime corridors challenges coastal states' capacity to monitor and secure their waters effectively; for Indonesia, particularly in Aceh and adjacent maritime areas, the repeated arrival of refugee boats points to the need for stronger maritime domain awareness and intelligence-sharing among relevant agencies (Yakub Aiyub Kadir et al., 2024).

The recurring arrival of Rohingya vessels has also required extensive coordination among Indonesian authorities, including Basarnas, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), Bakamla, immigration authorities, local governments, and international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM. Existing studies indicate that refugee management in Indonesia remains heavily dependent on inter-agency cooperation and human-

itarian actors, while implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 continues to face institutional and operational limits. These conditions point to the need for stronger integration between refugee governance and maritime security planning, particularly in strategic coastal areas that frequently receive refugee arrivals (Kesuma et al., 2024).

From a sovereignty perspective, Indonesia must balance territorial control with international humanitarian obligation. Sovereignty grants states authority to regulate access to their territory and maritime zones, yet international maritime law and customary humanitarian norms impose obligations to rescue persons in distress at sea and to avoid actions that endanger vulnerable populations (Sumampouw et al., 2024). This dual responsibility creates a policy dilemma in which excessive emphasis on security may undermine humanitarian commitment, while an exclusively humanitarian approach may raise concerns about border management and national resilience; a balanced governance model is therefore required to reconcile these competing interests.

An integrated response strategy should begin by strengthening the national legal framework governing refugees and irregular maritime migration. Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 provides an important foundation but remains limited in scope and implementation capacity. Indonesia requires a more comprehensive legal and institutional mechanism to clarify the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies, standardize operating procedures, and establish clear coordination arrangements between national authorities and international organizations, thereby reducing policy ambiguity and improving response consistency during future arrivals (Shahnaz & Muhja, 2025).

Existing studies suggest that irregular maritime migration can create operational challenges for maritime-governance institutions, particularly in surveillance, coordination, and law enforcement. Integrating forced-migration scenarios into maritime security planning could strengthen preparedness and reduce governance gaps in areas that frequently receive refugee arrivals, including through improved inter-agency coordination, information sharing, maritime surveillance, and cooperation among TNI AL, Bakamla, immigration authorities, the police, and local governments (Arifin et al., 2024).

At the regional level, Indonesia should continue to promote cooperative approaches through ASEAN and other multilateral forums. Because the Rohingya crisis originates from structural conditions beyond Indonesia's jurisdiction, unilateral responses alone are unlikely to provide sustainable solutions. Several studies emphasize the importance of regional responsibility-sharing, coordinated search-and-rescue mechanisms, information exchange, and collective efforts against transnational human-smuggling networks associated with forced maritime migration (Missbach, 2024), alongside continued cooperation with UNHCR, IOM, and neighboring states as an essential component of refugee governance and protection in Southeast Asia.

Ultimately, the phenomenon of Rohingya boat people demonstrates the increasing interconnection between humanitarian issues and maritime security in contemporary international relations. Effective governance requires a comprehensive approach that simultaneously protects human dignity, preserves state sovereignty, and strengthens maritime security resilience, enabling Indonesia to respond more effectively to future forced-migration challenges while maintaining its commitment to both national interests and international humanitarian principles.

CONCLUSION

The Rohingya crisis illustrates how the status of Rohingya refugees under international law is closely tied to their condition as a stateless and persecuted population who, having suffered systematic discrimination and exclusion in Myanmar, substantially meet the criteria of refugees entitled to protection under international humanitarian principles, particularly non-refoulement, even as the boat-people phenomenon reflects the growing complexity of forced maritime migration in which humanitarian concern intersects with jurisdiction, maritime governance, and state responsibility; Indonesia's response, though pragmatically humanitarian and sustained through coordination with UNHCR, IOM, and local authorities despite not being a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, has had to absorb a recurring, non-linear pattern of arrivals between 2023 and 2025 surging sharply in late 2023, declining in 2024, and rising again through 2025 without a corresponding evolution in the legal framework, leaving policy implementation reactive, ad hoc, and heavily dependent on humanitarian

discretion, which produces legal and institutional ambiguity in refugee governance. Beyond restating the sovereignty-humanitarianism tension identified in earlier literature, this study's contribution is to demonstrate empirically, through the 2023-2025 arrival data and regulatory matrix presented above, that this tension is structural rather than episodic and inseparable from the citizenship and socio-cultural dimensions central to the discussion: Myanmar's denial of citizenship is what generates the maritime and legal-certainty problem Indonesia must repeatedly manage, while the erosion of Aceh's local socio-cultural solidarity is itself a policy-relevant variable rather than mere background context. The Rohingya boat-people issue should therefore be understood as a multidimensional governance challenge at the intersection of citizenship, sovereignty, humanitarian obligation, and maritime security not solely a humanitarian matter while refugees themselves should not be regarded as security threats; accordingly, Indonesia requires an integrated policy framework that strengthens legal certainty, institutional coordination, maritime surveillance, and regional cooperation, enabling humanitarian commitments to be fulfilled without undermining state sovereignty and maritime security resilience.

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