

**Abstract** – *Conflict in the South China Sea involves several countries in the Southeast Asian region, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei Darrusalam and Indonesia. The issue in dispute is ownership rights, where China issued historical evidence in the form of a nine-dashed line which is a one-sided claim by China through nine dashed lines that stretch across the South China Sea region and overlap with neighboring regions. However, this was followed by several other countries which contributed to the evidence they had of the ownership status of the South China Sea region. Although the International Permanent Arbitration Court has issued a ruling on a lawsuit filed by the Philippines in 2013, China did not recognize the existence of the arbitration. Indonesia is actually not directly involved in the case of the seizure of territory in the South China Sea. However, from evidence released by China, the Natuna Islands are part of a nine-dashed line which means that they are part of Chinese claims. In this connection, Indonesia needs to anticipate further potential for the seizure of territory by considering the large number of Indonesian islands located in the South China Sea.*

**Keywords:** *South China Sea Dispute, International Permanent Arbitration Court*

**Abstrak** – Konflik di Laut Cina Selatan melibatkan beberapa negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara, seperti Filipina, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei Darrusalam dan Indonesia. Persoalan yang dipersengketakan adalah hak kepemilikan, di mana China mengeluarkan bukti sejarah berupa *nine-dashed line* yang merupakan klaim sepihak oleh China melalui sembilan garis putus-putus yang membentang di seluruh wilayah Laut Cina Selatan dan tumpang tindih dengan wilayah negara sekitar. Namun, hal demikian diikuti oleh beberapa negara lain yang turut mengeluarkan bukti-bukti yang mereka miliki mengenai status kepemilikan wilayah Laut Cina Selatan. Meskipun Mahkamah Arbitrase Tetap Internasional telah mengeluarkan putusan atas gugatan yang diajukan Filipina pada 2013, China tidak mengakui adanya arbitrase tersebut. Indonesia sebenarnya tidak terlibat secara langsung dengan kasus perebutan wilayah di Laut Cina Selatan. Tetapi, dari bukti yang dikeluarkan Tiongkok, Kepulauan Natuna merupakan bagian dari *nine-dashed line* yang artinya termasuk bagian dari klaim China. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Indonesia perlu mengantisipasi mengenai potensi lebih lanjut atas perebutan wilayah dengan mengingat banyaknya pulau Indonesia yang terletak di Laut Cina Selatan.

**Kata Kunci:** Sengketa Laut Cina Selatan, Mahkamah Arbitrase Tetap Internasional