

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

Indonesia is the largest maritime nation in the world. According to the Geospatial information agency, Indonesia is a maritime country with an area of 6,315,222 km<sup>2</sup> of waters with 99,093 km<sup>2</sup> coastline and 13,466 islands that are named and coordinated. With the large of sea Indonesia that holds diverse natural resources, energy, biological and animal, this is a tremendous wealth for the nation of Indonesia. The variety of potential natural and marine natural resources the territory of Indonesia which is 2/3 is in the form of sea, is challenges and opportunities for Indonesia.

In the development history of maritime in Indonesia, since the days of the kingdom, maritime affairs in Indonesia have a considerable influence, where all forms of trade and shipping activities can be appropriately controlled and at that time, the kingdoms in Indonesia were highly respected in the international world. The two Maritime Kingdom Emporiums that once built Indonesian maritime included Sriwijaya and the Majapahit Kingdom. While the organization Marine and Fisheries Development were marked by the determination of the sea dimension as a separate sector in the 1993 GBHN, however, the formation of its new institution was marked by the establishment of the Ocean Exploration Department (DEL) in the National Unity Cabinet in 1999 during the reign of KH. Abdurrahman Wahid.

Moreover, in this time namely is the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries following Presidential Regulation No. 47 of 2009 concerning the Establishment and Organization of State Ministries, the Nomenclature of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries became the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. The establishment of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is a

challenge, as well as an opportunity for the development of Indonesia's marine and fisheries sector.

In the era of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla administration, they have committed in their administration to focus take care of the Indonesian sea with aims restore Indonesia's maritime glory as the global maritime fulcrum (GMF). Global maritime fulcrum (GMF) is one of the visions Joko Widodo administrations. The desire of the Indonesian Government in managing maritime or marine wealth and increasing the strength of the Navy will certainly meet various challenges, obstacles, opportunities, threats, strengths, and weaknesses as an archipelago located between two oceans and two continents. Therefore, they need to be serious action in realizing the vision of President Jokowi as an implementation effort in managing, developing and advancing the Indonesian sea thus that it can be realized. President Joko Widodo opened extensive opportunities for cooperation and investment in various fields in Indonesia, in this case especially the maritime sector. On 2015 the president of Jokowi visited the United States to enhance and deepen the relationship between Indonesia and the United States in the maritime field.

With the result, Indonesia and the United States signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on October 24, 2015. The Following are the fields of maritime sector cooperation between Indonesia and the United States: Maritime security, maritime economy, Conservation, and Fisheries Management, Maritime Safety and Navigation, Marine Science and Technology and Marine Resources. While on March 28 – 29, 2018. Indonesia and the United States continued to strengthen bilateral cooperation, especially in the maritime field, sea, and maritime law. Both of the countries signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Republic of Indonesia Marine Security Agency (Bakamla RI) and the United States Coast Guard.

However, before Indonesia stepped in to realize Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. The first thing to consider is to improve the Indonesian maritime situation first,

such as improving maritime security, protecting the oceans and Promote Sustainable Development. That is why Indonesia continues to strive to establish maritime cooperation with a more advanced maritime country from Indonesia regarding security, navigation, and others.

After that Indonesia's Vision as a Global Maritime Fulcrum, which is to become an advanced, sovereign, independent, strong maritime country and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace following national interests can realize. Indonesian Maritime Policy is prepared by referring to the Indonesian Development Vision as stipulated in Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 and Law Number 32 the Year 2014 concerning Marine Affairs. Global maritime fulcrum (GMF) is one of the visions Joko Widodo administrations with the aims to realize Indonesia as the world's maritime Fulcrum, he explains at the 9th East Asia Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. According to him, the world's maritime Fulcrum consists of five pillars covering: maritime culture, maritime economy, maritime security, diplomacy maritime and maritime connectivity.