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"Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe"



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UTILIZATION OF INDONESIA MARINE RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT TO REALIZE INDONESIA TOWARDS THE SHAFT OF THE MARITIME WORLD

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ABSTRACT

development Orientation that more attention to the mainland area needed to be changed in view of the sea is a source of livelihood in the future. Paradigm of development in the marine sector that holds tremendous natural wealth became a chore for the government to restore the glory of this nation as a maritime nation. Especially is to realize Indonesia to the shaft of the maritime world. Indonesian sea contains many diverse resources both renewable such as fisheries, coral reefs, mangrove forests, sea grass, and germplasm and others or resources that are not renewable, such as oil and gas, , mineral, and ocean energy such as waves, wind, and OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) is being developed today. The amount of the economic opportunities of the utilization of marine resources is so large it has been dully contributed greatly to the improvement of the nation's economy, also even it is fitting into the driving sector of the national economy is dominant. But in fact the fisheries and marine sector nationally is still not used optimally, it is shown from the data in plain view that coastal communities are communities closest to the coastal and marine resources is generally still classified as poor or categorized as a people with the welfare of the low , The formulation of his problem is how the utilization of Indonesia's marine wealth in an effort to realize the efforts of Indonesia towards the shaft of the maritime world? There are several factors that led to the use of the sea as a potential powerful nation was neglected among them are weak security, weak supervision, and weak coordination of the country. Actually, Indonesia has a Maritime Surveillance System (maritime surveillance systems) at a military institution whose domain is the sea. Our country needs to have a clear maritime policy and visionary as geopolitical concerns and basic policies on the management of marine resources. Policies concerning various breakthroughs to utilize marine resources in an optimal and sustainable competitive advantage as a nation.

Keywords: Utilization of Ultra Marine, Maritime Shaft.

A. Introduction

Indonesia astronomically located on 6°LU- 11°LS and between 95° BT 141°BT. Location of astronomically means layout based on latitude and bujur.Indonesia become a tropical country, with high rainfall, receiving solar radiation throughout the year, and more evaporation so high humidity. The strategic position of the Republic of Indonesia among cross the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean will automatically give a lot of potential economic resources sea that can be managed and used for the future of the nation and the backbone of national development, but the utilization of marine resources optimally should be directed to the utilization of resources fish resources by taking into account the existing carrying capacity and sustainability in order to improve people's welfare.

Indonesia is geographically located between two continents, Asia and Australia and two oceans, the Indian and Pacific region is the most dynamic region in the world arena both economically and politically. The uniqueness of the geographical location puts Indonesia has

a high dependence on the marine sector, and very logical if the marine economy made a footstool for national economic development. With coverage of such a large and spacious, of course the sea Indonesia contains a diversity of natural resources of the sea with huge potential, both biological and non-biological surely deliver great value on natural resources such as fish, coral reef biological resources of high economic value, travel marine, renewable energy sources as well as oil and gas, rare minerals and also inter-island transport medium is extremely economical.

Indonesia between the islands with other islands separated by the sea, but not be a hindrance for any ethnic group in Indonesia to be interconnected. Since the days of maritime, inter-island shipping and trading has grown by using various types of traditional boats, our ancestors became a reliable sailors who explored to establish contact and interaction with outsiders. Even more surprising, the shipping is done by the people of Indonesia (Nusantara) at the time of nautical've got to Madagascar. In the days of nautical has been a Trade Mark that Indonesia is a maritime country.

As the worlds maritime shaft is to make Indonesia as a maritime country are big, strong, and prosperous through the return of Indonesian identity as a maritime nation, security interests and maritime security, empowerment of all potential maritime sake of prosperity, economic equality Indonesia through tolls sea, and carry out diplomacy maritime in Indonesian foreign politics five years. So that we can understand, that to get to the Shaft maritime world will include maritime development processes and practices in various aspects, such as the political, socio-cultural, defense, infrastructure, and above all economic.

B. Problem Formulation

How is the use of Indonesia's marine wealth in an effort to realize the efforts of Indonesia towards the shaft of the maritime world?

C. Discussion

Since the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by Law No. 17 of 1985 on the Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, Indonesia has not had a policy that specifically regulates the sea. In fact, two-thirds of its territory in the form of sea waters and therefore become State Islands. Marine natural resources contained therein so large, covering renewable natural resources (renewable resources) and can not be updated (non-renewable resources). It also contains a source of alternative energy and marine services. Thus the national marine policy that is able to integrate all sectors of economic development in a sustainable manner is absolutely necessary in order to regulate the use of marine potentials so great for the welfare of the people.¹

Indonesian marine potential provides opportunities for welfare and prosperity of Indonesia has the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which stretches area of 2.4 million square kilometers with a variety of potential natural resources ready for exploitation in it. The economic potential of the promising prospect of achieving economic performance capable welfare of the people. Marine economic potential can be developed from a variety of sectors, notably fisheries sector, the sector of aquaculture, fish processing sector, the service sector ports, exploration and exploitation of offshore energy resources, especially in the area of the EEZ, the coastal forestry, trade, shipping and tourism.

Maritime resource potential is quite large and spread all over Indonesia. Of fisheries, including capture fisheries, aquaculture, and the processing of US \$ 47 billion per year. While the marine tourism reached US \$ 29 billion per year. Of renewable energy

¹ Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2012, Kebijakan Ekonomi Kelautan dengan Model Ekonomi Biru, Jakarta.

amounting to US \$ 80 billion per year which is composed of the energy of ocean currents, tides, waves, algae biofuel, ocean thermal. While the sea Biofarmasetika of US \$ 330 billion per year. With the abundance of marine biodiversity Indonesia, can be used for the development of industrial biotechnology in food, drugs, cosmetics and bioremediation. While the sea transportation sector there is a potential US \$ 90 billion per year. While the offshore oil and gas worth US \$ 68 billion. As many as 70% of oil and gas production comes from the coast, with 40 of the 60 basins have potential offshore oil and gas there, 14 on the coast and only 6 in the mainland. Results seabed minerals reached US \$ 256 billion per year, the maritime industry and services sectors reached US \$ 72 billion per year and salts reach US \$ 28 billion per year.²

Indonesia Marine Potential provides opportunities welfare and prosperity. Indonesia has the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which stretches area of 2.4 million square kilometers with a variety of potential natural resources ready for exploitation in it. The economic potential of the promising prospect of achieving economic performance capable welfare of the people. The economic potential of marine can be developed from a variety of sectors, notably fisheries sector, the sector of aquaculture, the processing sector, the fisheries sector port services, exploration and exploitation of energy resources offshore, particularly in the area of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), forestry, coastal, trade, shipping and tourism.

The role of marine and fisheries sector in national development is to encourage the growth of agro-industry, especially through the provision of raw materials, increase foreign exchange earnings through increased exports of marine and fisheries products, increase employment opportunities, improve incomes and welfare of farmers and fishermen and to support national development. Correspondingly, the general wisdom marine and fisheries sector development should be oriented towards increasing productivity, value added, employment expansion and operational efficiency as well as increased revenues marine and fisheries sector. However, as a developing country that still lack the technological capability to explore and exploit the riches under the sea, Indonesia must establish closer cooperation with technologically advanced countries to explore and exploit seabed energy resources.

The magnitude of the economic opportunities of the utilization of marine resources is so large it is fitting provide a major contribution also to the improvement of the nation's economy, even it is fitting well into the driving sector of the national economy are dominant. But in fact the fisheries and marine sector nationally is still not used optimally, it is shown from the data in plain view that coastal communities are communities closest to the coastal and marine resources is generally still classified as poor or categorized as a people with the welfare of the low ,

The lack of alignments to the maritime sector (maritime policy) one of which causes the still chaotic arrangement of the Strait of Malacca, which in essence become a source of income, the other thing is the port in the country has not become an international hub port, ZEE are still displaced, naming and development of small islands, especially in state border areas does not go through, as well as the increasingly widespread practice of illegal fishing, illegal drug trafficking, trafficking, trans-national crime where the increasing smuggling in Indonesian waters. In fact, the true Indonesia's strategic position provides many benefits, at least in three aspects, namely; archipelagic sea lanes for international shipping (innocent passage, transit passage and archipelagic sea lane passage) under the provisions of the IMO; territorial sea area conducted from Juanda Declaration of 1957 to the 1982 UNCLOS which

² <http://www.beritasatu.com/ekonomi/144599-mewujudkan-indonesia-sebagai-negara-maritim-yang-maju.html> diakses 2 Desember 2016.

has abundant marine resources and thus exceptional source of foreign exchange if properly managed.³

State of Indonesia as a gift from God Almighty should be used as one of the main pillars to help accelerate the realization of prosperity and glory of the nation of Indonesia. Seafood for Homeland also has a meaning and function very strategic, namely the sea as: (1) territorial sovereignty of the nation, (2) the environment and resources, (3) media social contacts, economics, and culture, (4) geostrategy, geopolitics, geokultural and geoekonomi state, and (5) media sources and disseminators of natural disasters.

Indonesia's maritime future is expected to become the mainstream of the mainstream (mainstream) national development by utilizing marine ecosystems and all the resources contained in them on an ongoing basis (on a sustainable basis) for the unity, progress and prosperity of the nation. Desire is described in five goals to be achieved, namely: (1) Build a network of facilities and infrastructure as glue all of the islands and the islands of Indonesia, (2) Improve and strengthen human resources in the maritime field, supported by the development of science and technology (3) Establish the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, assets, and things that are related within the framework of national defense, (4) Developing the marine economy in an integrated manner to optimize the utilization of marine resources in a sustainable manner, and (5) Reducing the impact of disasters and coastal pollution sea.⁴

Awareness about the unique needs of foreign consumers on fishery products can provide marketing opportunities for the export of Indonesian fishery products. The level of fish consumption of Indonesian society is still far below the level of consumption of other countries in the world, so that the exploitation and development of aquaculture and capture fisheries still have a tremendous opportunity in the domestic market, with the assumption that the purchasing power of society is increasing in the future, sustained high economic growth, the quality and inclusive.

Certainty of legislation in the field of marine need to be developed and established as a guarantee that would provide legal certainty and will be signs in the management of marine development. Legislative support to executives in preparing the budget plan of developments related to the maritime field is very important to increase the capacity of the national marine development. Therefore, it is time now this required a change of national development vision of vision of the mainland (continental) into the vision of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. This vision of change must be accompanied by the readiness of our human resources to manage the development of marine resources in a sustainable manner. It is also that the role of the marine economy can continue to be developed to improve the prosperity of the nation will require a paradigm shift in the development of a better understanding of the nation's identity Indonesia as a maritime nation and the world's largest archipelagic state and combining the power of land and sea-based economy as a synergy of national economic strength.⁵

The paradigm of our development are still largely focused on the development of existing resources be allocated to the sectors or areas of great potential in contributing to economic growth, which is generally located in the area of land. Where paradigm that continues to this day by the policy makers in central and local level is more oriented to the land rather than the sea sector. It is time for our nation change the perspective of development of development that only land-based (Land-based development) are becoming more oriented to the development of marine-based (Ocean based development), considering our country is

³ Atmadja, M., 1996, *Eksistensi Indonesia sebagai Negara Kepulauan*, disampaikan pada peringatan Sarasehan Syukuran Makassar Serui (SSMS96) di Ujung Pandang, 30 Juli 1996, dalam rangka mengenang 50 tahun pembuangan ketujuh tokoh pergerakan kebangsaan Makassar ke Serui, Yapen, Irian Jaya.

⁴ Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2012, *Kebijakan Ekonomi Kelautan dengan Model Ekonomi Biru*, Jakarta.

⁵ Dahuri, R., 2013, *Momentum Mengembalikan Kejayaan Negara Maritim*.

an island nation that has been recognized and accommodated within the 1945 Article 25A. Therefore, the development orientation that more attention needs to be changed in view of the mainland sea is a source of livelihood in the future. The paradigm of development in the marine sector that holds tremendous natural wealth became a chore for the government to restore the glory of this nation as a maritime nation.

The law must be played as a basis for directing development activities in harmony and balance as he was able to secure development outcomes are achieved. Performance should be empowered optimally law to harmonize different interests. The law should be able to create a balance between improving the well-being (welfare) and the guarantee of safety (safety) for everyone. Improved well-being as a result of development should be enjoyed equally by as many people that can gradually approach the justice aspired. Within the framework of efforts to manage the natural resources of national wealth, the law must be enabled to create a balance between the two interests; namely the distribution of economic benefits and willingness intergenerational continuity. Maintenance of balance between these two interests coincide with the country's goal to create a balance between the welfare aspects and the safety aspects. Directed law to regulate human behavior so as not to cause disruption for safety that could upset the balance of community life.⁶

The main priority of Indonesia as a maritime shaft is the development of infrastructure of inter-island or coastal sea-based, not just a discourse but the political will of all elements of the Indonesian people, especially the policy makers. Indonesia with 2/3 spacious ocean than land, seems evident from the length of the coastline in nearly every island in Indonesia, which makes Indonesia ranks second after Canada as a country that has the longest coastline in the world. The economic potential is amazing if seriusi to the maximum.

D. Conclusion

There are several factors that led to the use of the sea as a potential powerful nation was neglected among them are weak security, weak supervision, and weak coordination of the country. Actually, Indonesia has a Maritime Surveillance System (maritime surveillance systems) at a military institution whose domain is the sea. Our country needs to have a clear maritime policy and visionary as geopolitical concerns and basic policies on the management of marine resources. Policies concerning various breakthroughs to utilize marine resources in an optimal and sustainable competitive advantage as a nation.

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⁶ Suparman A. Diraputra, *Sistem Hukum dan Kelembagaan Dalam Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Secara Terpadu*. Prosiding Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Terpadu. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Padjajaran.

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