

## Realizing Indonesia as a Global Maritime Fulcrum

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### Abstract

*The idea of the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) becomes a maritime strategic approach. The government of President Jokowi with the vision of the GMF is determined to rebuild Indonesia's maritime glory. Maritime security is one of the key factors to guarantee the pillars of sovereignty and prosperity. A strong foundation for building Indonesia's vision as the GMF is the nation's geostrategic location and historical overview. The realization of Indonesia as the GMF has a strong foundation, both legal basis, historical review, and socio-economic strength. An important aspect to be developed in order to realize the GMF is the maritime and maritime economic aspects, as well as aspects that are components of governance. The transformation of the defense system, namely land, sea and air can support realizing Indonesia as a Maritime Fulcrum. The idea of realizing Indonesia as a GMF must have relevance between foreign policy and the geographical character of a country and assumptions about establishing the concept of making Indonesia a GMF.*

**Keywords:** *Global Maritime Fulcrum, Indonesia, Maritime Security*

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## INTRODUCTION

During the reign of President Joko Widodo starting in 2014, the idea of the GMF emerged. This policy is a policy that emphasizes Indonesia's maritime sector development in various aspects during the administration of President Joko Widodo, 2015-2019 period (Dahuri, 2014). The idea of the GMF becomes a maritime strategic approach on the basis that Indonesia is a country that is geographically referred to as a country with a cross position between two continents and two oceans (Yakti, 2017). This idea is outlined in the Indonesian Maritime Policy. The GMF is Indonesia's vision to become an advanced, independent, strong maritime country. This is expected to be able to make a positive contribution not only to security but also regional peace, as well as to the international community in accordance with national interests (Wahyunnisa, 2016).

President Jokowi's administration with the vision of the GMF is determined to rebuild Indonesia's maritime glory which stems from the historical traces of the archipelago, namely in the era of the Sriwijaya and Majapahit Kingdoms and the momentum of the birth of the Juanda Declaration in the post-independence era. President Jokowi also emphasized Indonesia's commitment, which has a direct interest in playing a role in determining the future of the Pacific and Indian Ocean (Indo-Pacific) regions so that these areas remain safe and peaceful for trade in the world for maritime supremacy, so that it does not become a struggle for natural resources, territorial struggle and competition (Marsetio, 2017).

The President issued Presidential Instruction Number 07 of 2016 concerning the

Acceleration of the Development of the National Fisheries Industry. For its implementation, in January 2017 the Presidential Regulation Number 03/2017 concerning the Action Plan to Accelerate the Development of the National Fisheries Industry was issued. Both are still sectoral. Presidential Regulation Number 16/2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy. It is in this regulation that there is an official definition of "GMF". Indonesian Maritime Policy is structured based on six basic principles (Jurnal Maritim, 2017), namely: (1) blue economy, (2) participation, (3) equity and equality, (4) integrated and transparent management, (5) insight into the archipelago, and (6) sustainable development. The steps for implementing the maritime strategy (by looking at Indonesia as the biggest archipelagic country) consist of three steps, namely: (1) forming a strong maritime defense system, (2) implementing sea control and power projection ashore, (3) creating a strong maritime defense.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a literature review. The data collection method is from books, journals and the internet that describe facts. There are four stages in making a literature review, namely: (1) selecting topics to be reviewed, (2) researching and selecting appropriate articles, (3) conducting literature analysis and synthesis, and (4) arranging review writing (Ramdhani et al., 2014).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Maritime security for the GMF

Maritime security is one of the key factors to guarantee the pillars of sovereignty and prosperity. Various maritime security threats that arise require a comprehensive approach to handling and handling them also requires good national governance, namely with a strong maritime security policy and good coordination between authorized agencies (Kemlu, 2016).

The long-term national development vision is to develop Indonesia as a maritime-oriented archipelagic country. A strong foundation for building Indonesia's vision as a GMF is the nation's geostrategic location and historical overview. The pillars of the maritime state conveyed by the President consist of 5 pillars (Bappenas, 2016), namely: (1) building a maritime culture, (2) maintain and manage marine resources, (3) Build maritime infrastructure and connectivity, (4) Strengthen maritime diplomacy, (5) building a maritime defense force.

### The realization of Indonesia as the GMF

Indonesia has a strong foundation, both legal basis, historical review, and socio-economic strength, which is described as follows (Bappenas, 2016):

1. The definition of a maritime country needs to refer to Article 25 of the 2nd Amendment to the 1945 Constitution which states: "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state characterized by the Archipelago with territories whose boundaries and rights are determined by law" means that the essence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is that as an archipelagic state it remains a distinctive feature and needs to be supported by strong maritime capabilities.
2. Aspects of the development of an archipelagic nation described in mission 7 of the Long Term Development Plan 2005-2015, are "strong assets" to be synergized and utilized to

- make Indonesia's geostrategic position transformable into a geoeconomic and geopolitical power and as a "domain" towards the GMF.
3. If assets that have the potential to become domains are not utilized properly, burdens will arise that must be borne, namely:
    - a. Marine resource assets will be exploited by other nations
    - b. Geographical position will be used by other countries to become a hub
    - c. Indonesia will become a "spectator" country
    - d. Indonesian Archipelagic Sea lanes traffic control without benefit
  4. The history of the kingdoms of the archipelago and the colonial period, shows that to become a Maritime Fulcrum is how to use all the strength of the Indonesian nation and state, namely:
    - a. Contributing to the world's maritime civilization
    - b. Playing a role in the global supply chain system (having a fairly dominant share, being a hub in a chain
    - c. Play a role in the world network and diplomacy in the maritime and maritime sector.
  5. Development of World Geo-Economy and Geopolitics  
Important aspects to be built so that it can be realized (Bappenas, 2016), namely:
    1. Aspects of the maritime and maritime economy which are the mainstay assets for the development and development of the Maritime Fulcrum.
    2. Aspects which are components of governance, which will determine how the first aspect can be managed and its direction developed.

The Development Framework is described as follows (Bappenas, 2016):

1. Synergize the development of the marine and maritime sectors as Indonesia's assets.
2. Assets are managed so that they can be utilized optimally.
3. Everything must be accommodated by a defense and security system so that it becomes a strategic force and can be used to realize Indonesia's position.

Structuring institutional work procedures at the government level in the short term requires appropriate modifications to support Indonesia's development. A more effective framework scheme and institutional structure to regulate maritime development can be seen in Figure 1.

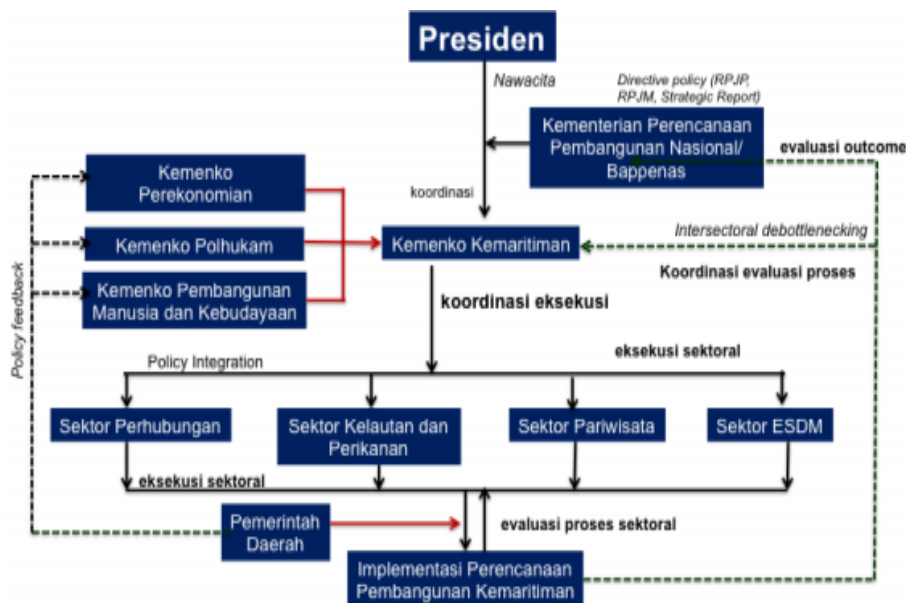


Figure 1. Framework for the National Maritime Development Flow

Source: Bappenas, 2016

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeks to integrate the National Maritime Policy with foreign policy through maritime diplomacy through three dimensions, namely: (1) dimensions of sovereignty, (2) dimensions of security, (3) dimensions of welfare. The current effort is the formulation of the National Maritime Policy by the Maritime Sector of the Coordinating Ministry. Each national agency has a different definition, threat focus, and understanding mechanisms and instruments in dealing with maritime security threats. Indonesia's Marine Policy is also known as the National Ocean Policy, which provides directions and guidelines for all parties in carrying out maritime development. This policy direction has also been set forth in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan document which was stipulated by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (BPPN, 2014). The 2015-2019 is the third phase of the 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan which was stipulated through Law Number 17 of 2007 (UU 17/2007) (BPPN, 2014).

## CONCLUSION

The idea of realizing Indonesia as a GMF according to Supriyatno (2014), is based on the assumption that:

1. There must be relevance between foreign policy and the geographical character of a country, or in accordance with the historical background, which is also supported by the country's geopolitical and geostrategic perspective.
2. The assumption regarding the determination of the concept makes Indonesia must be able to make it a source of state power in the 21st century.

This is in line with the shift in the world order from bipolar to unipolar and multipolar, the strengthening of the role of non-state actors, and the elimination of the concept of balance of power after the birth of the Westphalia Agreement (Morgenthau *et al.*, 1985). On the other hand, the realization of the GMF this is argued to depend on the actions of the Government of Indonesia in

carrying out the eradication of Illegal Fishing, efforts to reduce overfishing and rehabilitate damage to the sea and coastal environment (Yuwono, 2014).

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