EVALUATION OF MARITIME BOUNDARY DETERMINATION ON THE MAP OF TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES BASE ON UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS 1982). (CASE STUDY: NKRI AND PHILIPPINES)

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Abstract

The unitary state of the Republic Of Indonesia (NKRI) is one of the largest island in the world having maritime border with 10 (ten) countries. The Philippines is country bordering with NKRI in the Island North Sulawesi, that is Miangas Island. Republic act no. 5446 1968 with changes of the basic point of the assignment baselines Philippines claimed that Miangas Island included in the territory zone. That is get result in a dispute between NKRI with Philippines.

This study concerned about the maritime boundary between the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and Filipine. The laws used in this study are The Government Regulation no. 37 in 2008, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982) and Technical Aspects on The Law of the Sea (TALOS 2006). The data used are baseline map, map of exclusive economic zones, and map of the sea state Philippines from Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). The determination of the maritime boundary between the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and the Philippines in this study is same distance method (equidistant method) order to get the distance middle distance between the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and Philippines with circle points system.
From the analysis of the maritime delimitation determination that is territorial boundary and contiguous zone. The result plotting of the coordinates, Miangas Island including in sovereign territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The final result of this study map maritime boundary between NKRI and Philippines. For the creation of national security, the analysis of the study maritime boundary determination is still require further research.

Keyword: Maritime Zones, Miangas Island, UNCLOS 1982, Equidistant Method