

## INDONESIA

### Republic of Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia was proclaimed on 17 August 1945. Pancasila became the ideological and philosophical basis of the Republic, and on 18 August 1945, the Constitution was adopted as the basic law of the country. Following the provisions of the Constitution, the country is headed by a President, who is also the Chief Executive. He is assisted by a Vice president and a Cabinet of ministers.

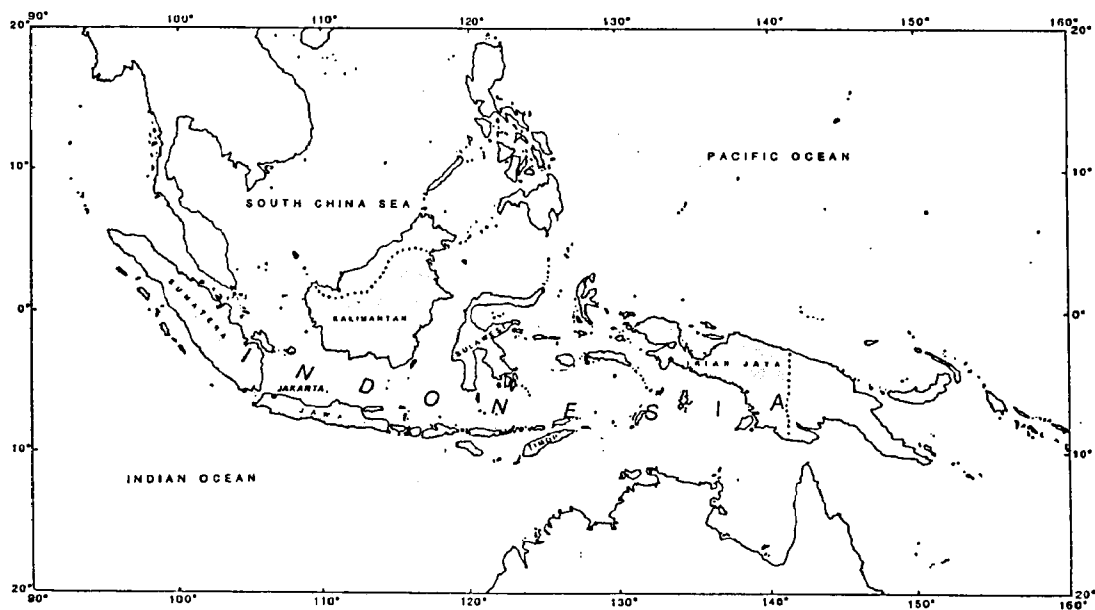


FIG. 1.- Indonesia.

The sovereignty of the people rests with the People Consultative Assembly (MPR). The President is responsible to the MPR. The legislative power is vested in the House of People's Representatives (DPR). Other institutions of the State are the Supreme Court, the Supreme Advisory Council and the State Audit Board.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. It consists of five major islands and about 30 smaller groups. Altogether there are 17,508 islands and islets based on large scale Indonesian charts. The archipelago is on a crossroad between

two oceans, the Pacific and the Indian oceans, and bridges two continents, Asia and Australia. This strategic position has always influenced the cultural, social, political and economic life of the country.

The territory of the Republic of Indonesia stretches from 6° 08'N to 11°15'S, and from 94°45'E to 141°05 E. The estimated area of the country is 5,193,250 km<sup>2</sup>, which consists of a land territory of 2,027,087 km<sup>2</sup> and a sea territory of 3,166,163 km<sup>2</sup>.

On 13 December 1957, the Indonesia Government issued a Declaration on the territorial waters of the Republic. It stated that all the waters surrounding and between the islands in the territory came within Indonesia's sovereignty. It also declared that the country's territorial sea limit was 12 miles, measured from a straight baseline drawn from the outermost points of the islands.

In the past, archipelagic states, like Indonesia, have unilaterally determined their 200-mile EEZ. Today, such economic zones are confirmed by the International Convention on the Law of the Sea which was ratified by the Indonesia government on 18 October 1983 by Act No. 5 of the same year. This is the legal basis of the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone.

In 1985, the Indonesian Government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by Act No. 17. This is the legal basis of the Indonesian Archipelagic State.

### **Hydro-Oceanographic Service**

Dinas Hidro-Oseanografi (abbreviated as DISHIDROS) or the Hydro-Oceanographic Service reports directly to the Chief of the Staff of the Navy.

It deals with hydrographic and oceanographic matters in Indonesian waters and includes surveys, investigations, charting, publications, marine environment applications and safety of navigation, both for the interest of the Armed Forces and the public service.

On 9 July 1874 the Netherlands Hydrographic Bureau was established in Indonesia. This bureau was a part of the Department of Marine. During the Japanese occupation (1942-1945) no marine research was undertaken due to the involvement of Japan in war. After WW II, marine research was undertaken again by the Netherlands Hydrographic Bureau and had its representative in Indonesia.

DISHIDROS has participated in the work of the International Hydrographic Organization since 18 October 1951. Indonesia is situated in the NAVAREA XI and DISHIDROS acts as national coordinator responsible for collecting information on the safety of navigation.

DISHIDROS is a member of the East Asia Hydrographic Commission. In the frame of regional cooperation, the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and the Republic of Singapore reached an understanding in July 1970, to conduct jointly detailed hydrographic surveys in the Strait of Malacca and the Strait

of Singapore, and in July 1978, to conduct a joint hydrographic survey for the establishment and marking of a 23-metre depth navigable channel in the One Fathom Bank Area in the Strait of Malacca.

The USA and Indonesia had been involved in a cooperative survey in Indonesia for 15 years. Since the first American/Indonesian party in the northern Makassar Strait in 1978, the USA and the Republic of Indonesia had together accomplished about a quarter of a million linear nautical miles of hydrographic surveys, flown 107,800 linear nautical miles of airborne geo-magnetic surveys and installed over 90 geodetic control station.

The four nation (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan) re-survey of critical areas and investigation shoal and wreck in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore was scheduled to begin in October 1996 and will take 21 months to complete.

The Digital Marine Resource Mapping Project is to define Archipelagic Basepoints in order to establish Baselines, Territorial Sea, EEZ and Continental Shelf and to fulfill the requirements laid down in UNCLOS'82 as specified in the present Indonesia to affirm the territorial state of Indonesia and its sovereignty by the end of 1998.

The Hydro-Oceanographic Service is based in Jakarta, the capital of the Republic of Indonesia, and has a total of 1,012 naval and civilian personnel.

The Service has three survey vessels: KRI BURUJULASAD (1967 tn.), KRI JALANIDHI (985 tn.) and KRI DEWA KEMBAR (2800 tn.) and four survey units. In addition, four research vessels (700 GRT respectively) owned by the Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), are now under operation and manned by naval personnel. These four research vessels make it possible to carry out other tasks, such as scientific investigations, which are essential for the achievement of charting marine resources.

DISHIDROS maintains 417 nautical charts covering the Indonesian waters and neighbouring seas. It also maintains 16 General Bathymetric Charts. All the nautical publications are published regularly.

The present Chief Hydrographer is First Admiral Nicolas P. ELLO, appointed on 1 April 1996.