

## ABSTRACT

Naya Nurul Fadya, 192171004, 2023. **UNCLOS (United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea) 1982 role as the Formation of Indonesia's New Maritime Legal Sovereignty.** Department of History Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University.

The aims of this study are as follows: 1. To find out the development of the Law of the Sea in Indonesia prior to ratifying UNCLOS 1982. 2. To find out and reveal Indonesia's contribution to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. 3. To find out and reveal the Indonesian Law of the Sea after ratifying UNCLOS 1982. The importance of the sea for expanding the influence of a country is now increasingly real and urgent, the sea is a bridge for expanding the influence of a country both politically, militarily and economically. Indonesia has around 17,480 islands with a coastline of 95,181 km<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, a Law of the Sea policy is needed to regulate the territorial waters boundaries of each country. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia issued the Djuanda Declaration in 1957 to regulate the boundaries of the sea area. And in 1985 the Government of Indonesia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 and ratified it into the Law of the Sea Law. The method used in this study is the historical method which is divided into four stages, namely Heuristics, Source Criticism, Interpretation, and Historiography.

Keywords: UNCLOS 1982, Law of the Sea, Archipelagic State