

## POLICY FOR THE REGULATION OF THE OUTSIDE ISLANDS IN THE NORTH MALUKU PROVINCE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN STATE INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Indonesia as a unitary state, an archipelagic country, which has a wealth of natural resources and environmental services contained in it, can be understood as a national potential that must be arranged and managed properly. In addition, Indonesia also has outermost islands which are at the forefront of national security and resilience. However, it must be realized that the arrangement and management of the outer islands in Indonesia have not been carried out optimally, not least in North Maluku Province. This is confirmed through the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan must be separated from the jurisdiction of Indonesia, in North Maluku, the rampant theft of fish in the waters of North Maluku at least explains that security on the outer islands through regional level policies has not been optimally carried out by the North Maluku provincial government. Therefore the outermost islands as a defense function act as a gateway in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, through supervision so that the outer islands are maintained and supervised, so that national security is protected from various threats. In addition, the economic function is based on resources which are important ecosystems for tourism provision and fisheries resources can be arranged and managed so as to improve the welfare of the people on the outer islands, this can all be realized if there are national or local policies at the provincial level. The method of approach used in research by conducting a study of the legal principles of the laws and regulations protecting the outer islands of other related laws so that it can be used as a basis in formulating local-level policies in the ranks providing more optimal protection in the structuring and management of the outer islands.*

**Keywords:** Policy, Arrangement, Outermost Islands, Unity of Republic of Indonesia, and North Maluku Province

### INTRODUCTION

Security from territorial sovereignty is one of the national interests that is always pursued by the state. Every country in the world needs safe conditions to live the life of a nation and to obtain it, a defense system will always be needed. Likewise, Indonesia with its defense system is basically aimed at creating safe conditions for the interests and national sovereignty, concerning the territory, population and natural resources. In the study of international relations, security aspects will always conflict with threats. The definition of the threat itself is a related thing that can create conditions or situations that jeopardize the existence of a state / nation and destabilize the life of the nation state (A. Muhaimin, 2008). Threats to the state can come both from outside the country and from within. Indonesia as an independent country for more than 70 years still experiences various kinds of security problems. Security problems have become commonplace because forms of threats also continue to develop. This requires how the defense policy of one country in seeing and responding to the potential forms of threats that are developing and or that will be faced in the future.

Indonesia as a country with the largest number of islands in the world, this is reflected in the affirmation in the 1945 Constitution, where Indonesia was determined as an archipelagic country because it has many islands with 17,480 islands with a coastline length reaching 95,181 km. Ninety-two small islands of which are the outer small islands (Syamsul Ma'arif, 2009 M). Small islands provide productive natural resources to be developed such as coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove forests, fisheries, and conservation areas and are important factors in driving marine tourism (Ayub Torry Satriyo Kusumo). However, by looking at the current reality, natural resources and small islands are vulnerable to damage, both from nature and from human actions such as pollution, destruction of ecosystems, and overfishing of fish.

In the United Nations Confession on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982 regulates that an archipelagic state is a country which is one or more groups of islands, among which there are other islands which constitute a political entity or historically constitute a bond. As for what is meant by the island according to UNCLOS is a land formed naturally and surrounded by water and always above the high tide level.

UNCLOS regulates maritime legal regimes. Including the laws of the archipelago state which has an important meaning and role to strengthen Indonesia's position in the context of upholding the insight of the archipelago in accordance with the mandate of the Indonesian MPR as a whole. Whereas in UURI No. 6 of 1996, the area of the Indonesian Archipelago and its territorial sea is 3.1 million square kilometers (measured 12 miles from the baseline at the lowest ebb. While the area of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is 2.7 million square kilometers concerning rights exploitation, exploitation and management of biological and non-biological resources With the concept of this archipelago country, Indonesia has full rights to the waters on the sides of the islands, and Indonesia is also entitled to space and anything on the seabed. Therefore, Indonesia has extraordinary abundant natural assets, which is freely given by God to Indonesia, both biological and non-biological, allowing for rapid economic growth, especially those that are sourced from these assets if managed and managed. optimally both by the central government and regional governments through political policies yes.

The explanation above at least confirms that Indonesia is a country that has abundant wealth, but that wealth has not been utilized optimally, by the central government and regional governments. Likewise with the handling of the islands that have not been taken care of there are even islands that have not been named. There are 92 outer islands that are inhabited. Sixty-seven of

the 92 outer islands are bordered by neighboring countries, namely India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and East Timor (Bambang Susanto, 2004). With the direct border between Indonesia's outer islands and neighboring countries, there is great potential for disputes between the two parties. One problem is the status of the outer islands. The problem of the status of these islands must be a strategic policy from the central and regional governments to maintain the existence of the outer islands in accordance with Article 46 of the archipelagic state and Article 47 about the archipelagic base line.

The central government and regional governments, are less serious in handling the issue of the outer islands, not least the regional government of North Maluku Province, which of course will result in the erosion of the sense of nationalism of the inhabitants who inhabit the outer islands. In addition, there are not a few cases of catching naughty fishermen from abroad who deliberately enter the territory of North Maluku Province illegally fishing or other marine wealth, in the waters of North Maluku Province.

Normatively, the government has regulated through Presidential Regulation Number 78 of 2005 and Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Outermost Islands. The government has also prepared 22 Departments that have 35 programs to develop in border areas, so that with the formation of appropriate and effective organizations, all programs can be coordinated. However, these programs have not been maximized in their implementation. Therefore, efforts to develop and empower outer islands must continue to be carried out across sectors and across regions with the aim of increasing the benefits and prosperity of the people in the region.

#### Formulation of the problem

Based on the identification of the background of the problem above, the problems that are formulated in the formulation of this problem are as follows:

1. What is the policy of the government of North Maluku Province, in structuring the outermost islands in North Maluku Province?
2. What is the obstacle for the government of North Maluku Province in arranging the outer islands?

#### Research purposes.

Starting from the background of the problems that have been stated above, this research specifically aims to:

- 1 To find ideas by orienting towards the protection of communities and outer islands in a legal perspective with the maximum empowerment of marine resources given the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and specifically the area of North Maluku Province as a sea area that is wider than the land area.
- 2 To contribute to the realm of scientific knowledge, and contribute to the government of North Maluku Province in providing protection for the outer islands.

#### Research Urgency

This research is important to do, considering a number of reasons, first, the policy of the Provincial government in structuring the outermost islands, in the Province of North Maluku it is important to do so that natural resource wealth is maintained and well managed; secondly, to ensure that the people and natural resources of the outer islands are protected from threats from laur, so that the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia remains well-maintained.

## CONCEPTION OF STATE BORDER AREAS

The border of a country, or state's border, is known along with the birth of a country. The country in the modern sense has begun to be known since the 18th century in Europe. The state border is a geographical space which from the beginning was a territory for the struggle for power between countries, which was mainly marked by the struggle to expand boundaries between countries. As part of the history and existence of a country, the history of border areas cannot be separated from the history of birth and the end of various countries (Tirtosudarmo, 2002). The country's border region is the main manifestation of the territorial sovereignty of a country. The border region of a country has an important role in determining the territorial boundaries of sovereignty, the use of natural resources, as well as the security and integrity of the region. Border issues have complex dimensions. There are a number of crucial factors involved in it such as state jurisdiction and sovereignty, politics, social economy, and defense and security.

In the eyes of political geographers, the notion of borders can be divided into boundaries and frontiers. Boundaries are used because of their binding or boundary functions as a sovereign political spatial unit, while the frontier is used to refer to borders because of their position in front (front) or behind (hinterland) of a country. Although they have different meanings and meanings, they are both complementary and have strategic values for the sovereignty of the country's territory (Hadiwijoyo, 2009). Furthermore, in the perspective of political geography, a country's boundaries can be divided into two, namely according to function (functional classification) and according to occurrence (morphological classification).

Functional classification is the classification of state borders based on the nature of relations between border lines and the development of cultural landscapes (cultural landscapes) of separated countries. According to Harst-horne (Hadiwijoyo, 2009), functional classification can be divided into four types, namely:

1. Antecedent boundaries, i.e. borders formed by new countries which precede each other to install or set their outer borders. So the formation of this border before the cultural landscape.
2. Subsequent boundaries, i.e. borders formed after the existence of a cultural landscape and its making after there is mutual agreement and agreement between the two countries. This border follows ethnic cultural differences especially in terms of language and religion.
3. Superimposed boundaries that is the type or type of border that forms the same process with subsequent boundaries but does not relate to socio-cultural division. This is because outside of the party that is supposed to hold negotiations or agreements, there are other external forces involved.

4. Relic boundaries, i.e. border lines that have lost their political functions, especially in their cultural spans. This type usually occurs in a country that voluntarily or through the process of imperialism into the territory of other countries. Morphological classification is the classification of national borders based on the process of formation. Based on the morphology of the border can be divided into two types, namely (Hadiwijoyo, 2009):

1. Artificial boundaries, i.e. borders whose boundary marks are human-made.
2. Natural boundaries, namely borders formed by natural processes.

Some international law experts (such as Green Maryan, Shaw Malcolm, JG Starke and Burhan Tsani argue that the border region is a border outside the territory of a country in the form of an imaginary line that separates the territory of a country with other countries on land, sea and air that can be qualified in the terminology "border zone" or "customs free zone". Border areas in the two terms above can be set limitatively in various treaty contract international agreements to resolve issues at the border incidentally or those that are "law making treaty" "For the regulation of border issues in a sustainable manner (Bernando Seran, 2012).

In international law, the border between two countries must be based on an agreement made between the two (Samekto, 2009). State borders can essentially occur in land and water areas. In particular, land boundaries can be borders that are determined by natural conditions (for example mountains, rivers or the sea) and those that are determined by artificial conditions (eg bollards or stakes, fences, or imaginary lines) (Samekto, 2009).

Oscar J. Martinez (Darmaputra, 2009), categorizes borders into four types, namely:

1. Alienated borderland: a border area where no cross-border activities occur, as a result of the war, conflict, nationalism domination, ideological hatred, religious hostility, cultural differences and ethnic competition.
2. Co-consistent borderland: a border area where cross-border conflict can be suppressed to a level that can be controlled even though problems that still arise are resolved, for example those relating to the problem of ownership of strategic resources at the border.
3. Interdependent borderland: a border area on both sides symbolically connected by relatively stable international relations. Residents in both parts of the border area, as well as in both countries, engage in a variety of economic activities that are mutually beneficial and more or less on an equal level, for example one party has production facilities while the other has cheap labor.

Integrated borderland: a border region where economic activity is a unity, nationalism is fading away in the two countries and both are joined in a close alliance.

## SCOPE OF MANAGEMENT OF STATE BORDER

According to Ganewati Wuryandari (John Bernando Seran) in carrying out the management of the border region it is necessary to consider aspects of the cultural community, the political influence of the people of the two countries, state government policies and market forces in trade. Stephen B. Jones in his book *A Handbook for Statesmen, Treaty Editors and Boundary Commissioners*, formulates theories about managing national borders. Jones (Ludiro Madu et al., 2010), divides the scope of border management into four parts, namely: allocation, delimitation, demarcation and administration / management. The four spheres of border management are interrelated with one another, indicating that the four are a series of decision making that are interrelated in their implementation.

Allocation is related to the scope of national territory and is closely related to political decisions (Bahar. Et. Al., 1998), and is determined by law, both international law and national law. In the conception of international law, it has been regulated about the scope of the scope of the territory that is related to the ways in which a country acquires or loses its territory (Kusumaatmadja, 1996). With regard to the Republic of Indonesia (RI), the scope of the territory is the entire territory inherited from the Dutch colonizers and in accordance with the international law principle "uti possidetis juris", ie a country inherits the territory of its colonial rulers.

In the conception of national law, the scope of the territory of a country is regulated in the provisions of the country's laws and regulations. In terms of the scope of the Republic of Indonesia's territory, various laws and regulations have governed the matter. The highest reference is in Article 25 A of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago characterized by an archipelago with territories whose boundaries and rights are determined by law." According to Sobar Sutrisna, et al (Sobar Sutisna) With a formula like this, Indonesia chose to explain the territorial conditions in formulating its territory rather than mentioning the latitude and longitude and or mentioning which islands were the scope, or the mention of the regions which became its territory. The formulation of an article like this can indeed lead to many interpretations, but for regions such as Indonesia which are very large in area and consist of thousands of islands and have complex geographical difficulties, such formulations are better and ordered it to the formulation in a law.

Other laws and regulations related to this matter are Law No. 17 of 1985 concerning the Ratification of 1982 UNCLOS, Law no. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters and in particular is Law No. 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories. These various laws and regulations are a legal statement for the scope of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Although it is binding in nature, until now the absence of protests from other countries over the scope of the area as stipulated in the legislation shows the existence of international recognition of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. with a neighboring country. In the case of setting boundaries in maritime territories where overlapping claims exist between countries, Article 15 of the United Nations Convention on The Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982 stipulates that countries whose beaches face or side by side must negotiate territorial sea boundaries between countries. For sea jurisdiction, Article 74 and Article 76 UNCLOS 1982 also regulate the importance of negotiating the determination of boundaries for Exclusive Economic Zones and the Continental Platform between countries that have overlapping claims.

With regard to the determination of boundaries in land areas, negotiations are also a way that must be taken by the border country (Sobar Sutisna). This negotiation must not be ambiguous to avoid potential disagreements related to the location of national borders (Bouyjou (ed), 2011). Specifically for countries that inherited their former colonial territories in accordance with

the principle of *possidetis juris*, it can be said that the process of delimitation had been carried out by the colonial government so that the successor state could continue the next stage, namely demarcation.

After the negotiations take place smoothly, the states parties will agree on the territorial boundaries or jurisdictional boundaries between them. The agreement is then set forth in an agreement (agreement) which usually contains the coordinates of the boundary or description of the agreed boundary line and is equipped with a general illustration map (Bouyjou (ed), 2011). In the Indonesian legal system, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of Law Number 24 of 2000 concerning International Treaties, the conditions for entry into force of the agreement on national borders are after ratification through law. In the event that the negotiation process in the delimitation of boundaries between countries does not meet an agreement, the state party may choose to seek resolution with the assistance of a third party in accordance with international dispute resolution mechanisms. The intended third party can be in the form of arbitration, the International Court of Justice, a panel of experts, other countries or other parties as far as agreed by the state party.

After the boundary lines have been agreed and determined, in order to ensure the demarcation of the national boundaries in the field, demarcation is needed by placing boundary markers along the agreed boundary lines. This is very possible to be done in border areas, but it is a difficult and unusual thing to do in sea border areas. In conditions that are very necessary, the placement of buoys can be carried out as a boundary marking inter-state sea area (Bouyjou (ed), 2011).

At first glance, the work to put signs above the agreed and determined boundaries is quite easy, but in reality in the field often obstacles arise in the form of changes in natural conditions and different interpretations of the agreement (Bouyjou (ed), 2011). In the context of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia in Kalimantan, these constraints cause 10 outstanding border problems (OBP), namely five in the western sector (Kalimantan-Sarawak Kalimantan), respectively: Tanjung Datu, Batu Aum, Sungai Buan, Gunung Raya and D400 and five in the eastern sector (East Kalimantan-Sabah), respectively: Sebatik Island, Sinapad River, Semantipal River, B2700-B3100 and C500-C600 (Indonesian Ministry of Defense, 2011).

Any results that have been agreed or worked on in asserting boundaries will be set forth in the form of an agreement that can be in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, Declaration, Agreement or other forms agreed upon by the state parties. Boundary maps that are more detailed compared to general illustrations resulting from boundary delimitation will also be a document and the result of a demarcation of boundaries (Sobar Sutrisna).

In a good border management area according to Jones (Sobar Sutrisna), administration / management activities can be carried out in overlapping with demarcation. This is based on the consideration that in reality, there are often obstacles and dynamics that occur in the field regarding economic, social, cultural and political aspects that often require bilateral cooperation between the two countries bordering on various sectors.

It can be said that within the scope of administration and management the largest volume of work in border management is because it involves multiple sectors and integrated planning is needed. Within the scope of domestic government, this major work requires active involvement of the regional government in border management. Unlike the sea border area which still leaves many geographical territorial issues, specifically for the Indonesian land border region with other countries, the practical issue of allocation and delimitation has been relatively solved. so that border management can be focused on the demarcation and administration / management stages, but that does not mean that land border management has become easier. Land border management must combine and balance two issues, namely the issue of upholding the country's sovereignty and meeting the needs of people living in the border area.

In handling border borders with neighboring countries, land border areas are a priority for handling because the clarity of physical boundaries on land greatly influences the implementation of development. In this regard, the border between West Kalimantan and Sarawak, East Malaysia has been established as a pilot project for border management (Kaligis, et al., 2003). Referring to the theory proposed by Jones above, there are broadly three main issues in managing border areas between countries, namely: (i) the establishment of both land and sea boundaries; (ii) securing the border area; and (iii) development of border areas. In the context of managing the country's borders there are still problems in these three main issues.

The problem is related to the determination of the boundary line that is not yet reached an agreement on the determination of the boundary between Indonesia and several neighboring countries to date, for example the issue of Ambalat waters with Malaysia and the establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Andaman Sea with Thailand. In addition, according to a report from the TNIAL Hydrography and Oceanography Office (Dihidros) in 2003, there were 12 outermost small islands that were feared lost due to the territorial sea and EEZ boundaries that had not been agreed upon with several neighboring countries.

Issues relating to securing border areas, for example, are still occurring transnational crimes that utilize border areas such as smuggling commodity goods, illegal drugs and even humans (human trafficking), illegal logging, and the threat of terrorism. Border areas such as Riau waters, Nunukan waters and waters in North Sulawesi are often used as the main route to deliver weapons and explosives needed by terrorist groups (Ludiro Madu, et al., 2010).

The problem related to the development of border areas is the lack of socio-economic development in the border region. Poverty and economic underdevelopment, lack of infrastructure and lack of services related to the fulfillment of basic rights are phenomena that are commonly found in the border regions of Indonesia. As a result, there arises disparities in the standard of living of people living on the Indonesian side and those living on the territory of neighboring countries. Particularly with Malaysia, the gap can be so high that it can lead to security problems and the dependence of the population in the territory of Indonesia on the services and facilities provided by Malaysia.

The problems in the main issue of managing the boundary area directly or indirectly can threaten the existence of the sovereignty of the Indonesian state over its territory. In fact, factors such as: the dominance of a country's economic influence over the borders of its neighbors, the absence of sustainable territorial management and effective government administration have caused the country to lose its territory. Conversely, countries that can demonstrate their effective occupation can obtain an area legally and are recognized by international law. This is evidenced by several judicial decisions at the international level, such as: the German Arbitration decision in the "The Island of Palmas" case (1928), the International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision on the Sipadan Island and Ligitan Island (2002) cases and the ICJ decision of the case of Pedra Branca / Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge (2008).

The "The Island of Palmas" case is a dispute between the United States and the Netherlands regarding ownership of Palmas Island (Miangas Island), which is an island located between North Sulawesi Island and South Mindanao Island. In 1571, Spain conquered the Philippines as a colony, but then Spain showed no signs of carrying out government administration in Miangas. Then, in 1596 the VOC (Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie) began to dominate Indonesian territory and make it a colony, including Miangas Island (Adji Samekto).

In contrast to Spain, the VOC, which was then continued by the Dutch, held government administration on this island until the arrival of the United States as a successor to Spain as ruler of the Philippines in 1898. The United States felt an interest in demanding the "return" of Miangas from Dutch rule. The case was later put forward by both parties to the Permanent Arbitration (Permanent Court of Arbitration) in The Hague, The Netherlands. Max Huber, a Swiss legal expert, was appointed as the sole arbitrator. In a decision he signed dated April 4, 1928, Huber concluded: "The Island of Palmas (or Miangas) forms in its entirety a part of the Netherlands territory" (Adji Samekto). The decision was basically based on the reason that the Netherlands had exercised peaceful and effective power in the region for a long time (continuous and peaceful display of territorial coverage) and during this time there were no claims from other parties (in this case Spain).

The importance of demonstrating effective mastery is also seen in the ICJ ruling on the Sipadan and Ligitan Island disputes between Indonesia and Malaysia. In Decree No. 102 dated 17 December 2001, ICJ gave ownership of the two islands to Malaysia. The reason for the decision was based on the ICJ's conclusion that seeing that Britain as a Malay colonialist showed more effectivity than the Dutch who colonized Indonesia (Adji Samekto). The principle of effectiveness as stated by the ICJ is based on the ICJ Decision in the Case of Legal Status of Eastern Greenland between Denmark and Norway which sets three important criteria to show the existence of effectivities, namely (Adji Samekto):

1. The intention and will to act as a sovereign state in the disputed territory;
2. Actual acts of state authority (actual exercise or display of authority); and
3. Whether there is a higher claim from the opposing party in the case in question.

In the case of the Pedra Branca / Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge disputes between Malaysia and Singapore, ICJ once again placed effective control as a reason to decide the ownership of Batu Puteh Island to Singapore. During the hearing at the ICJ, in fact both countries have confirmed ownership claims over the disputed object based on the chain of title and effective occupation. According to Singapore, the existence of the "Horsburgh" lighthouse managed by Singapore since 1851 on Batu Puteh Island is an indication of effective control over the island. According to Malaysia the lighthouse's existence is not related to the sovereignty of a country but only for navigation purposes. The Malaysian side also believes that the establishment of the lighthouse on the island was with the permission of the Sultan of Johor as the owner of the island, meaning that Malaysia assumed that the ownership of the island was clear before the establishment of the "Horsburgh" lighthouse.

ICJ dalam keputusannya mengakui bahwa pada awalnya pulau itu milik Kesultanan Johor, tapi pihaknya juga mencatat klaim Singapura atas pulau itu kuat karena bersandar pada sepucuk surat yang dikirim Pejabat Sekretaris Negara Johor tertanggal 23 September 1953 yang isinya: "The Johore Government [did] not claim ownership of Pedra Branca." Dengan demikian, meskipun memenangkan kepemilikan Middle Rocks dan South Ledge, Malaysia harus menerima keputusan 16 hakim di ICJ yang menyerahkan kedaulatan Pulau Batu Puteh (Pedra Branca) kepada Singapura.

#### The significance of small islands

The definition of small island gives the following limitations and characteristics of small islands:

- a) An island the size of which is less or equal to 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of less than or equal to 200,000 inhabitants;
- b) Ecologically separated from the mainland island, has clear physical boundaries and is remote from the mainland habitat so that it is insular;
- c) Has a number of endemic biota and biota diversity that are typical and of high economic value;
- d) The catchment area is relatively small so that most of the surface runoff and sediment will go directly into the sea.

As required in Article 46 of the 1982 United Nations Conventions Law, any country whose territory consists of a collection of islands can be considered an archipelagic state. Of the national legislation collected by UN-DOALOS there are 19 countries that stipulate laws and regulations relating to island nations, namely; Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Comoros, Cape Verde, Fiji, the Philippines, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu (Agoes 2004).

Furthermore, in its implementation regulations, the Indonesian government issued Government Regulation No. 38 of 2002 concerning the Geographic Coordinate List of Indonesian Archipelagic Lines. In article 2 paragraph (1) it is stated that the government draws the archipelagic baseline to determine the width of the territorial sea. While the withdrawal of the base of the islands carried out by using; straight archipelagic baselines, ordinary baselines, baseline lines, river mouth lines, canals and kuala, and port closures. But Indonesia's ownership of small islands, especially the outermost islands which border directly with neighboring countries, still leaves problems. The loss of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan by Malaysia has given lessons to Indonesia before the International.

This reflects that the Indonesian government only has without the ability to control and empower it. Reflecting on the rampant potential of conflict in the outer small islands, the Indonesian government issued Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2005 concerning the management of the outer small islands. The regulation aims to:

- 1) Maintaining the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, national security, national and national defense and creating regional stability.
- 2) Utilizing natural resources in the framework of sustainable development.
- 3) Empowering the community in order to improve welfare.

The management of the outer small islands is also expected to overcome security threats which include transnational crime of illegal fishing, illegal logging, trafficking of children and women, illegal immigrants, people smuggling, smuggling of weapons and explosives, narcotics trafficking, doors enter terrorism, as well as potential social and political conflicts. This is

important so that awareness to keep the small islands on the border still exists, and the small islands on the border are not considered merely a backyard. Furthermore, the islands of Indonesia have very important meanings, including:

1. Defense and Security Functions

From the point of view of defense and security, small islands, especially on the border, have an important meaning as a gateway for the entry of people and goods.

2. Economic function. The region of small islands has a great opportunity to be developed as a potential business area based on resources (resource based industry).

3. Ecological function

Ecologically, the coastal and marine ecosystems of small islands function as global climate regulators of hydrological and bio-geochemical sites, waste absorbers, sulfur plasma sources, alternative energy sources, and other support systems.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Types of research

The type of legal research can be seen from the data source and its purpose. Judging from the data sources, legal research can be divided into normative legal research and empirical legal research. Legal research carried out by sorting and compiling library legal materials or secondary data is called normative legal research, whereas legal research that primarily examines primary data is called empirical legal research. In this regard (Muhammad, 2004) can explain that library research can stand alone without being accompanied or equipped with field research. Legal research can be based solely on library research (normative legal research). Literature research can be supplemented by field research. Based on the data source, this study is an empirical normative legal research which in its main study is the Policy on the Arrangement of Outermost Islands in North Maluku Province in the Context of Maintaining the Unity of the Republic of Indonesia. Empirical normative legal research begins with positive written legal provisions that apply to in concreto legal events in the community so that in this research will incorporate into the study of normative legal aspects and their application to concrete events.

### Legal Materials

The legal materials used in this study are primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials.

1. Primary legal material is binding legal material and consists of basic numbers or basic rules, in this case the basic principles of Law Number 22 Year 1999 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 27 Year 2007 concerning Management of Coastal and Island Areas Small Islands, Law Number 43 Year 2008 Concerning State Areas, and PePRES Number 78 Year 2005 concerning Management of Outermost Small Islands,

2. Secondary legal material provides an explanation of primary legal material, national journals, doctrines relating to the problem under study;

3. Tertiary legal materials are legal materials that provide guidance and clarification of secondary and primary legal materials. Tertiary legal materials in this study include, Law Dictionary, and the Big Indonesian Dictionary.

### Approach

This research requires an approach that is used by researchers to obtain information from various aspects of the issue being studied to find the answer. The approach used in this study is the approaching the legislation, (statute approach), and conceptual approach (conceptual approach).

### Data Collection Methods

The first step taken by researchers to collect data is to conduct an analysis of the laws and regulations regarding the norms of the law relating to structuring and management, and the researcher will conduct interviews with speakers who are seen as competent in explaining the policy of structuring the outer islands in North Maluku Province.

### Data analysis

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data in a basic pattern and description pattern, so that a theme and formulation of work hypotheses is found as suggested by the data. Data analysis technique is a description of the method of analysis, with the activity of collecting data and then editing it first, to then be used as qualitative analysis material. The problem will be analyzed with the principles, theories, doctrines and laws and regulations relating to the arrangement of islands by the North Maluku Province government.

### Withdrawal of Conclusions

Conclusions drawn by collecting data, qualifying data, analyzing data, with methods and analysis tools that have been prepared to obtain the conclusions studied.

### Local Government Policy (North Maluku Province) in Management of Outer Islands.

The era of the centralized New Order government, laden with collusion of corruption and nepotism (KKN), always marginalized the role of local communities, by enacting Law Number 22 Year 1999 which was later renewed with Law Number 32 Year 2004, endeavored to end it and then be informed to the era of decentralized government, as better known as regional autonomy. Beginning with the implementation of regional autonomy, it has been seen that the process of transformation is always faced with a variety of dilemmas, which not only concern issues of values and norms, but also problems of community preparedness and bureaucracy.

In the case of natural resource management in the sea area, for example, Article 10 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 22 Year 1999 states that regional authority in the sea area includes: (a) Exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of

the sea assets limited to the sea area; (b) Arrangement of administrative interests; (c) Spatial planning; (d) Law enforcement of regulations issued by regions or those delegated by the government; and (e) Assistance for the enforcement of national security and sovereignty.

Giving such broad authority to the region, is certainly an important matter for the region in order to increase Regional Original Revenue (PAD). Nevertheless, it is important to realize that behind the broad authority, there is potential for conflict between neighboring regions. This conflict is very easy to emerge if at the boundary of the sea area it is rich in natural resources which are very potential for increasing PAD (Soedjito, 2002). While the boundaries and arrangement of the outer islands in the regions have not been determined in the regulations at the regional level, so that often raises problems.

The problem faced in the management of the outer islands so far is that the management of the border region and the outer small islands and the surrounding sea as well as available resources, runs sectorally with a tendency to increase conflicts in spatial management at sea as a result of the dominance of sectoral interests. Recognizing that border areas and outer small islands are conflict prone areas between countries and the international world, the development policy of border areas and outer small islands needs to be planned conceptually and integrated between welfare and security interests and not leaving the interests of environmental sustainability life.

The direction of the management of border areas and outer small islands has changed from the direction of development policies which have tended to be inward-oriented. The outward looking development paradigm is directed at the development of the border region as the front porch of the State which serves as the gateway for all activities, especially the economy and trade with neighboring countries. Management as a process, involves many sectors and interests, therefore in managing border areas with neighboring countries and PPKT (Border and Outer Small Islands) requires a synergy of policies in each implementation. Supporting the realization of the border region as a security subject that has a high deterrent power against each form and type of threat. Supporting the construction and improvement of basic and supporting infrastructure in border areas, including transportation facilities, infrastructure, health services, education, markets, clean water, electricity, pamtas posts, and cross border posts. Supporting the continuation of management in 12 outermost small islands that border directly with neighboring countries to maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Completing the General Spatial Plan of defense, especially for border areas.

The coastal areas and small islands of North Maluku include 8 (eight) Regencies and 2 (two) Cities with a total of 805 islands, having an area of 145,801.1 km<sup>2</sup>. North Maluku has considerable marine and fisheries resource potential. The potential of North Maluku capture fisheries is 1,035,230 tons per year with a sustainable potential of 517,000 tons per year, and only 29% has been utilized or around 150,232 tons per year. Other potentials found in coastal areas and small islands are coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, fish and other marine biota resources, aquaculture, tourism, mining / mineral seabed, and ports.

Besides its potential, various problems often arise in coastal areas and small islands such as the lack of facilities and infrastructure for capture fisheries (fishing gear and fishing fleets), facilities and infrastructure for aquaculture, tourism management, mining / mineral seabed, and ports which is not optimal yet. In addition, threats often occur in coastal areas and small islands such as degradation of coastal ecosystems, prone to natural disasters, spatial use conflicts, and low human resources. Therefore, planning for sustainable management of coastal areas and small islands in North Maluku Province.

To manage and utilize the potential of coastal and small island resources, as well as minimize and overcome existing problems and threats, it is necessary to collaborate among stakeholders in an integrated manner, based on the principles of integrated and sustainable management. One of the policies undertaken is careful planning through the preparation of the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands is intended to determine the direction of resource use of each planning unit accompanied by the determination of spatial structure and spatial patterns in the planning area that may or may not be done. This document is also expected to be a guideline or guide in the implementation of the management of coastal areas and small islands and outer islands so that it will clearly illustrate the objectives, policies, spatial planning strategies, spatial structure plans, spatial plan plans, determination of strategic areas, direction of utilization space and control provisions for spatial use of North Maluku Province, so that it will provide impacts and benefits from various aspects, both in terms of environment, social, economy and culture for the sustainable management of coastal areas and small islands in North Maluku Province.

The preparation of the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP-3-K) of North Maluku Province was prepared in accordance with the mandate of the legal rules contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2007 in conjunction with Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Management Coastal Region and Small Islands, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs. North Maluku Province with the capital Sofifi is located between 3° North Latitude - 3° South Latitude and 124°-129° East Longitude. The characteristics of this region are the unity of large and small islands which are bordered by the sea, and bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the north, the Seram Sea to the south, the Maluku Sea to the west, and the Halmahera Sea to the east.

North Maluku Province is one of the Archipelago Province in Indonesia, which consists mostly of sea, has 805 islands with 723 inhabited islands and 82 uninhabited islands. The islands that are classified as large include Halmahera Island (18,000 Km<sup>2</sup>) and islands of relatively moderate size, namely Obi Island (3,900 Km<sup>2</sup>) and Taliabu Island (3,195 Km<sup>2</sup>), Bacan Island (2,878 Km<sup>2</sup>) and Morotai Island (2,325 Km<sup>2</sup>). The relatively small islands include Ternate Island, Tidore, Makian, Kayoa, Gebe and others.

The coastal and marine areas of North Maluku Province have a high diversity of biological resources, including coral reefs, seagrass beds, sea algae, mangroves, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and various other potential mines and minerals that are not yet utilized. The main activities in this area are capture fisheries and marine aquaculture (seaweed, grouper and shrimp), industrial activities, trade (jetties and facilities), marine ecotourism and the development of residential areas. Realizing the high potential of coastal and marine resources that are owned, the North Maluku regional government has launched regional development, which includes the development of the fisheries and marine resources sector, agro-industry, tourism, mining and energy as well as improving the quality of human resources that are mutually integrated.

The development of coastal and marine areas and the small islands of North Maluku is strongly influenced by the rapid development of land and sea development activities. As a result of these activities have an impact on physical damage to coastal ecosystems, pollution in some coastal and oceanic areas, and conflicts in the use of space in coastal areas. In addition, the problem of lack of coordination between related agencies, the lack of attention to development in the area of small islands, the low ability to handle and process fisheries products, the weak marketing of fishery products, the unstable price of production factors, the low development of technology, the unavailability of adequate data and information, the macro economy is not yet conducive to the progress of fisheries and the legal and institutional system in the marine and fisheries sector which is still weak, so development without adequate and integrative management causes the degradation of coastal and marine areas and the resources they contain. However, the utilization and processing of these natural resources is still not optimal and not well targeted.

In addition to coastal areas and small islands that are vulnerable to environmental changes, natural disasters, and climate change, there are also many conflicts in spatial use and habitat destruction caused by anthropogenic activities. Therefore, coastal areas and small islands need to be managed in an integrated manner in order to create a safe, comfortable and productive spatial area, in order to obtain benefits in terms of the environment, economy, social and culture.

The policy of the regional government of North Maluku Province which is normalized in the Preparation of the Document of the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP-3-K) of North Maluku Province is prepared with reference to the following legal rules:

#### Undang-Undang

1. Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Pokok-pokok Agraria .
2. Undang-Undang No.1 Tahun 1973 tentang Landas Kontinen Indonesia.
3. Undang-Undang No.5 Tahun 1983 tentang Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif Indonesia.
4. Undang-Undang No.17 Tahun 1985 tentang Pengesahan *United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea*.
5. Undang-Undang No.5 Tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya .
6. Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1992 tentang Benda Cagar Budaya.
7. Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1994 tentang Keanekaragaman Hayati.
8. Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 1996 tentang Perairan Indonesia.
9. Undang-Undang No. 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan.
10. Undang-Undang Nomor 46 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pembentukan Provinsi Maluku Utara, Kabupaten Buru, dan Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara Barat.
11. Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2004 tentang Sumberdaya Air.
12. Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2004 tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional.
13. Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan sebagaimana diubah dengan Undang-Undang No. No. 45 Tahun 2009.
14. Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2004 tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. ahun 2009.
15. Undang-Undang No. 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang.
16. Undang-Undang No. 27 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil sebagaimana diubah dengan Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2014.
17. Undang-Undang Nomor 38 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana.
18. Undang-Undang No. 17 Tahun 2008 tentang Pelayaran.
19. Undang-Undang No. 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batu Bara.
20. Undang-Undang No. 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisataaan.
21. Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
22. Undang-Undang No. 43 Tahun 2008 tentang Wilayah Negara.
23. Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2008 tentang Pelayaran.
24. Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
25. Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2009 tentang Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus.
26. Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2011 tentang Informasi Geospasial.
27. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan.
28. Undang-Undang No.23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah.
29. Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2014 tentang Kelautan.

#### Peraturan Pemerintah (PP)

1. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 10 Tahun 1993 tentang Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1992 tentang Benda Cagar Budaya.
2. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 Tahun 1997 tentang Analisis Dampak Lingkungan.
3. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 19 Tahun 1999 tentang Pengendalian dan/atau Pencemaran Laut.
4. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 82 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Kualitas Air dan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air.
5. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 38 Tahun 2002 tentang Daftar Koordinat Geografis Titik-Titik Garis Pangkal Kepulauan Indonesia.
6. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 38 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembagian Urusan Pemerintah antara Pemerintah, Pemerintahan Daerah Provinsi, dan Pemerintahan Daerah Kabupaten/Kota.
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 08 Tahun 2008 tentang Tahapan, Tata Cara Penyusunan, Pengendalian dan Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Rencana Pembangunan Daerah.
8. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 26 Tahun 2008 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional.
9. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 37 Tahun 2008 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah No. 38 Tahun 2002 tentang Daftar Koordinat Geografis Titik-Titik Garis Pangkal Kepulauan Indonesia.
10. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 15 Tahun 2010 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penataan Ruang.

11. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 62 Tahun 2010 tentang Pemanfaatan Pulau-pulau Kecil Terluar.
12. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 64 Tahun 2010 tentang Mitigasi Bencana di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil.
13. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 8 Tahun 2013 tentang Ketelitian Peta Rencana Tata Ruang.
14. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 Tahun 2014 tentang Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Kabupaten Pulau Morotai.

#### **Peraturan Presiden (Perpres)**

1. Peraturan Presiden No. 67 Tahun 2005 tentang Kerjasama Pemerintah dengan Badan Usaha dalam Penyediaan Infrastruktur.
2. Peraturan Presiden No.78 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Terluar.
3. Peraturan Presiden No. 121 Tahun 2012 tentang Rehabilitasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil.
4. Peraturan Presiden No. 122 Tahun 2012 tentang Reklamasi di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil.

#### **Keputusan Presiden**

1. Keputusan Presiden No. 32 Tahun 1990 tentang Pengelolaan Kawasan Lindung.
2. Keputusan Presidem No. 62 Tahun 2000 tentang Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Nasional.

#### **Peraturan Menteri (Permen) dan Keputusan Menteri (Kepmen)**

1. Peraturan Menteri Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata No. 67 Tahun 2004 tentang Pedoman Umum Pengembangan Pariwisata di Pulau-Pulau Kecil.
2. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 45 Tahun 2005 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Laporan Pelaksanaan Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (RKL) Dan Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (RPL).
3. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 8 Tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup.
4. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 11 Tahun 2006 tentang Jenis Rencana Usaha Dan/Atau Kegiatan Yang Wajib Dilengkapi Dengan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup.
5. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 12 Tahun 2006 tentang Persyaratan Dan Tata Cara Perizinan Pembuangan Air Limbah Ke Laut.
6. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 6 Tahun 2007 tentang Baku Mutu Air Limbah Bagi Usaha Dan/Atau Kegiatan Pengolahan Hasil Perikanan.
7. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 12 Tahun 2007 tentang Dokumen Pengelolaan Dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup Bagi Usaha Dan/Atau Kegiatan Yang Tidak Memiliki Dokumen Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
8. Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Perencanaan Tata Ruang Kawasan Reklamasi Pantai.
9. Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 41/PRT/M Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Kriteria Teknis Kawasan Budidaya. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 18 Tahun 2007 tentang Standardisasi Sarana, Prasarana dan Pelayanan Lintas Batas Antar Negara.
10. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 12 Tahun 2008 tentang Baku Mutu Air Limbah Bagi Usaha Dan/Atau Kegiatan Pengolahan Rumput Laut.
11. Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. PER.17/MEN/ Tahun 2008 tentang Kawasan Konservasi di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil.
12. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 17 Tahun 2009 tentang Pedoman Penentuan Daya Dukung Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Penataan Ruang Wilayah.
13. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 1 Tahun 2010 tentang Tata Laksana Pengendalian Pencemaran Air.
14. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 30 Tahun 2010 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Sumber Daya di Wilayah Laut.
15. Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 8 Tahun 2012 tentang Kepelabuhan Perikanan.
16. Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 18 Tahun 2013 Jalur Penangkapan Ikan dan Penempatan Alat Penangkapan Ikan dan Alat Bantu Penangkapan Ikan di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia.
17. Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 41 Tahun 2000 tentang Pedoman Umum Pengelolaan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Yang Berkelanjutan Dan Berbasis Masyarakat.
18. Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 39/Men/2004 tentang Pedoman Umum Investasi di Pulau-Pulau Kecil.
19. Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 45 Tahun 2014 tentang Rencana Induk Pelabuhan Perikanan Nasional.

#### **Peraturan Daerah (PERDA)**

1. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Maluku Utara No. 3 Tahun 2008 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah Provinsi Maluku Utara Tahun 2005-2025.
2. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Maluku Utara No. 5 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Maluku Utara.
3. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Maluku Utara No. 2 Tahun 2013 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi Maluku Utara Tahun 2013–2033.

Structuring Policy Large and small islands, in North Maluku Province has a distribution of large and small islands totaling 805 with a number of inhabited islands of around 723 and not inhabited by 82. Large islands include Halmahera Island (18,000 Km<sup>2</sup>), and medium sized islands are Obi Island (3,900 Km<sup>2</sup>), Taliabu Island (3,195 Km<sup>2</sup>), Bacan Island (2,878 Km<sup>2</sup>), and Morotai Island (2,325 Km<sup>2</sup>). The relatively small islands include: Ternate Island, Tidore Island, Makian, Kayoa and Gebe. There are two outer islands, Jiew Island in Central Halmahera Regency and Morotai Island. The number of islands in the North Maluku Province is presented in the following table.

Table: Number of Islands by Regency / City in North Maluku Province

Kabupaten/Kota	Kecamatan	NAMA PULAU	KOORDINAT		KET
			LINTANG	BUJUR	
Ternate	Pulau Ternate	1 <b>TERNATE</b>	0° 48' 34" N	127° 20' 29" E	BP
	Moti	2 <b>MOTI</b>	0° 27' 25" N	127° 24' 39" E	BP
	Pulau Hiri	3 <b>HIRI</b>	0° 54' 46" N	127° 18' 36" E	BP
	Pulau Hiri	4 Maka	0° 53' 42" N	127° 19' 02" E	TBP
	Pulau Hiri	5 Mano	0° 54' 41" N	127° 10' 57" E	TBP
	Pulau Hiri	6 <b>Guramangofa</b>	0° 54' 41" N	127° 10' 58" E	TBP
	Batang Dua	7 Mayau	1° 19' 13" N	126° 23' 14" E	BP
	Batang Dua	8 Tifure	0° 58' 01" N	126° 08' 41" E	BP
	Batang Dua	9 Gurida	0° 59' 11" N	126° 08' 45" E	TBP
Tidore Kepulauan	Tidore	10 <b>TIDORE</b>	00° 41' 11" N	127° 24' 39" E	BP
	Tidore	11 Filonga	00° 42' 47" N	127° 28' 47" E	TBP
	Tidore Selatan	12 Mare	00° 34' 30" N	127° 23' 43" E	BP
	Tidore utara	13 Maitara	00° 43' 56" N	127° 22' 16" E	BP
	Oba	14 Raja	00° 23' 23" N	127° 35' 13" E	BP
	Oba	15 Joji	00° 21' 19" N	127° 37' 19" E	TBP
	Oba	16 Tamen	00° 21' 20" N	127° 38' 31" E	TBP
	Oba	17 Woda	00° 21' 20" N	127° 38' 31" E	TBP
	Oba	18 Guratu	00° 23' 11" N	127° 36' 19" E	TBP
	Oba	19 Tawang	00° 21' 20" N	127° 38' 31" E	TBP
	Oba Utara	20 Sibua	00° 46' 22" N	127° 35' 46" E	TBP
Halmahera Barat	Jailolo	21 Babua	01° 00' 46" N	127° 27' 59" E	TBP
	Jailolo	22 Damar	1° 05' 00" N	127° 23' 55" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	23 Pasitofiri	0° 57' 16" N	127° 28' 15" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	24 Gurangofabajo	0° 52' 50" N	127° 30' 29" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	25 Tarnana	0° 52' 58" N	127° 30' 38" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	26 Gurangofaici	0° 53' 08" N	127° 30' 33" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	27 Gurangofadero	0° 52' 47" N	127° 30' 51" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	28 Joholemo	0° 53' 08" N	127° 30' 53" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	29 Gurangofangoom	0° 53' 08" N	127° 31' 11" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	30 Gurangofaou	0° 53' 01" N	127° 31' 08" E	TBP
	Jailolo Selatan	31 Gurangofalamo	0° 52' 47" N	127° 31' 12" E	TBP

					17" E	
Jailolo Selatan	32	Ngaimadodera	0° 52' 20" N	127° 30' 51" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	33	Gumiwele	0° 52' 22" N	127° 31' 16" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	34	Madula	0° 52' 27" N	127° 31' 34" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	35	Korukorutidore	0° 52' 39" N	127° 31' 45" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	36	Aketidoremagorangofa	0° 53' 01" N	127° 31' 26" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	37	Lakoraha	0° 52' 17" N	127° 31' 55" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	38	Gurangofamarimari	0° 52' 52" N	127° 32' 17" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	39	Gurangofanio	0° 52' 50" N	127° 32' 25" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	40	Peteworo	0° 52' 54" N	127° 32' 36" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	41	Miskin	0° 51' 52" N	127° 31' 56" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	42	Manomadehe	0° 52' 31" N	127° 30' 07" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	43	Tuduku	0° 51' 55" N	127° 30' 30" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	44	Dowongirotu	0° 51' 39" N	127° 30' 41" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	45	Bololo	0° 51' 48" N	127° 30' 53" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	46	Guraboso	0° 52' 11" N	127° 32' 30" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	47	Guruahiku	0° 52' 08" N	127° 32' 53" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	48	Tabo Selatan	0° 51' 53" N	127° 33' 37" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	49	Lobimagololi	0° 51' 38" N	127° 36' 00" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	50	Jere	0° 50' 24" N	127° 37' 57" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	51	Buleugaku	0° 52' 35" N	127° 29' 45" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	52	Tabo Utara	0° 52' 15" N	127° 33' 50" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	53	Siokona	0° 52' 56" N	127° 30' 47" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	54	Gurangofaselebe	0° 52' 17" N	127° 33' 23" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	55	Gurangofasosoro	0° 52' 12" N	127° 33' 35" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	56	Akejailolomagorangofa	0° 52' 47" N	127° 32' 05" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	57	Gurangofamuhia	0° 51' 54" N	127° 32' 04" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	58	Fatohoiici	0° 52' 31" N	127° 31' 55" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	59	Fatohoilamo	0° 52' 28" N	127° 31' 48" E	TBP	
Jailolo Selatan	60	Nyaregilamagorangofa	0° 51' 35" N	127° 31' 05" E	TBP	
Ibu	61	Guraici	1° 30' 31" N	127° 31' 58" E	TBP	
Ibu Utara	62	Linggua	1° 33' 09" N	127° 30' 58" E	TBP	
Loloda	63	Diti	1° 57' 21" N	127° 43' 13" E	TBP	

Loloda	64	Loro	1° 57' 27" N	127° 43' 18" E	TBP
Loloda	65	Togorebongo	1° 56' 20" N	127° 42' 08" E	TBP
Loloda	66	Sisir Lamo	1° 55' 32" N	127° 41' 37" E	BP
Loloda	67	Sisir Ici	1° 55' 29" N	127° 41' 38" E	TBP
Loloda	68	Barataku	1° 55' 06" N	127° 41' 24" E	TBP
Loloda	69	Komo	1° 54' 14" N	127° 40' 42" E	TBP
Loloda	70	Madulaka Ilalamoko	1° 52' 18" N	127° 39' 28" E	TBP
Loloda	71	Lolule	1° 52' 30" N	127° 39' 20" E	TBP
Loloda	72	Ratomagogule	1° 52' 23" N	127° 39' 23" E	TBP
Loloda	73	Sabitua	1° 51' 02" N	127° 39' 05" E	TBP
Loloda	74	Tamodo	1° 50' 22" N	127° 38' 42" E	TBP
Loloda	75	Bulana	1° 49' 22" N	127° 38' 41" E	TBP
Loloda	76	Bobosongo	1° 49' 12" N	127° 36' 49" E	TBP
Loloda	77	Tungusumu	1° 48' 07" N	127° 36' 19" E	TBP
Loloda	78	Sogilaga	1° 48' 18" N	127° 36' 14" E	TBP
Loloda	79	Guralamo	1° 48' 40" N	127° 34' 51" E	TBP
Loloda	80	Bokodara	1° 46' 15" N	127° 35' 08" E	TBP
Loloda	81	Tira	1° 42' 56" N	127° 33' 22" E	TBP
Loloda	82	Duasetta	1° 42' 26" N	127° 32' 51" E	TBP
Loloda	83	Nanas	1° 40' 39" N	127° 34' 47" E	TBP
Loloda	84	Giring	1° 41' 06" N	127° 34' 52" E	TBP
Loloda	85	Giringgiring	1° 41' 18" N	127° 34' 55" E	TBP
Loloda	86	Akesone	1° 41' 34" N	127° 34' 32" E	TBP
Loloda	87	Kelapa	1° 41' 52" N	127° 34' 14" E	TBP
Loloda	88	Salaka	1° 42' 05" N	127° 33' 57" E	TBP
Loloda	89	Lako	1° 42' 06" N	127° 34' 03" E	TBP
Loloda	90	Salabete	1° 42' 22" N	127° 33' 54" E	TBP
Loloda	91	Guramangofa	1° 42' 35" N	127° 33' 27" E	TBP
Loloda	92	Idiidimadodenga	1° 40' 33" N	127° 30' 26" E	TBP
Loloda	93	Pondakmadehe	1° 41' 52" N	127° 32' 15" E	TBP
Loloda	94	Kahatola	1° 41' 44" N	127° 31' 30" E	BP
Loloda	95	Tautauwisahe	1° 41' 05" N	127° 31' 55" E	TBP
Loloda	96	Kahiamasolo	1° 41' 05" N	127° 31' 12" E	TBP

					25" E	
Loloda	97	Wadui	1° 40' 38" N	127° 32'	25" E	TBP
Loloda	98	Tangaloli	1° 40' 38" N	127° 30'	49" E	TBP
Loloda	99	Panamalesi	1° 40' 20" N	127° 30'	27" E	TBP
Loloda	100	Lelei	1° 41' 17" N	127° 32'	29" E	TBP
Loloda	101	Tagetage	1° 41' 02" N	127° 32'	46" E	TBP
Loloda	102	Jere	1° 40' 33" N	127° 32'	54" E	TBP
Loloda	103	Sidua Barat	1° 39' 04" N	127° 30'	34" E	TBP
Loloda	104	Sidua Timur	1° 39' 11" N	127° 31'	09" E	TBP
Loloda	105	Siduakakus	1° 39' 37" N	127° 31'	51" E	TBP
Loloda	106	Tamo	1° 39' 36" N	127° 32'	21" E	TBP
Loloda	107	Bisiamadoto	1° 39' 55" N	127° 33'	00" E	TBP
Loloda	108	Leges	1° 39' 53" N	127° 33'	36" E	TBP
Loloda	109	Sabol	1° 39' 49" N	127° 34'	19" E	TBP
Loloda	110	Larim	1° 39' 20" N	127° 33'	30" E	TBP
Loloda	111	Musaleile	1° 38' 38" N	127° 33'	26" E	TBP
Loloda	112	Salahummaide	1° 38' 51" N	127° 33'	27" E	TBP
Loloda	113	Tingmadoto	1° 56' 58" N	127° 43'	04" E	TBP
Loloda	114	Garatomali	1° 56' 53" N	127° 43'	02" E	TBP
Loloda	115	Tanutanu	1° 57' 48" N	127° 44'	12" E	TBP
Loloda	116	Barumadoto	1° 55' 46" N	127° 41'	43" E	TBP
Loloda	117	Suwedi	1° 57' 05" N	127° 43'	13" E	TBP
Loloda	118	Gangsolori	1° 39' 48" N	127° 34'	46" E	TBP
Loloda	119	Tutubuli	1° 40' 52" N	127° 32'	00" E	TBP
Loloda	120	Kubur	1° 41' 26" N	127° 32'	12" E	TBP
Loloda	121	Kaledumaaru	1° 40' 03" N	127° 33'	07" E	TBP
Loloda	122	Kaledumarupulo	1° 40' 02" N	127° 33'	24" E	TBP
Loloda	123	Cauragamagolo	1° 41' 04" N	127° 34'	04" E	TBP
Loloda	124	Ligaliga	1° 42' 41" N	127° 32'	06" E	TBP
Loloda	125	Lilawisahe	1° 44' 02" N	127° 34'	13" E	TBP
Loloda	126	Muturlamoko	1° 43' 46" N	127° 34'	16" E	TBP
Loloda	127	Marisole	1° 43' 38" N	127° 34'	33" E	TBP
Loloda	128	Nyaolako	1° 39' 09" N	127° 28'	58" E	TBP

	Loloda	129	Mariporoco	1° 43' 21" N	127° 31' 27" E	TBP
	Loloda	130	Tutu	1° 43' 24" N	127° 31' 27" E	TBP
	Loloda	131	Jelajela	1° 39' 52" N	127° 29' 24" E	TBP
	Loloda	132	Sidanga	1° 40' 49" N	127° 28' 39" E	TBP
	Loloda	133	Batanga	1° 39' 44" N	127° 29' 07" E	TBP
	Loloda	134	Kalibobengo	1° 39' 46" N	127° 34' 43" E	TBP
	Loloda	135	Koumasone	1° 39' 18" N	127° 29' 23" E	TBP
	Loloda	136	Tito	1° 39' 37" N	127° 28' 20" E	TBP
	Loloda	137	Pici	1° 40' 31" N	127° 29' 17" E	TBP
	Loloda	138	Sosota	1° 40' 05" N	127° 29' 51" E	TBP
	Loloda	139	Dengamajiko	1° 39' 51" N	127° 29' 49" E	TBP
	Loloda	140	Gereba	1° 38' 37" N	127° 32' 28" E	TBP
	Loloda	141	Sele	1° 37' 52" N	127° 32' 50" E	TBP
	Loloda	142	Jerebusua	1° 37' 14" N	127° 32' 25" E	TBP
	Loloda	143	Butu	1° 37' 30" N	127° 32' 79" E	TBP
Halmahera Utara	Tobelo	144	Rarangane	01° 45' 22" N	128° 01' 31" E	TBP
	Tobelo	145	Kakara Lamo	01° 45' 02" N	128° 02' 49" E	BP
	Tobelo	146	Kakara Ici	01° 43' 53" N	128° 03' 05" E	TBP
	Tobelo	147	Kumo	01° 43' 45" N	128° 01' 34" E	BP
	Tobelo	148	Tulang	01° 43' 42" N	128° 04' 13" E	TBP
	Tobelo	149	Tagalaya	01° 43' 47" N	128° 04' 10" E	BP
	Tobelo	150	Pawole	01° 45' 31" N	128° 03' 17" E	TBP
	Tobelo Utara	151	Mede	01° 46' 29" N	127° 58' 24" E	TBP
	Tobelo Utara	152	Popilo	1° 46' 23" N	127° 58' 55" E	TBP
	Tobelo Utara	153	Tolonuo	1° 46' 46" N	128° 00' 34" E	BP
	Tobelo Tengah	154	Tuputupu	1° 41' 56" N	128° 04' 09" E	TBP
	Tobelo Tengah	155	Raha	1° 41' 04" N	128° 02' 05" E	TBP
	Tobelo Tengah	156	Bobo	1° 39' 56" N	128° 01' 18" E	TBP
	Tobelo Tengah	157	Koyobata	1° 39' 56" N	128° 00' 53" E	TBP
	Tobelo Tengah	158	Kolorai Besar	1° 40' 20" N	128° 03' 15" E	TBP
	Tobelo Tengah	159	Kolorai Kecil	1° 39' 28" N	128° 02' 57" E	TBP
	Tobelo Timur	160	Meti	1° 34' 04" N	128° 03' 21" E	BP
	Tobelo Timur	161	Takou	1° 35' 49" N	128° 01' 12" E	TBP

					10" E	
Tobelo Timur	162	Rangaranga	1° 35' 27" N	128° 01' 26" E	TBP	
Tobelo Timur	163	Magaliho	1° 33' 34" N	128° 02' 34" E	TBP	
Tobelo Timur	164	Gumilamo	1° 33' 09" N	128° 03' 10" E	TBP	
Tobelo Timur	165	Pashilamo	1° 35' 33" N	128° 03' 33" E	TBP	
Kao Utara	166	Bobale	1° 17' 18" N	128° 01' 02" E	BP	
Kao Teluk	167	Tamotamo	0° 52' 51" N	127° 41' 27" E	TBP	
Kao Teluk	168	Anyuranyur	0° 53' 13" N	127° 39' 59" E	TBP	
Kao Teluk	169	Rica	0° 52' 46" N	127° 39' 46" E	TBP	
Loloda Utara	170	Kakapal	2° 09' 33" N	127° 54' 32" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	171	Sedeng	2° 17' 58" N	127° 46' 43" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	172	Sedengmagura	2° 17' 46" N	127° 46' 29" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	173	Pombo	2° 16' 20" N	127° 48' 21" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	174	Lebeno	2° 16' 22" N	127° 49' 15" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	175	Dua	2° 16' 15" N	127° 49' 29" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	176	Takurumagura	2° 16' 44" N	127° 47' 24" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	177	Ogono	2° 17' 10" N	127° 46' 56" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	178	Doi	2° 15' 07" N	127° 47' 42" E	BP	
Loloda Kepulauan	179	Botolino	2° 15' 53" N	127° 45' 24" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	180	Deherete	2° 16' 23" N	127° 44' 30" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	181	Tabatukunu	2° 16' 24" N	127° 44' 37" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	182	Zadrak	2° 16' 19" N	127° 44' 37" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	183	Sarang	2° 16' 14" N	127° 44' 45" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	184	Maogu	2° 16' 04" N	127° 45' 01" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	185	Padosa	2° 12' 13" N	127° 42' 45" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	186	Laba	2° 11' 39" N	127° 43' 23" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	187	Kabingitutuere	2° 12' 18" N	127° 45' 16" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	188	Fofoya	2° 12' 03" N	127° 46' 31" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	189	Dagasuli	2° 10' 42" N	127° 44' 56" E	BP	
Loloda Kepulauan	190	Tomakomafatu	2° 08' 15" N	127° 47' 05" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	191	Hamadi	2° 10' 00" N	127° 46' 35" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	192	Akep	2° 10' 01" N	127° 46' 36" E	TBP	
Loloda Kepulauan	193	Goha	2° 09' 59" N	127° 46' 34" E	TBP	

Loloda Kepulauan	194	Kaharoriha	2° 07' 16" N	127° 47' 20" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	195	Salangadeke	2° 07' 10" N	127° 46' 41" E	BP
Loloda Kepulauan	196	Gaheru	2° 07' 22" N	127° 47' 07" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	197	Ici	2° 07' 27" N	127° 47' 22" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	198	Lamasi	2° 07' 08" N	127° 47' 19" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	199	Ladansa	2° 07' 28" N	127° 47' 10" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	200	Kabingmasaeke	2° 07' 31" N	127° 47' 20" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	201	Rasni	2° 06' 20" N	127° 46' 53" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	202	Raja	2° 06' 28" N	127° 46' 28" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	203	Tobotobo Kecil	2° 06' 30" N	127° 46' 43" E	BP
Loloda Kepulauan	204	Totolaka Kecil	2° 06' 37" N	127° 46' 27" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	205	Totolaka Besar	2° 06' 35" N	127° 46' 28" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	206	Pontiana	2° 06' 33" N	127° 46' 29" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	207	Tamotamo	2° 06' 37" N	127° 46' 36" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	208	Amat	2° 06' 32" N	127° 46' 33" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	209	Sulu	2° 06' 27" N	127° 46' 39" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	210	Burung	2° 06' 26" N	127° 46' 37" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	211	Binongko Kecil	2° 06' 25" N	127° 46' 39" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	212	Binongko Besar	2° 06' 12" N	127° 46' 33" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	213	Seleoibabaoro	2° 06' 24" N	127° 46' 40" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	214	Bosowele	2° 06' 20" N	127° 46' 32" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	215	Garande	2° 06' 07" N	127° 46' 30" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	216	Dokunonoa	2° 06' 23" N	127° 47' 22" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	217	Mangale	2° 06' 36" N	127° 47' 13" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	218	Funaililiar	2° 06' 50" N	127° 45' 57" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	219	Suwengko	2° 06' 49" N	127° 46' 10" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	220	Idismadedeju	2° 07' 13" N	127° 45' 53" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	221	Tuotuo	2° 05' 16" N	127° 46' 34" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	222	Kusain	2° 05' 22" N	127° 46' 38" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	223	Abana	2° 05' 34" N	127° 46' 45" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	224	Kokota	2° 11' 26" N	127° 44' 00" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	225	Tatamo	2° 11' 25" N	127° 44' 15" E	TBP
Loloda Kepulauan	226	Dama	2° 13' 03" N	127° 47' 12" E	TBP

	Kepulauan Loloda	227	Idis	2° 13' 51" N	41" E 127° 49' 03" E	TBP
	Kepulauan Loloda	228	Tuanane	2° 13' 55" N	127° 49' 02" E	TBP
	Kepulauan Loloda	229	Tuakara	2° 12' 16" N	127° 46' 03" E	BP
Halmahera Tengah	Weda	230	Kuleyevo	0° 19' 53" N	127° 53' 12" E	TBP
	Weda	231	Yefi	0° 20' 41" N	127° 53' 51" E	TBP
	Weda	232	Mdili	0° 20' 42" N	127° 53' 22" E	TBP
	Weda	233	Tilang Mdi	0° 20' 22" N	127° 54' 032" E	TBP
	Weda	234	Saridaun	0° 21' 37" N	127° 54' 07" E	TBP
	Weda	235	Bajo	0° 21' 32" N	127° 54' 14" E	TBP
	Weda	236	Fanaf Leyap	0° 21' 29" N	127° 54' 22" E	TBP
	Weda	237	Anjing	0° 18' 13" N	127° 52' 30" E	TBP
	Weda	238	Gengon	0° 18' 11" N	127° 52' 29" E	TBP
	Weda	239	Tengtong	0° 21' 07" N	127° 54' 16" E	TBP
	Weda	240	Belilsili	0° 21' 00" N	127° 54' 09" E	TBP
	Weda	241	Leksileng	0° 23' 47" N	127° 54' 20" E	TBP
	Weda	242	Geksilimya	0° 23' 13" N	127° 54' 20" E	TBP
	Weda	243	Someng Sili	0° 23' 09" N	127° 54' 32" E	TBP
	Weda	244	Pieng	0° 22' 58" N	127° 54' 16" E	TBP
	Weda	245	Ustel	0° 22' 42" N	127° 54' 09" E	TBP
	Weda	246	Batu Kapal	0° 20' 42" N	127° 54' 02" E	TBP
	Weda	247	Loisebyat	0° 22' 51" N	127° 54' 17" E	TBP
	Weda	248	Sabubu	0° 20' 55" N	127° 53' 01" E	TBP
	Weda	249	Yagi	0° 18' 16" N	127° 52' 28" E	TBP
	Weda	250	Gengsili	0° 21' 48" N	127° 53' 59" E	TBP
	Weda	251	Mutyel	0° 23' 11" N	127° 54' 19" E	TBP
	Weda	252	Selweme	0° 21' 17" N	127° 53' 39" E	TBP
	Weda Utara	253	Mintu	0° 23' 39" N	128° 17' 43" E	TBP
	Weda Utara	254	Tete	0° 26' 37" N	128° 10' 09" E	TBP
	Weda Tengah	255	Nenas	0° 23' 52" N	127° 54' 44" E	TBP
	Weda Tengah	256	Sang	0° 23' 47" N	127° 54' 46" E	TBP
	Weda Selatan	257	Mofi	0° 10' 32" N	127° 55' 20" E	TBP
Patani	258	Witimdi	0° 11' 52" N	128° 55' 12" E	TBP	

	Patani	259	Moor	0° 10' 47" N	128° 57' 35" E	TBP
	Patani	260	Weilon	0° 09' 55" N	128° 58' 59" E	TBP
	Patani Utara	261	Sayafi	0° 31' 52" N	128° 49' 49" E	TBP
	Patani Utara	262	Liwo	0° 28' 09" N	128° 52' 05" E	TBP
	Patani Utara	263	Togoplun	0° 39' 40" N	129° 02' 03" E	TBP
	Patani Utara	264	Yiew Besar	0° 43' 34" N	129° 08' 14" E	TBP
	Patani Utara	265	Yiew Kecil	0° 43' 34" N	129° 08' 29" E	TBP
	Gebe	266	<b>GEBE</b>	0° 03' 39" S	129° 25' 37" E	BP
	Gebe	267	Yoi	0° 02' 08" S	129° 36' 36" E	BP
	Gebe	268	Fau	0° 06' 19" S	129° 25' 23" E	BP
	Gebe	269	Uta	0° 00' 53" N	129° 37' 52" E	TBP
	Gebe	270	Kiyas	0° 17' 15" N	129° 52' 21" E	TBP
	Gebe	271	Piyai	0° 20' 39" N	129° 51' 59" E	TBP
	Gebe	272	Sain	0° 18' 06" N	129° 53' 35" E	TBP
	Gebe	273	Tapau Pial	0° 04' 25" S	129° 37' 57" E	TBP
	Gebe	274	Tapau Kali	0° 04' 30" S	129° 38' 01" E	TBP
Halmahera Timur	Kota Maba	275	Mabuli	0° 48' 04" N	128° 15' 04" E	TBP
	Kota Maba	276	Mobon	0° 42' 23" N	128° 18' 07" E	TBP
	Kota Maba	277	Mow	0° 47' 33" N	128° 12' 35" E	TBP
	Kota Maba	278	Sai	0° 45' 28" N	128° 29' 49" E	PM
	Kota Maba	279	Sloton	0° 47' 58" N	128° 30' 36" E	PM
	Kota Maba	280	Parapara	0° 48' 03" N	128° 30' 28" E	TBP
	Maba	281	Gee	0° 49' 59" N	128° 19' 32" E	BP
	Maba	282	So	0° 49' 21" N	128° 19' 12" E	TBP
	Maba	283	Batuso	0° 49' 21" N	128° 19' 14" E	TBP
	Maba	284	Baiboko	0° 46' 53" N	128° 21' 00" E	TBP
	Maba	285	Bangul Besar	0° 46' 53" N	128° 17' 38" E	TBP
	Maba	286	Bangul Kecil	0° 47' 32" N	128° 17' 36" E	TBP
	Maba	287	Belingsili Besar	0° 47' 59" N	128° 17' 44" E	PM
	Maba	288	Belingsili Kecil	0° 48' 38" N	128° 17' 49" E	PM
	Maba	289	Gifow	0° 47' 21" N	128° 19' 12" E	TBP
	Maba	290	To	0° 45' 41" N	128° 19' 39" E	PM
	Maba	291	Misluwi Besar	0° 48' 20" N	128° 16'	TBP

					29" E	
	Maba	292	Misluwi Kecil	0° 48' 37" N	128° 16' 17" E	TBP
	Maba	293	Mlowos	0° 46' 40" N	128° 17' 54" E	TBP
	Maba	294	Pakal	0° 47' 15" N	128° 20' 09" E	PM
	Maba Selatan	295	Bonnyos	0° 35' 31" N	128° 31' 22" E	TBP
	Maba Selatan	296	England	0° 34' 07" N	128° 39' 11" E	PM
	Maba Selatan	297	Lewi	0° 43' 55" N	128° 33' 03" E	TBP
	Maba Selatan	298	Cef	0° 33' 49" N	128° 37' 32" E	PM
	Maba Selatan	299	Mia	0° 39' 57" N	128° 28' 30" E	TBP
	Maba Selatan	300	Plum	0° 42' 39" N	128° 31' 18" E	TBP
	Maba Selatan	301	Plan	0° 34' 07" N	128° 40' 08" E	TBP
	Maba Selatan	302	Seal	0° 33' 23" N	128° 39' 15" E	PM
	Maba Selatan	303	Wor	0° 37' 59" N	128° 31' 50" E	PM
	Maba Selatan	304	Oto	0° 37' 42" N	128° 38' 25" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	305	<b>HALMAHERA</b>	0° 41' 23" N	127° 47' 58" E	BP
	Wasile Selatan	306	Akesalaka	1° 01' 30" N	127° 57' 08" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	307	Lambie	0° 52' 49" N	127° 41' 43" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	308	Burung	1° 00' 25" N	127° 56' 07" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	309	Lambu	0° 52' 46" N	127° 41' 43" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	310	Kuso	0° 52' 29" N	127° 42' 04" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	311	Roni	0° 59' 33" N	127° 55' 45" E	PM
	Wasile Selatan	312	Tanjopende	0° 52' 29" N	127° 42' 09" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	313	Timlonga	1° 00' 18" N	127° 55' 56" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	314	Bayoni	0° 48' 27" N	127° 46' 54" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	315	Bokinibob	0° 48' 27" N	127° 46' 48" E	TBP
	Wasile Selatan	316	Tamotamo	0° 52' 51" N	127° 41' 27" E	TBP
Halmahera Selatan	Bacan	317	<b>BACAN</b>	0° 35' 53" S	127° 31' 49" E	BP
	Bacan	318	Nusara	0° 37' 57" S	127° 25' 45" E	TBP
	Bacan	319	Nenek	0° 35' 38" S	127° 22' 49" E	TBP
	Bacan Timur	320	Kaireu	0° 29' 24" S	127° 40' 48" E	TBP
	Bacan Timur	321	Bori Besar	0° 34' 49" S	127° 36' 33" E	TBP
	Bacan Timur	322	Bori Kecil	0° 34' 19" S	127° 37' 07" E	TBP
	Bacan Timur	323	Kusu	0° 27' 13" S	127° 42' 21" E	TBP

Bacan Timur	324	Pokal	0° 26' 23" S	127° 43' 20" E	TBP
Bacan Timur	325	Sabatang	0° 25' 26" S	127° 39' 23" E	TBP
Bacan Timur	326	Sali Kecil	0° 25' 20" S	127° 44' 02" E	BP
Bacan Timur	327	Bandera	0° 25' 16" S	127° 43' 33" E	TBP
Bacan Timur	328	Proco	0° 24' 10" S	127° 43' 31" E	TBP
Bacan Timur Tengah	329	Ganjaha	0° 40' 24" S	127° 39' 50" E	TBP
Bacan Timur Tengah	330	Wayatim	0° 43' 58" S	127° 52' 49" E	TBP
Bacan Timur Selatan	331	Pigaraja	0° 49' 34" S	127° 52' 32" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	332	Palele	0° 19' 46" S	127° 07' 35" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	333	Pogopogo	0° 20' 32" S	127° 18' 33" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	334	Jere	0° 19' 46" S	127° 19' 16" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	335	Salipogot	0° 20' 28" S	127° 18' 52" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	336	Guramangofa	0° 20' 45" S	127° 18' 52" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	337	Guramanjanga	0° 20' 40" S	127° 19' 13" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	338	Tambeluk	0° 30' 21" S	127° 17' 03" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	339	Tuada	0° 28' 56" S	127° 16' 08" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	340	Sakitang	0° 29' 39" S	127° 15' 52" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	341	Nanoang	0° 29' 49" S	127° 15' 22" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	342	Halberek Besar	0° 29' 58" S	127° 18' 07" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	343	Halberek Kecil	0° 30' 16" S	127° 18' 11" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	344	Nanas	0° 30' 10" S	127° 17' 38" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	345	Guramangofa Ici	0° 25' 41" S	127° 18' 29" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	346	Guramangofa Lamo	0° 25' 43" S	127° 18' 38" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	347	Tawabi	0° 32' 39" S	127° 14' 14" E	BP
Bacan Barat	348	Tawabi Ici	0° 33' 04" S	127° 15' 01" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	349	Jere	0° 33' 02" S	127° 15' 10" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	350	Batubulat	0° 32' 07" S	127° 14' 18" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	351	Nenas	0° 32' 12" S	127° 14' 50" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	352	Batuampat	0° 30' 49" S	127° 15' 52" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	353	Salintang	0° 32' 15" S	127° 15' 29" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	354	Mamalayu	0° 33' 10" S	127° 16' 03" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	355	Tudu	0° 32' 42" S	127° 16' 46" E	TBP
Bacan Barat	356	Nusauwa	0° 32' 09" S	127° 16' 12" E	TBP

					52" E	
Bacan Barat	357	Behemobakul	0° 31' 43" S	127° 17'	TBP	
Bacan Barat	358	Nusasaga	0° 31' 46" S	127° 17'	TBP	
Bacan Barat	359	Birabira	0° 31' 49" S	127° 17'	TBP	
Bacan Barat Utara	360	Nanas	0° 24' 14" S	36" E	TBP	
Bacan Barat Utara	361	Nusadeket	0° 20' 37" S	127° 27'	BP	
Bacan Barat Utara	362	Loid	0° 19' 44" S	127° 24'	BP	
Bacan Barat Utara	363	Gilalang	0° 18' 26" S	13" E	TBP	
Bacan Barat Utara	364	Nusababula	0° 21' 19" S	127° 33'	BP	
Makian	365	<b>MAKIAN</b>	0° 19' 19" N	127° 25'	BP	
Kayoa	366	Tameti	0° 06' 28" S	127° 23'	BP	
Kayoa	367	Lemo	0° 08' 15" S	127° 14'	TBP	
Kayoa	368	Talimau	0° 00' 56" S	127° 13'	BP	
Kayoa	369	Igo	0° 02' 27" S	127° 10'	TBP	
Kayoa	370	Kelo	0° 02' 34" S	127° 10'	TBP	
Kayoa	371	Salo	0° 01' 44" S	51" E	TBP	
Kayoa	372	Somamaho	0° 01' 39" S	127° 12'	TBP	
Kayoa	373	Sapang	0° 01' 22" S	127° 11'	TBP	
Kayoa	374	Kapaya	0° 02' 02" S	127° 13'	TBP	
Kayoa	375	Joronga	0° 01' 20" S	127° 13'	TBP	
Kayoa	376	Popaco	0° 01' 51" S	29" E	TBP	
Kayoa	377	Gura Ici	0° 01' 47" S	127° 13'	TBP	
Kayoa	378	Temo	0° 01' 58" S	36" E	TBP	
Kayoa	379	Temomadofa	0° 01' 29" S	127° 11'	TBP	
Kayoa	380	Temomadofa Kecil	0° 02' 33" S	127° 10'	TBP	
Kayoa	381	Sonyiha	0° 01' 32" S	127° 10'	TBP	
Kayoa	382	Uboubo	0° 02' 11" S	127° 11'	TBP	
Kayoa	383	Uboubo Besar	0° 02' 02" S	127° 12'	TBP	
Kayoa	384	Uboubo Kecil	0° 01' 39" S	16" E	TBP	
Kayoa	385	Doro Lamo	0° 01' 47" N	127° 11'	TBP	
Kayoa	386	Lelei	0° 01' 47" S	127° 13'	BP	
Kayoa	387	Gasing	0° 01' 29" N	26" E	TBP	
Kayoa	388	Kucing	0° 01' 20" N	127° 14'	TBP	

Kayoa	389	Daiwo	0° 01' 20" N	127° 25' 25" E	TBP
Kayoa	390	Poroco	0° 01' 21" N	127° 25' 46" E	TBP
Kayoa	391	Nanas	0° 01' 09" N	127° 25' 54" E	TBP
Kayoa	392	Flay Bajo	0° 06' 46" S	127° 12' 22" E	TBP
Kayoa	393	Salimongo	0° 06' 52" S	127° 12' 22" E	TBP
Kayoa	394	Paniki	0° 06' 39" S	127° 12' 55" E	TBP
Kayoa	395	Nikiwaha	0° 06' 48" S	127° 12' 30" E	TBP
Kayoa	396	Bulu Air	0° 06' 52" S	127° 12' 37" E	TBP
Kayoa	397	Liang	0° 06' 51" S	127° 12' 45" E	TBP
Kayoa	398	Makoropo	0° 06' 36" S	127° 13' 08" E	TBP
Kayoa	399	Tawabi	0° 00' 03" N	127° 25' 19" E	TBP
Kayoa	400	Towabi Kecil	0° 00' 48" N	127° 25' 49" E	TBP
Kayoa	401	Gak Kutu	0° 00' 34" S	127° 25' 48" E	TBP
Kayoa	402	Gak Lol	0° 00' 57" S	127° 25' 37" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	403	<b>KAYOA</b>	0° 03' 08" N	127° 26' 07" E	BP
Kayoa Utara	404	Miskin	0° 08' 55" N	127° 25' 50" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	405	Tamako	0° 06' 18" N	127° 09' 06" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	406	Siko	0° 08' 13" N	127° 07' 26" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	407	Sebawaho	0° 08' 35" N	127° 06' 07" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	408	Goheba	0° 08' 26" N	127° 05' 58" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	409	Laigoma	0° 08' 20" N	127° 12' 56" E	BP
Kayoa Utara	410	Adu Kecil	0° 09' 36" N	127° 10' 24" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	411	Adu Besar	0° 09' 30" N	127° 10' 20" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	412	Tamotamo	0° 08' 12" N	127° 11' 28" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	413	Gafi	0° 09' 27" N	127° 09' 06" E	BP
Kayoa Utara	414	Kutim	0° 06' 02" N	127° 24' 27" E	TBP
Kayoa Utara	415	Batukaramat	0° 08' 00" N	127° 27' 28" E	TBP
Kayoa Selatan	416	Tuada	0° 03' 59" S	127° 25' 45" E	BP
Kayoa Selatan	417	Waidoba	0° 02' 57" S	127° 24' 53" E	BP
Kayoa Selatan	418	Aru	0° 05' 31" S	127° 25' 05" E	TBP
Kayoa Selatan	419	Jasia	0° 04' 37" S	127° 26' 15" E	TBP
Kayoa Selatan	420	Laguliang	0° 04' 56" S	127° 24' 54" E	TBP
Kayoa Selatan	421	Haihai	0° 05' 18" S	127° 26' 12" E	TBP

					30" E	
Kayoa Selatan	422	Wailoro Besar	0° 02' 58" S	127° 28' 01" E	TBP	
Kayoa Selatan	423	Wailoro Kecil	0° 03' 53" S	127° 28' 07" E	TBP	
Kayoa Selatan	424	Irimatiti	0° 04' 51" S	127° 25' 25" E	TBP	
Kayoa Selatan	425	Miskin	0° 08' 54" S	127° 25' 52" E	TBP	
Kayoa Barat	426	Guaigo	0° 10' 37" S	127° 08' 27" E	TBP	
Kayoa Barat	427	Guaigo Kecil	0° 10' 44" S	127° 08' 22" E	TBP	
Kayoa Barat	428	Tamotamo	0° 10' 47" S	127° 08' 41" E	TBP	
Kayoa Barat	429	Intan	0° 10' 39" S	127° 08' 18" E	TBP	
Kayoa Barat	430	Muari	0° 12' 48" S	127° 07' 12" E	BP	
Kasiruta Barat	431	<b>KASIRUTA</b>	0° 23' 20" S	127° 11' 40" E	BP	
Kasiruta Barat	432	Jojo	0° 18' 55" S	127° 07' 12" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	433	Swedi	0° 18' 58" S	127° 08' 08" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	434	Swedi Tengah	0° 19' 00" S	127° 08' 00" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	435	Swedi Kecil	0° 19' 02" S	127° 07' 54" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	436	Tapaya Lamo	0° 18' 12" S	127° 06' 38" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	437	Tapaya Ici	0° 18' 29" S	127° 06' 34" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	438	Aru	0° 19' 22" S	127° 07' 58" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	439	Gura Ici	0° 22' 52" S	127° 06' 59" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	440	Lolutu	0° 22' 49" S	127° 06' 51" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	441	Kakupang	0° 31' 39" S	127° 08' 57" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	442	Marikapal	0° 28' 35" S	127° 06' 58" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	443	Ngaimadodera Besar	0° 29' 25" S	127° 06' 37" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	444	Ngaimadodera Kecil	0° 29' 26" S	127° 06' 28" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	445	Bisori Besar	0° 26' 03" S	127° 07' 04" E	BP	
Kasiruta Barat	446	Bisori Kecil	0° 25' 44" S	127° 06' 34" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	447	Tanjungbinara	0° 26' 24" S	127° 07' 23" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	448	Pao Besar	0° 17' 22" S	127° 03' 35" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	449	Batuputih	0° 15' 20" S	127° 05' 32" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	450	Sedeng	0° 16' 26" S	127° 04' 00" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	451	Pao Kecil	0° 18' 25" S	127° 04' 06" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	452	Sarangburung	0° 15' 36" S	127° 01' 12" E	TBP	
Kasiruta Barat	453	Kare	0° 13' 43" S	127° 03' 31" E	TBP	

Kasiruta Barat	454	Idis	0° 13' 43" S	127° 03' 59" E	TBP
Kasiruta Barat	455	Tuapen	0° 11' 47" S	127° 01' 50" E	TBP
Kasiruta Barat	456	Tuapen Selatan	0° 11' 51" S	127° 01' 44" E	TBP
Kasiruta Barat	457	Tuapen Utara	0° 11' 43" S	127° 01' 57" E	TBP
Kasiruta Barat	458	Latalata	0° 18' 38" S	127° 34' 10" E	BP
Kasiruta Timur	459	Tawale Besar	0° 16' 48" S	127° 17' 44" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	460	Tawale Kecil	0° 13' 58" S	127° 18' 27" E	BP
Kasiruta Timur	461	Sepatu	0° 16' 42" S	127° 16' 27" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	462	Kay	0° 15' 18" S	127° 14' 51" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	463	Lou	0° 16' 13" S	127° 15' 37" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	464	Marituso	0° 15' 38" S	127° 15' 07" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	465	Toduku	0° 20' 30" S	127° 17' 24" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	466	Akerica Besar	0° 18' 24" S	127° 15' 41" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	467	Akerica Kecil	0° 18' 20" S	127° 15' 52" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	468	Ngaimadodera	0° 17' 39" S	127° 16' 15" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	469	Batuake Ici Barat	0° 17' 32" S	127° 16' 26" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	470	Batuake Ici Tengah	0° 17' 36" S	127° 16' 34" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	471	Batuake Ici Timur	0° 17' 38" S	127° 16' 42" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	472	Batuake Ici Selatan	0° 17' 43" S	127° 16' 58" E	TBP
Kasiruta Timur	473	Tamotamo	0° 16' 50" S	127° 18' 19" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	474	Ambatu	0° 38' 59" S	127° 16' 41" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	475	Dowara	0° 37' 33" S	127° 17' 45" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	476	Dayoang	0° 38' 05" S	127° 16' 46" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	477	Sarawaki	0° 37' 07" S	127° 11' 31" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	478	Sarawaki Tengah	0° 37' 21" S	127° 11' 39" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	479	Sarawaki Kecil	0° 37' 27" S	127° 11' 45" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	480	Sarawaki Selatan	0° 37' 27" S	127° 11' 52" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	481	Kosah	0° 39' 38" S	127° 12' 04" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	482	Kosah Ici	0° 39' 39" S	127° 11' 55" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	483	Ambatin	0° 35' 14" S	127° 10' 08" E	TBP
Mandioli Utara	484	Samo	0° 34' 55" S	127° 08' 46" E	TBP
Mandioli Seltan	485	<b>MANDIOLI</b>	0° 43' 01" S	127° 14' 30" E	BP
Mandioli Seltan	486	Ligua	0° 42' 18" S	127° 09'	TBP

					58" E	
Mandioli Seltan	487	Gegoru	0° 45' 39" S	127° 10' 21" E	TBP	
Mandioli Seltan	488	Yoyok	0° 41' 21" S	127° 10' 31" E	TBP	
Gane Timur	489	Dua	0° 10' 28" S	127° 55' 18" E	TBP	
Gane Timur	490	Jabu	0° 01' 26" N	127° 53' 31" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Tengah	491	Joji	0° 27' 55" S	128° 05' 22" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Tengah	492	Sunam	0° 26' 13" S	128° 07' 33" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Utara	493	Sali Besar	0° 21' 36" S	127° 44' 30" E	BP	
Gane Barat Utara	494	Timlis	0° 24' 56" S	127° 45' 16" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Utara	495	Daiwo	0° 22' 28" S	127° 45' 40" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Utara	496	Jabu	0° 19' 59" S	127° 45' 49" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Utara	497	Jikolamo	0° 21' 56" S	127° 45' 17" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Utara	498	Nanas	0° 23' 56" S	127° 44' 07" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	499	Dowora Lamo	0° 50' 59" S	128° 05' 41" E	BP	
Gane Barat Selatan	500	Dowora Ici	0° 50' 55" S	128° 07' 03" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	501	Waringin	0° 47' 47" S	128° 09' 24" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	502	Koru	0° 47' 47" S	128° 08' 14" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	503	Koru Kecil	0° 49' 39" S	128° 07' 57" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	504	Mamo	0° 48' 27" S	128° 08' 30" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	505	Masori Timur	0° 48' 58" S	128° 08' 42" E	TBP	
Gane Barat Selatan	506	Masori	0° 48' 55" S	128° 08' 28" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	507	Rangaranga	0° 39' 16" S	128° 11' 43" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	508	Daga Kecil	0° 35' 58" S	128° 24' 55" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	509	Daga Besar	0° 34' 51" S	128° 26' 04" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	510	Wagali	0° 35' 09" S	128° 24' 43" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	511	Talam Besar	0° 34' 56" S	128° 24' 35" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	512	Talam Kecil	0° 34' 56" S	128° 24' 33" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	513	Burung	0° 34' 21" S	128° 24' 23" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	514	Damaha	0° 34' 13" S	128° 24' 12" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	515	Matengo	0° 34' 07" S	128° 24' 22" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	516	Capatu	0° 33' 47" S	128° 23' 46" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	517	Karatib	0° 33' 38" S	128° 23' 39" E	TBP	
Gane Timur Selatan	518	Doro Panjang	0° 33' 37" S	128° 23' 31" E	TBP	

Gane Timur Selatan	519	Doro Ici	0° 33' 28" S	128° 23' 22" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	520	Doro Lamo	0° 33' 23" S	128° 23' 10" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	521	Tawabi Kecil	0° 33' 14" S	128° 22' 01" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	522	Tawabi Besar	0° 33' 25" S	128° 22' 27" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	523	Pippoda	0° 33' 08" S	128° 21' 51" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	524	Dodaweweda	0° 33' 06" S	128° 19' 37" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	525	Dodawegane	0° 34' 42" S	128° 20' 44" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	526	Morota	0° 32' 10" S	128° 22' 15" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	527	Bendera	0° 33' 47" S	128° 24' 28" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	528	Lakoromobidi	0° 33' 55" S	128° 24' 38" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	529	Fitfodang	0° 34' 14" S	128° 25' 08" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	530	Guci Ici	0° 34' 20" S	128° 24' 46" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	531	Eki	0° 34' 22" S	128° 25' 21" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	532	Sapi	0° 34' 28" S	128° 25' 33" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	533	Boribori	0° 33' 07" S	128° 20' 37" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	534	Sosara	0° 39' 20" S	128° 34' 33" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	535	Sosara Kecil	0° 39' 22" S	128° 34' 18" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	536	Umbur	0° 39' 14" S	128° 33' 59" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	537	Umbur Kecil	0° 38' 58" S	128° 33' 25" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	538	Dorosolome Kecil	0° 38' 47" S	128° 32' 31" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	539	Dorosolome Besar	0° 38' 34" S	128° 31' 57" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	540	Kokotta	0° 38' 17" S	128° 30' 59" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	541	Lolanga Kecil	0° 37' 48" S	128° 30' 54" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	542	Sosepe	0° 36' 54" S	128° 30' 48" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	543	Sosepe Kecil	0° 36' 50" S	128° 30' 24" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	544	Kasuari	0° 36' 30" S	128° 30' 27" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	545	Lolanga Besar	0° 35' 49" S	128° 29' 39" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	546	Bintangor	0° 36' 00" S	128° 30' 04" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	547	Singgah	0° 35' 33" S	128° 29' 40" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	548	Agas	0° 35' 36" S	128° 29' 25" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	549	Agas Kecil	0° 35' 42" S	128° 29' 33" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	550	Teripang	0° 35' 31" S	128° 29' 33" E	TBP
Gane Timur	551	Jojaga Luar	0° 36' 02" S	128° 30' 12" E	TBP

	Selatan				53" E	
	Gane Timur Selatan	552	Jojaga Dalam	0° 36' 16" S	128° 31' 03" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	553	Sayang	0° 36' 10" S	128° 31' 00" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	554	Tofuwidi	0° 37' 32" S	128° 31' 43" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	555	Kasuari Dalam	0° 37' 19" S	128° 31' 59" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	556	Buaya	0° 37' 27" S	128° 32' 26" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	557	Hatebesi Kecil	0° 37' 26" S	128° 32' 56" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	558	Hatebesi Besar	0° 37' 33" S	128° 33' 02" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	559	Karangluar	0° 36' 57" S	128° 32' 33" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	560	Karangtengah	0° 37' 01" S	128° 32' 37" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	561	Karangdalam	0° 37' 11" S	128° 32' 44" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	562	Manjariti	0° 37' 20" S	128° 33' 07" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	563	Todoku	0° 37' 14" S	128° 32' 54" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	564	Ori	0° 37' 20" S	128° 33' 29" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	565	Bati	0° 37' 31" S	128° 33' 56" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	566	Kuburan	0° 37' 58" S	128° 34' 03" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	567	Kuburan Timur	0° 38' 09" S	128° 34' 16" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	568	Kuburan Barat	0° 37' 51" S	128° 33' 45" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	569	Betbet	0° 37' 49" S	128° 33' 21" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	570	Betbetbuaya	0° 37' 32" S	128° 32' 37" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	571	Mangemange	0° 37' 37" S	128° 36' 07" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	572	Bokuboku Kecil	0° 38' 16" S	128° 34' 30" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	573	Bokuboku	0° 38' 19" S	128° 36' 02" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	574	Bokuboku So	0° 37' 38" S	128° 35' 04" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	575	Bokuboku Plu	0° 37' 38" S	128° 35' 09" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	576	Bokuboku Ptol	0° 37' 40" S	128° 35' 12" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	577	Bokuboku Pefot	0° 37' 42" S	128° 35' 19" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	578	Bokuboku Plim	0° 37' 44" S	128° 35' 28" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	579	Kapuraca	0° 35' 15" S	128° 28' 48" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	580	Ngaimadodera	0° 41' 47" S	128° 33' 03" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	581	Penghela	0° 36' 21" S	128° 31' 10" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	582	Bisa	0° 36' 25" S	128° 31' 10" E	TBP
	Gane Timur Selatan	583	Bia	0° 36' 25" S	128° 31' 15" E	TBP

Gane Timur Selatan	584	Kapiskapis	0° 36' 31" S	128° 31' 20" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	585	Lembal	0° 36' 33" S	128° 31' 27" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	586	Pagar	0° 36' 35" S	128° 31' 33" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	587	Penghalang	0° 36' 41" S	128° 31' 47" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	588	Dodera	0° 37' 17" S	128° 33' 18" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	589	Buleu Besar	0° 38' 49" S	128° 32' 51" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	590	Buleu Kecil	0° 38' 48" S	128° 33' 01" E	TBP
Gane Timur Selatan	591	Mayat	0° 38' 48" S	128° 24' 28" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	592	Batanglomang	0° 38' 05" S	127° 22' 13" E	BP
Kep. Batang Loman	593	Nusadeket	0° 38' 40" S	127° 25' 20" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	594	Parapotang	0° 38' 44" S	127° 18' 37" E	BP
Kep. Batang Loman	595	Parapotang Kecil	0° 39' 15" S	127° 18' 30" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	596	Pasitaka	0° 37' 58" S	127° 19' 19" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	597	Dehemobakul	0° 39' 04" S	127° 18' 10" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	598	Waindi Besar	0° 39' 50" S	127° 18' 37" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	599	Waindi Kecil	0° 40' 06" S	127° 18' 50" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	600	Mambuat Lolo	0° 35' 59" S	127° 23' 17" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	601	Mambuat Kutu	0° 36' 29" S	127° 23' 36" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	602	Batura	0° 36' 21" S	127° 19' 58" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	603	Kotamangara	0° 38' 58" S	127° 20' 22" E	TBP
Kep. Batang Loman	604	Pinangkara	0° 36' 42" S	127° 18' 48" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	605	Loleojaha Utara	0° 59' 58" S	128° 10' 20" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	606	Loleojaha Kecil Barat	1° 00' 10" S	128° 09' 21" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	607	Loleojaha Kecil Barat Laut	1° 00' 21" S	128° 09' 33" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	608	Loleojaha Kecil Selatan	1° 00' 37" S	128° 10' 16" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	609	Loleojaha Kecil Timur	1° 00' 31" S	128° 09' 42" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	610	Loleojaha Kecil Tenggara	1° 00' 49" S	128° 10' 40" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	611	Loleojaha Timur	1° 02' 08" S	128° 10' 36" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	612	Loleojaha Besar	1° 01' 39" S	128° 08' 12" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	613	Batu Loleojaha Utara	1° 01' 39" S	128° 09' 21" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	614	Batu Loleojaha Tengah	1° 25' 02" S	128° 09' 20" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	615	Batu Loleojaha Selatan	1° 02' 56" S	128° 09' 23" E	TBP
Kepulauan	616	Katinai Kecil	0° 57' 46" S	128° 21' 12" E	TBP

Joronga				19" E	
Kepulauan Joronga	617	Katinai	0° 57' 06" S	128° 21' 25" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	618	Damar	1° 00' 49" S	128° 21' 46" E	BP
Kepulauan Joronga	619	Kaba	0° 57' 15" S	128° 20' 45" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	620	Kebunkampung	0° 58' 36" S	128° 21' 37" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	621	Farabeha	0° 58' 27" S	128° 22' 01" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	622	Gufela	0° 59' 08" S	128° 22' 54" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	623	Solobe	0° 59' 36" S	128° 22' 48" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	624	Bangko	0° 59' 43" S	128° 22' 49" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	625	Ake Ici	0° 59' 23" S	128° 22' 25" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	626	Soki	0° 59' 06" S	128° 22' 03" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	627	Sipongo	0° 59' 09" S	128° 22' 38" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	628	Tapa	1° 02' 42" S	128° 20' 51" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	629	Tapa Ici	1° 01' 19" S	128° 20' 04" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	630	Nanas	1° 08' 41" S	128° 24' 17" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	631	Todoku	1° 08' 41" S	128° 27' 05" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	632	Joronga	1° 05' 31" S	128° 23' 53" E	BP
Kepulauan Joronga	633	Jikula	1° 09' 15" S	128° 25' 19" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	634	Orangkaya	1° 08' 27" S	128° 23' 04" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	635	Kubi	1° 07' 47" S	128° 23' 38" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	636	Telor	1° 09' 15" S	128° 26' 23" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	637	Telor Kecil	1° 09' 29" S	128° 26' 42" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	638	Nanas Besar	1° 08' 41" S	128° 24' 17" E	BP
Kepulauan Joronga	639	Nanas Kecil	1° 08' 56" S	128° 24' 10" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	640	Rangaranga	1° 08' 14" S	128° 24' 24" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	641	Rangaranga Kecil	1° 08' 17" S	128° 24' 20" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	642	Woka	1° 03' 00" S	128° 13' 55" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	643	Tawabi	1° 06' 48" S	128° 25' 27" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	644	Gonone	1° 05' 19" S	128° 18' 53" E	BP
Kepulauan Joronga	645	Babi	0° 55' 01" S	128° 27' 39" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	646	Siloyang	1° 30' 18" S	128° 38' 17" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	647	Pisang	1° 23' 16" S	128° 55' 13" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	648	Pisang Kecil	1° 23' 37" S	128° 56' 11" E	TBP

Kepulauan Joronga	649	Waitenger	1° 30' 44" S	128° 42' 37" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	650	Tapiola	1° 30' 47" S	128° 43' 48" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	651	Liliola	1° 31' 17" S	128° 45' 02" E	TBP
Kepulauan Joronga	652	Siloyang Kecil	1° 28' 29" S	128° 39' 45" E	TBP
Obi	653	<b>OBI</b>	1° 32' 02" S	127° 46' 45" E	BP
Obi	654	Gatagata Besar	1° 21' 49" S	127° 50' 02" E	TBP
Obi	655	Morasa	1° 32' 15" S	128° 05' 09" E	TBP
Obi	656	Morasa	1° 25' 50" S	127° 50' 39" E	TBP
Obi	657	Sambiki	1° 19' 59" S	127° 42' 33" E	TBP
Obi	658	Kadera	1° 23' 43" S	127° 31' 25" E	TBP
Obi	659	Laparbae	1° 25' 46" S	127° 25' 26" E	TBP
Obi	660	Kanekane	1° 28' 52" S	127° 24' 55" E	TBP
Obi	661	Malamala	1° 30' 12" S	127° 23' 38" E	TBP
Obi	662	Garaga	1° 25' 59" S	127° 27' 55" E	TBP
Obi Utara	663	<b>BISA</b>	1° 13' 33" S	127° 34' 52" E	BP
Obi Utara	664	Sentari Besar	1° 16' 32" S	127° 42' 01" E	TBP
Obi Utara	665	Sentari Kecil	1° 17' 11" S	127° 42' 13" E	TBP
Obi Utara	666	Dua	1° 16' 13" S	127° 42' 26" E	TBP
Obi Utara	667	Agaragar	1° 16' 05" S	127° 42' 02" E	TBP
Obi Utara	668	Taher	1° 16' 37" S	127° 41' 41" E	TBP
Obi Utara	669	Sandiri	1° 13' 39" S	127° 41' 57" E	TBP
Obi Selatan	670	Gamumu	1° 50' 00" S	127° 36' 30" E	BP
Obi Selatan	671	Paniki	1° 49' 43" S	127° 38' 50" E	TBP
Obi Selatan	672	Dobodobo	1° 50' 42" S	127° 38' 29" E	TBP
Obi Selatan	673	Kapakapa	1° 51' 00" S	127° 38' 11" E	TBP
Obi Timur	674	Batatas	1° 34' 11" S	128° 05' 37" E	TBP
Obi Timur	675	Gatagata Kecil	1° 23' 07" S	127° 52' 09" E	TBP
Obi Timur	676	Woka	1° 25' 26" S	127° 52' 16" E	TBP
Obi Timur	677	Tobalai	1° 37' 56" S	128° 19' 49" E	TBP
Obi Timur	678	Tawa Besar	1° 31' 55" S	128° 02' 21" E	TBP
Obi Timur	679	Tawa Kecil	1° 32' 24" S	128° 03' 47" E	TBP
Obi Timur	680	Songara	1° 29' 43" S	127° 59' 31" E	TBP
Obi Timur	681	Kelo	1° 28' 12" S	127° 57' 12" E	TBP

	Obi Barat	682	Tapa	1° 10' 44" S	46" E 127° 25' 12" E	BP
	Obi Barat	683	Obilatu	1° 10' 44" S	127° 20' 24" E	BP
	Obi Barat	684	Belangbelang	1° 19' 03" S	127° 24' 20" E	TBP
	Obi Barat	685	Telor	1° 19' 58" S	127° 22' 41" E	TBP
	Obi Barat	686	Tusa	1° 22' 39" S	127° 23' 38" E	TBP
	Obi Barat	687	Uboubo	1° 25' 14" S	127° 16' 52" E	TBP
Kepulauan Sula	Sanana	688	<b>SULABESI</b>	2° 17' 08" S	125° 57' 59" E	BP
	Sanana Utara	689	Lal, Pas	1° 58' 16" S	125° 56' 34" E	TBP
	Sanana Utara	690	Tui, Pas	1° 58' 41" S	125° 55' 37" E	TBP
	Sanana Utara	691	Gabohi, Pas	1° 58' 41" S	125° 55' 44" E	TBP
	Sanana Utara	692	Nau, Pas	1° 58' 29" S	125° 55' 44" E	TBP
	Mangoli Timur	693	<b>MANGOLI</b>	1° 51' 30" S	125° 46' 00" E	TBP
	Mangoli Timur	694	Taliabu	1° 56' 33" S	125° 47' 02" E	TBP
	Mangoli Timur	695	Nuvanini	1° 55' 06" S	125° 48' 04" E	TBP
	Mangoli Timur	696	Bibi, Pas	1° 54' 22" S	125° 51' 31" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	697	Lifmatola	1° 49' 00" S	126° 25' 30" E	BP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	698	Limo	1° 50' 08" S	126° 28' 44" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	699	Pagama	1° 49' 58" S	126° 20' 14" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	700	Pandara	1° 49' 39" S	126° 21' 11" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	701	Fatbelanda	1° 49' 18" S	126° 21' 12" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	702	Fattabob	1° 49' 15" S	126° 20' 57" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	703	Fattabob	1° 49' 18" S	126° 20' 15" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	704	Nini	1° 49' 19" S	126° 20' 40" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	705	Fatsahat	1° 48' 56" S	126° 16' 03" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	706	Tobabi	1° 48' 28" S	126° 12' 12" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	707	Manbega, Pas	1° 50' 03" S	126° 20' 13" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	708	Banua	1° 50' 05" S	126° 20' 18" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara Timur	709	Fatdaduba, Pas	1° 50' 06" S	126° 20' 20" E	TBP
	Mangoli Barat	710	Ipa, Pas	1° 53' 14" S	125° 22' 46" E	BP
	Mangoli Barat	711	Kena, Pas	1° 53' 26" S	125° 24' 58" E	TBP
	Mangoli Barat	712	Nui, Pas	1° 47' 47" S	125° 25' 01" E	TBP
	Mangoli Barat	713	Lek, Pas	1° 46' 15" S	125° 25' 14" E	TBP

	Mangoli Utara	714	Mancarii	1° 48' 31" S	125° 37' 20" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara	715	Koro, Pas	1° 45' 30" S	125° 41' 43" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara	716	Puyu, Pas	1° 48' 05" S	125° 44' 51" E	TBP
	Mangoli Utara	717	Tabulu, Pas	1° 46' 12" S	125° 31' 47" E	BP
	Mangoli Utara	718	Dodoku	1° 48' 09" S	125° 47' 50" E	TBP
Pulau Morotai	Morotai Selatan	719	<b>MOROTAI</b>	2° 19' 10" N	128° 28' 00" E	BP
	Morotai Utara	720	Tabailenge, Gura	2° 22' 53" N	128° 40' 58" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	721	Tuanane	2° 24' 50" N	128° 10' 01" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	722	Capali	2° 21' 52" N	128° 11' 10" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	723	Rao	2° 20' 50" N	128° 09' 33" E	BP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	724	Saminyamau	2° 09' 22" N	128° 09' 40" E	BP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	725	Tuma	2° 12' 51" N	128° 12' 33" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	726	Kacuwawa	2° 14' 08" N	128° 13' 56" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	727	Ngelengele Besar	2° 11' 58" N	128° 12' 36" E	BP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	728	Ngelengele Kecil	2° 10' 19" N	128° 13' 08" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	729	Kapakapa	2° 21' 51" N	128° 11' 13" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	730	Tanjunggaram Besar	2° 24' 54" N	128° 10' 07" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan Barat	731	Tanjunggaram Kecil	2° 24' 54" N	128° 09' 52" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	732	Loleba Besar	2° 07' 58" N	128° 13' 36" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	733	Loleba Kecil	2° 07' 12" N	128° 13' 30" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	734	Pelo	2° 07' 36" N	128° 11' 04" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	735	Galogalo Besar	2° 07' 28" N	128° 11' 31" E	BP
	Morotai Selatan	736	Galogalo Kecil	2° 07' 18" N	128° 12' 35" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	737	Dodola Besar	2° 05' 24" N	128° 11' 23" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	738	Dodola Kecil	2° 04' 37" N	128° 11' 40" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	739	Tabisau	2° 04' 51" N	128° 16' 49" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	740	Bobongone	2° 04' 35" N	128° 16' 20" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	741	Rukiruki	2° 03' 52" N	128° 16' 14" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	742	Ruberube	2° 03' 24" N	128° 16' 39" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	743	Sumsum	2° 03' 31" N	128° 14' 52" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	744	Lungulungu	2° 02' 57" N	128° 16' 16" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	745	Koloray	2° 03' 19" N	128° 12' 40" E	BP
	Morotai Selatan	746	Jojaru	2° 02' 43" N	128° 15' 12" E	TBP

	Morotai Selatan	747	Batukapal	2° 02' 31" N	26" E 128° 15' 21" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	748	Kokoya	2° 01' 05" N	128° 13' 24" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	749	Matita	1° 57' 55" N	128° 13' 52" E	TBP
	Morotai Selatan	750	Dowongidaare	1° 59' 58" N	128° 12' 53" E	TBP
Pulau Taliabu	Taliabu Barat	751	<b>TALIABU</b>	1° 50' 00" S	124° 50' 00" E	BP
	Taliabu Barat	752	Nahia, Nusa	1° 58' 05" S	124° 18' 45" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	753	Nahangoho, Nusa	1° 58' 14" S	124° 18' 38" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	754	Natolu, Nusa	1° 58' 22" S	124° 18' 40" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	755	Ngahangaha, Nusa	1° 58' 14" S	124° 19' 03" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	756	Keramat Besar	1° 54' 01" S	124° 20' 08" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	757	Keramat Kecil	1° 54' 36" S	124° 20' 39" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	758	Keramat Laut	1° 54' 18" S	124° 20' 18" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	759	Keramat Tengah	1° 54' 24" S	124° 20' 22" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	760	Kano	2° 02' 54" S	124° 23' 08" E	BP
	Taliabu Barat	761	Limbo	1° 47' 48" S	124° 18' 37" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	762	Limbong	1° 45' 59" S	124° 17' 45" E	BP
	Taliabu Barat	763	Limbo Haya	1° 46' 55" S	124° 17' 53" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	764	Limbo Katana	1° 46' 51" S	124° 17' 50" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	765	Limbo Mei	1° 46' 50" S	124° 17' 47" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	766	Sehu	1° 59' 56" S	124° 20' 23" E	BP
	Taliabu Barat	767	Bangolo Hiya	2° 02' 09" S	124° 26' 55" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	768	Bangolo Hiya	2° 02' 14" S	124° 26' 56" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	769	Bangolo Hiya	2° 02' 24" S	124° 26' 53" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	770	Bangolo Ha	2° 02' 24" S	124° 26' 53" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	771	Turi, Pas	1° 46' 02" S	124° 18' 53" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	772	Teripang, Pas	1° 46' 10" S	124° 18' 51" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	773	Matatujuh, Pas	1° 46' 18" S	124° 18' 48" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	774	Wakamangkuni Utara	1° 45' 02" S	124° 18' 46" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	775	Wakamangkuni Selatan	1° 45' 21" S	124° 18' 45" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	776	Jaha, Nusa	1° 59' 46" S	124° 31' 59" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	777	Dada, Nusa	1° 59' 56" S	124° 32' 01" E	TBP
	Taliabu Barat	778	Tabanusang	1° 59' 20" S	124° 31' 28' E	TBP

Taliabu Barat Laut	779	Kadipo	1° 43' 41" S	124° 18' 15" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	780	Kayudabung	1° 44' 37" S	124° 21' 33" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	781	Kayudabun Gaya	1° 44' 25" S	124° 21' 31" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	782	Kayudabung Mei	1° 44' 47" S	124° 21' 10" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	783	Kayudabungbata'a	1° 44' 26" S	124° 21' 13" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	784	Magoa	1° 45' 55" S	124° 20' 50" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	785	Meung	1° 44' 02" S	124° 21' 31" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	786	Nangbehang	1° 44' 30" S	124° 19' 09" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	787	Nangbehang	1° 44' 50" S	124° 20' 30" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	788	Mahelo	1° 42' 53" S	124° 20' 08" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	789	Bose	1° 43' 30" S	124° 20' 29" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	790	Matoya	1° 43' 35" S	124° 19' 59" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	791	Ketofu	1° 43' 22" S	124° 20' 44" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	792	Botolimbo	1° 43' 36" S	124° 18' 57" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	793	Nanasi	1° 44' 20" S	124° 21' 57" E	TBP
Taliabu Barat Laut	794	Ndaluma	1° 49' 28" S	124° 20' 22" E	TBP
Lede	795	Tabalang	1° 42' 00" S	124° 20' 46" E	TBP
Lede	796	Tabila	1° 42' 03" S	124° 20' 35" E	TBP
Lede	797	Mbono	1° 35' 08" S	124° 28' 38" E	TBP
Lede	798	Samadang Kecil	1° 37' 58" S	124° 29' 20" E	TBP
Taliabu Selatan	799	Woyo	1° 58' 23" S	124° 41' 54" E	TBP
Taliabu Utara	800	Gogo	1° 41' 18" S	124° 58' 00" E	TBP
Taliabu Utara	801	Mbono	1° 41' 51" S	124° 57' 51" E	TBP
Taliabu Utara	802	Tonghaya	1° 39' 42" S	124° 53' 27" E	TBP
Taliabu Utara	803	Selong	1° 39' 35" S	124° 52' 47" E	TBP
Taliabu Utara	804	Selong	1° 39' 59" S	124° 57' 36" E	TBP
Taliabu Utara	805	Kabihu	1° 39' 50" S	125° 00' 25" E	TBP
<b>JUMLAH :</b>		<b>805</b>			

Source: Excerpted from Attachment to Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2018 Concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of North Maluku Province.

Note: BP = Inhabited; PM = Seasonal Occupant (Gardening), TBP = Uninhabited; PT = Outermost Island

From the data table above, at least it explains that the commitment of the North Maluku Provincial Government in organizing small islands and outer islands is interpreted as a policy to provide legal protection to regional security based on the principle of deconcentration which is part of regional autonomy. In Law Number 32 Year 2004 concerning Regional Government, Article 1 paragraph (5) defines regional autonomy, namely the rights, authority and obligations of the autonomous region to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance with applicable laws. Furthermore Article 1 Paragraph (6) regulates that an autonomous region is a legal community unit that has

territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community according to their own initiatives based on the people's aspirations in the Republic of Indonesia system. Therefore, with the management of small islands and outer islands, the North Maluku Provincial Government intends to carry out integrally and integrated, so that the potential of small islands and outer islands can be maximized and broken down into three main functions, namely defense function, function economic and conservation functions.

First, the outer islands as a defense function that the outer small islands act as the front gate in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) through the supervision and protection of the outer islands, as well as the territorial boundaries so that the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is always protected from various threat. Second, as an economic function, there are potential business areas which are important habitats and ecosystems for the supply of goods and services, including tourism services and marine research sites that have broad potential if managed and developed optimally, because marine potential has very economic value great when professionally developed. Third, as a conservation function regulating the global climate, hydrological and biochemical cycles, alternative energy sources, and other life support systems which are the translation of the ecological system.

The North Maluku Provincial Government's policy in structuring small islands and outer islands as stated above, can be implemented well if the community / parties contribute significantly to maintaining Indonesia's sovereignty through the protection of the ecosystem of small islands and outer islands. , so it is hoped that there will be a synergistic relationship between the central government, regional governments (both provincial and district / city) in managing small islands and outermost islands to increase national security, protection of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and public welfare. In relation to the rare steps referred to, Aldy, (Head of the North Maluku Provincial Government Border Bureau, explained that the North Maluku Provincial Government, continued to make strategic rare steps in the management and arrangement of small islands and outer islands, due to the policies taken by The Government of North Maluku Province by empowering the community in accordance with the potential and characteristics of the islands in question, as well as providing an understanding and understanding of the importance of the role of small islands and outer islands for national resilience to the people who live in the area concerned so that the community understand what should be done for the welfare and security of the region (Aldy Interview). Therefore, the initial policy is to arrange small islands and outermost islands by identifying names, names and areas, identifying potentials of each island and island au outermost, so that the islands can be managed well in terms of security, economics and ecology. Therefore, efforts to restructure small islands and outer islands in the future are well integrated if Agency / Agency institutions must be formed through PERDA so that from the aspect of budgeting and coordination between institutions and vertical institutions can be built in synergy so that the management of islands small islands and outer islands are well organized and sustainable.

## **CONSTRAINTS IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF SMALL ISLANDS AND OUTER ISLANDS IN NORTH MALUKU PROVINCE**

The area of small islands and outer islands has high natural potential and environmental services and can be used as the basis for the implementation of Indonesia's development in the future. This area provides productive natural resources such as coral growth, mangrove forest seagrass beds, fisheries and conservation areas. Small islands also provide great environmental services because of the natural beauty they have that can drive the marine tourism industry. On the other hand, the utilization of the potential of small islands is still not optimal due to the attention of the attention and government policies both central and regional which are more pro-land. The development of small islands and outer islands is a process that will bring a change to the ecosystem. These changes will affect the environment. The higher the intensity of resource management, the higher the environmental changes that will occur in the area of small islands and outer islands.

It is realized, the management of small islands and outer islands faces a variety of threats both from the ecological aspects of environmental degradation such as pollution, destruction of ecosystems and excessive fishing as well as from social aspects namely low accessibility and lack of local community acceptance. Therefore, in anticipating these changes and threats, the management of small islands and outer islands must be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner. National policies and strategies for managing small islands are expected to function as guidelines for cross-sectoral activities, both central and regional, in developing and utilizing small islands and outer islands.

The increasing number of inhabitants in coastal areas makes the demand for coastal resources increase and encourages increased conflicts of use and authority in coastal areas. At present there is a need for structuring and management policies to determine the direction of good management practices in coastal areas, so that Indonesia's coastal ecosystems are preserved in their environmental aspects. Utilization of resources in coastal areas and small islands in North Maluku Province is increasingly diverse along with the increasing variety of development activities, which are followed by an increasing number of residents who live in coastal areas. With increasing population growth and rapid development activities in coastal areas, accompanied by various uses such as settlement, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, transportation, there is also increasing pressure on coastal ecosystems and resources.

Various efforts have been made by the Regional Government including the Regional Government of North Maluku Province to overcome these problems, with the aim of improving the living standards of coastal communities including fishermen. Even though, in general, the policy of structuring the small and outermost islands in North Maluku Province is constrained by several problems as follows:

### **1. Lack of Data and Information About the Outer Islands and Coastal**

Data and information about small islands and outer and coastal islands in Indonesia is still very limited. For example, there are still many small islands and coastal areas in Indonesia that are not yet named, this has become a problem in the identification and inventory of small islands. Furthermore, it will interfere with the planning and development process of small islands and coastal areas in Indonesia. Another problem in marine development is the unclear number of islands and coastline length, which is very influential in planning and implementing marine and fisheries sector development programs.

### **2. Defense and Security**

The outermost and coastal islands on the border, for example Morotsai Island, and Zhiu Island in Central Halmahera Regency, still deal with issues of defense and security. This is due, among others, to the unresolved problem of determining maritime borders with neighboring countries, the number of uninhabited border islands, very limited physical facilities and infrastructure. This condition, raises and triggers the development of very complex problems, not only related to how efforts to equalize the results of development, but also aspects of security and defense from threats to the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

3. Disparity in Social Economic Development.

The geographical position and position of small islands in such a way causes disparity in socio-economic development and population distribution between the outer islands which are the center of growth and the surrounding small islands.

4. Limited Facilities and Basic Infrastructure

Small islands and outer islands are difficult to reach by transportation access because of its isolated location and far from the main island. Limited facilities and infrastructure such as roads, ports, making it difficult to reach.

5. Conflict of Interest

Management of small islands will have an impact on the environment, both positive and negative so that negative impacts can be minimized by following the guidelines and regulations that are made. In addition, the management of small islands can lead to local cultural conflicts, and cause limited or no access to small islands that have been managed by investors.

6. Environmental degradation

Excessive use of resources due to environmentally unfriendly caused by weak law enforcement, the absence of integrated cross-sectoral policies at the central and regional levels and the low welfare of the community have an impact on increasing environmental damage.

7. There is no Regional Work Unit (SKPD) that deals specifically with the Outer Islands

The absence of a Regional Work Unit (SKPD) that deals specifically with small islands and islands in North Maluku Province has a major influence, ineffectiveness in the arrangement of small islands and outer islands, in terms of protecting small islands, and outermost and how to empower local communities and maintain the integrity and security of these islands.

Therefore, the management of small islands and outer islands must be carried out in an integrated manner between the Government and the Regional Government. The management referred to includes; (i) natural resources and the environment; (ii) infrastructure and transportation; (iii) regional development; (iv) defense and security; and (v) economic, social and cultural.

Regarding the management of the outer islands, the development approach in terms of maintaining the territorial integrity of Indonesia, also needs to secure and increase the presence of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as a form of embodiment of its sovereignty over small islands and outer islands bordering between countries in order to realize good faith as the owner of the Republic of Indonesia. legal sovereignty and increasing the socio-economic development of the population in the border area. This was done so as not to occur in terms of occupation (effective occupation) Indonesian sovereignty was weakened, as happened on the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan. Because of the weak position of Indonesia in terms of occupation.

Therefore, in principle, the structuring policy is a concrete step of legal protection for the outer islands bordering neighboring countries as an access point for the sea border area as an international gateway, as well as uniting economic, environmental and defense programs for border islands. The point is that the arrangement of the outer islands through central and regional policies is also intended to empower people and the environment so that it is expected that Indonesia's territorial integrity will be maintained and sustainable in the future.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be concluded as follows:

1. Indonesia as a Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country with the largest number of islands in the world and has abundant wealth, not least contained in small islands and outer islands. North Maluku Province has a distribution of large and small islands totaling 805 with a number of inhabited islands of around 723 and not inhabited by 82, and 2 (two) outer islands namely Morotai Island and Pulau Zhiu in Kab. Central Halmahera, where the islands are a source of wealth and are the frontline for national security and security. Therefore, the Government of North Maluku Province has established a policy through PERDA Number 2 of 2018 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of North Maluku Province in 2018-2038, which has established the name of the island, the size of the island, and policies for the use and empowerment space and society in accordance with the characteristics of the small islands and outer islands.
2. To improve the effectiveness of small-island and outer-islands management, institutional arrangements at the regional level in the formation of regional work units (SKPD) at the provincial level are imperative so that cooperation can be developed between the center and the regions, so it is expected to be able to pay attention in the structuring and management of small islands and outer islands, and accompanied by strengthening human resources to accelerate community empowerment in accordance with the potential of small and outermost islands, so that the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is always maintained from threats from other countries.

## SUGGESTION

1. Head of Provincial Region (Governor), increase cooperation with relevant apparatuses, (TNI-AL, AIRUD POL) to keep abreast of territorial boundaries, and establish programs to empower communities of small islands and outer islands so that sea security and the welfare of the people of the outer islands in North Maluku Province is always well preserved;
2. Making continuous socialization effective by the Regional Government and other related officials, about the importance of protecting small islands and outer islands, as an effort to maintain the integrity of national security, socio-cultural economy and ecology.

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