



## The Impact of Making and Developing Strategic Decisions to Support Maritime Security in Jordan

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 30 Dec 2024;  
in revised from 09 Jan 2025;  
accepted 25 Mar 2025.

#### Keywords:

Maritime Security; Decision making ;  
Development Strategy; Jordan.

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to develop a strategic concept for developing Jordan's capabilities in supporting the establishment of national maritime security. The method used is SWOT analysis, by gathering internal and external factors that are then integrated into several valid main strategic concepts. The results reached in this research are the compilation of 12 main strategic concepts in developing Jordan's national capabilities in supporting the establishment of national maritime security. Maritime security must be sought, achieved, controlled and maintained so that it can be achieved as expected. Maritime security is a topic that is often discussed when a country faces the impact of globalization, especially in the maritime sector. This view is based on a theoretical position that sees globalization as a dynamic that can move all institutions, including the state. The dynamics of the global and regional environment will always affect the state of national maritime security, whether positive or negative effects that ultimately affect national stability, so there is a need for a strategy to develop the capabilities of the maritime security agency to support the establishment of national maritime security.

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### 1. Introduction.

The global issues that are developing, whose impact greatly affects the political, economic, social and cultural conditions at the global level. Another issue is the increase in the world population, which leads to an increase in the need for food and energy, as well as the rapid development of science and technology. The increase in population will certainly be followed by an increase in the demand for food and an increase in the demand for energy. If the increase in population is not followed by an increase in the production of food and energy, it will have the potential to cause social, economic and political problems in society and affect the emergence of potential global security threats. At present, energy use is still dominated by non-renewable fossil energy, so sooner or later it will run out.

When fossil energy runs out, the world population will turn to non-fossil energy as an alternative renewable energy. There is a lot of non-fossil energy in the equatorial region, which has the ability to vegetate throughout the year. If the current conflict in the world is based on the conflict over fossil energy, then in the future there is a possibility that global conflicts will be based on the conflict over renewable non-fossil energy. Currently, the location of global conflicts will shift towards countries located on the equator, which are rich in non-fossil energy sources. This poses a potential global threat in the future because Jordan is rich in food and water and has no fossil energy (Ahmadi et al., 2011). The rapid development of science and technology greatly affects aspects of the life of the nation and the state. It not only contributes positively to the life of the nation and the state, but also has a negative impact due to the misuse of technology that poses a threat to security, including the threat of cybercrime, genetic engineering for biotechnology that has negative effects, nanotechnology that makes products so small that they are difficult to detect, such as eavesdropping devices, nuclear weapons engineering, guided missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles capable of reconnaissance and destruction, and space

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technology for exploring the atmosphere. Issues currently developing at the regional level include the involvement of major powers in the strategic competition between the United States as a transnational regional power and potential conflicts with China in the South China Sea and North Korea on the Korean Peninsula. America is implementing the policy of the "American Rebalancing Strategy" to balance China's hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region by establishing a naval base in Darwin, Australia, and moving a US naval base from Okinawa to Guam in the Pacific Ocean. The Guam Naval Base is home to four nuclear-powered submarines and other warships. This is an indication that major powers are starting to look to the Southeast Asia region. (Athapaththu, 2016). According to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Jordan is obliged to provide and possess 3 Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ALKI) and 4 strategic choke points for global interests and is obliged to maintain the security and safety of international shipping on the three ALKI lanes. From a geopolitical and geoeconomics perspective, Jordan can be divided into four categories of strategic positions, namely: 1) Jordan as a strategic intersection; 2) Jordan as a strategic fishing zone; 3) Jordan as a strategic trade potential (strategic potential business); 4) Jordan as a strategic key partner (Bistari et al., 2020). The current government has a vision and mission to make Jordan the global maritime hub. Based on Law No. 16 of 2017 on the Jordanian Maritime Policy, there are 5 (five) pillars to achieve this, which are: (1) Rebuilding the maritime culture, (2) Managing marine resources, (3) Developing The Jordan Coast Guard (IDNCG) is an integral part of the national maritime security institution, which has a role as a component of national marine security carrying out its duties based on state political policies and decisions to improve guarding, monitoring, prevention, and prosecution of violations of law in Jordan waters and jurisdictions of Jordan. Based on the provisions of national and international law. It is hoped that the capacity development planning of IDNCG will be further strengthened. According to the author's analysis, the capacity development of IDNCG consists of levels of (1) capability, (2) strength, and (3) the degree pattern of IDNCG elements. Currently, in performing its duties, IDNCG faces limited capabilities, on the other hand, rapid changes in the strategic environment add to the complexity of national maritime security issues. The implementation of IDNCG duties includes maintaining safety and ensuring the creation of security in the Jordanian territorial sea, waters and exclusive economic zone (IDNCG, 2014). Based on some of the backgrounds described above, the problem statement that can be raised in this paper can be formulated as follows: How can the Internal Factor Analysis Strategy (IFAS) and External Factor Analysis Strategy (EFAS) be identified as a reference in formulating the concept of the IDNCG capacity development strategy? How is the strategic concept of developing the capabilities of the maritime security agency formulated in the face of the dynamic aspects of national maritime security threats? From the perspective of practitioners and academics, this paper is expected to contribute ideas and knowledge to formulate a concept of a strategy for developing the capabilities of the Maritime Security Agency after the first mission of the Maritime Security Agency, namely: im-

proving the guarding, supervision, prevention and prosecution of violations of the law in Jordanian waters and Jordanian jurisdictions based on the guidelines. On the provisions of national and international law. We hope that it will be implemented on the ground. Currently, the capacity of the Maritime Security Agency institution can still be developed on a large scale and professionally by increasing the strength and capacity of the Maritime Security Agency institution and improving the degree pattern of the Maritime Security Agency elements. The concept of the Maritime Security Agency capacity development strategy can be initiated by studying the potential threats to national maritime security in the future and analyzing the current Maritime Security Agency's ability to balance and deal with these potential threats. Based on these issues, this research presents a concept of an IDNCG capacity development strategy to support the establishment of Jordanian national maritime security.

## 2. Materials and Methods.

### 2.1. National Maritime Security.

National maritime security is more commonly known as maritime security in the national scope. Maritime security is interpreted differently by each individual and organization depending on the various interests included in it. Maritime security is not an independent issue sector (Ikhtari, 2010). From a military perspective, maritime security has traditionally referred to national security concerns in the sense of protecting the territorial integrity of a country from the threat of armed forces or the use of armed force and protecting the national interests of countries wherever they are (Klein, et al., 2020). This means that in this case the goal to be achieved or created is to guarantee freedom of navigation, shipping activities, and protect the existing resources in the ocean as well as secure the ocean area from threats from other countries, terrorism, drug trafficking, and transnational crime, piracy, environmental damage, and entry illegal immigrants by sea (Mahan, 2020). From a civil perspective, maritime security is more specific to the security of the maritime transportation system and its relation to the safety of cargo transported to its destination without being disturbed or being the target of criminal acts. So that maritime security can be defined as an effort made by the government, operators, and administrators of ships, ports, coastal facilities, and maritime organizations formed to protect against attacks, sabotage, piracy, theft, and disturbances (O' zleblebici, 2015). According to Sayidiman (2019) in his paper submitted at the International Maritime Law Workshop, maritime security is not only about law enforcement at sea but in a broad sense, namely, the sea is an area that is safe for use by users and free from threats or disturbances, including: Seas that are free from the threat of violence, namely threats using organized armed force and can disturb and endanger personnel or the state. The threats are in the form of piracy, piracy, sabotage of vital objects, mines, and acts of terror

1. Seas that are free from navigational threats, threats posed by geographical and hydrographic conditions so that they can threaten shipping safety

2. The sea is free from threats to marine resources, namely in the form of pollution and destruction of marine ecosystems that will have an impact on the surrounding community
3. The sea is free from the threat of general violations, namely compliance with national and international laws that apply in the waters.

By paying attention to the understanding and definition of maritime security, IDNCG needs an effort and strategy as an improvement in organization and management as well as adequate facilities and infrastructure through good and sustainable management (Bastari, 2021).

### 2.2. Maritime Security Agency (IDNCG).

The Jordan Coast Guard of the Republic of Jordan (IDNCG) is an agency tasked with conducting security and safety patrols in Jordan waters and Jordan jurisdictions. IDNCG is a non-ministerial government agency responsible to the President through the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. Previously, IDNCG was a non-structural institution called the Coordinating Board for Maritime Security of the Republic of Jordan (Bakorkamla). On December 29, 2005, Presidential Regulation No. 81/2005 concerning the Maritime Security Coordinating Board (Bakorkamla) was enacted which became the legal basis. Then since the enactment of Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning the Ocean, Bakorkamla has officially changed its name to the Jordan Coast Guard (IDNCG). The position of IDNCG was further strengthened by the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 178 of 2014 concerning the Maritime Security Agency of the Republic of Jordan.

IDNCG's vision is the realization of a reliable and professional maritime security and safety in the context of leading an advanced Jordan that is sovereign and has a personality based on cooperation. The IDNCG's mission is (1) to improve the safeguarding, supervision, prevention, and prosecution of law violations in Jordan waters and Jordan jurisdictions by referring to the provisions of national and international law. (2) Strengthening national policies in the field of security and safety in the jurisdiction of Jordan to strengthen Indonesia's identity as the world's maritime axis. (3) Organizing an independent and strong security and safety early warning system based on national interests in Jordan waters (IDNCG, 2014). The objectives of IDNCG are (1) The realization of security and safety in Jordan waters and Jordan jurisdictions with an information system/early warning system and coast guard diplomacy guided by the provisions of national and international law. (2) The realization of institutional capacity, the availability of facilities and infrastructure for marine security and safety operations, and professional, reliable, and superior human resources (IDNCG, 2014).

IDNCG has Strategic Goals: (1) Increasing law enforcement in Jordan waters and Jordan jurisdictions in an integrated manner. (2) Increasing national policies in the field of maritime security and safety in Jordan waters jurisdictions that are credible. (3) Realizing an information system/early warning system for security and safety waters and Jordan jurisdictions that are

integrated. (4) Increasing the capacity of modern and efficient maritime security institutions. (5) Increasing the capacity of human resources (HR) of professional, highly competent, and nonsectoral marine security apparatus. (6) Increasing reliable and modern marine security and safety facilities and infrastructure based on an early warning system (IDNCG, 2014).

### 2.3. Threat Concepts and Theories.

Threats are every business and activity, both domestic and foreign, which are considered to endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation (Kemenhan, 2014). The actual threats are real threats, in the form of armed separatists, terrorism, radical groups, communal conflicts, theft of natural resources such as IUU Fishing, Illegal Logging, and illegal mining and natural disasters.

Potential threats are the seeds of threats that can arise at any time such as border disputes, national disintegration, conflicts between groups, social unrest, efforts to replace Pancasila ideology, and so on. In terms of sources, threats consist of domestic, foreign, and azimuthal, in terms of types of threats consist of military or non-military threats, in terms of threat actors consist of threats from a state or non-state. Threats that arise along with the development of the world are no longer limited to traditional threats but have developed into non-traditional threats, including cyber threats. This new type of threat is now growing wider and more complex. Not only in the form of military threats but also threats to all aspects of national and state life (Marsetio, 2013). The Ministry of Defense (2015) estimates that threats and disturbances to Jordan's defense and security interests in the future can be in the form of international terrorism, separatist movements, acts of radicalism, communal conflicts, transnational crimes, illegal immigration activities, maritime security disturbances, air security disturbances, environmental destruction, and natural disasters.

### 2.4. National Marine Security Threat.

Marine Security Threats are every business and activity, both domestic and foreign, which are considered to endanger National Marine Security. Several maritime security issues that are quite prominent and are of concern to the world community are: (a) high threats of violence, such as piracy, sabotage, and terror of vital objects; (b) navigational threats, such as short-ages and theft of navigational aids; (c) resource threats, such as damage and pollution of the sea and its ecosystem; and (d) sovereign and legal threats, such as illegal fishing, illegal immigrants, illegal treasure searches, illegal exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and smuggling of goods, people and weapons (Poerwowidagdo, 2015). The UN Secretary-General in his report UN Report of The Secretary-General on Oceans and the Law of the Sea 2020 provides identification of activities in general that are considered a threat to maritime security. There are at least 7 (seven) specific threats to maritime security :

1. Piracy and armed piracy against ships that particularly endanger the welfare of seafarers and the safety of navigation and trade.

2. Terrorist activities targeting ships, maritime installations or maritime interests that have a wide-ranging impact including the economic aspect of the attacks carried out.
3. Trafficking in illicit psychotropic drugs, where many of these goods are transported. Smuggling
4. Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, and unregulated fishing that poses a threat to the availability of fish in relation to international peace and security.
5. Deliberate and illegal damage to the marine environment that threatens the security of one or more States in terms of social and economic impacts on neighboring States.
6. Several potential maritime security threats that IDNCG could face in law enforcement and maintaining regional security at sea include accidents, navigation and weather, drug trafficking,

### 3. Results and Discussion.

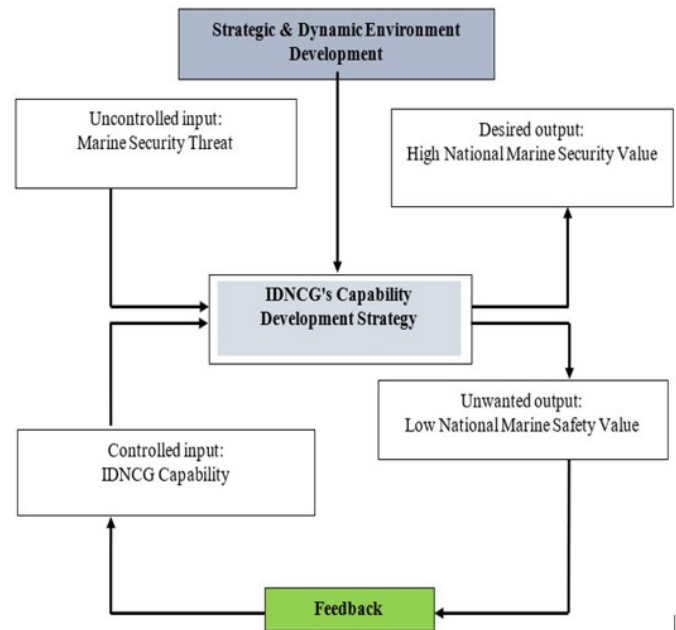
#### 3.1. National Maritime Security as an Interaction Approach between Variables.

Based on the author's analysis, National Maritime Security is a condition that is influenced by the interaction between variables: (1) IDNCG's capability, (2) IDNCG's Operational Strategy, and (3) Kamlanas threats that arise and continue to change based on the development of system dynamics (See Figure 7). The role and influence of threat aspects are :

1. High threat of violence, such as piracy, sabotage, and terror of vital objects;

2. navigational threats, such as theft of navigational aids;
- (c) resource threats, such as damage and pollution of the sea and its ecosystem; and (d) sovereign and legal threats, such as illegal fishing, illegal immigrants, illegal treasure hunting, and exploitation of natural resources, and smuggling of goods, people and weapons. Meanwhile, the role and influence of IDNCG Capability are on the deterrence, action, and recovery of conditions posed by the threat of Kamlanas. According to the author, the IDNCG Capability Variable can be analogized to consist of (1) Strengths, (2) Ability, and Patterns of Degree elements of IDNCG. With the dynamic condition of the system that continues to change, it is necessary to analyze the strategic environment and the development of threats to be able to formulate a strategy for developing ID- NCG's capabilities. Furthermore, with the integration of the System Dynamic Variable Interaction method and SWOT, a Strategic Concept for developing IDNCG capabilities based on the dynamics of the strategic environment and threat prediction can be drawn up, to obtain the expected National Marine Security Strategy. In this paper, the variable interaction approach is used to develop the strategy concept by identifying the interaction relationship between significant variables. The stages of variable identification and strategy conceptualization are the input- output stages of the entire system to be modeled (Suharyo, et al, 2017). This stage is carried out to obtain reference variables and what parameters will be used in formulating strategies so that they are right on target (Sterman, 2000), as shown in Tables 6 and 7 below.

Figure 1: Interaction Diagram of IDNCG Capability Development Strategy Concept.



Source: Basters, 2021.

In Figures (1) it can be understood that the National Maritime Security Assessment is the main interaction of the variables (1) IDNCG Capability,(2) IDNCG Operational Strategy, and (3) Potential National Marine Security Threats. The next step is to identify the sub-variables that have a significant effect as a reference in the preparation of the right strategy.

#### 3.2. Variable Identification.

The first step in conceptualizing a capability development strategy is to identify the variables that influence the system. The purpose of identifying this variable is to determine the elements that contribute to the system and clarify perceptions of the system to be studied (Yogi et al, 2017). The variables identified are variables related to parameters that influence and interact with the IDNCG development strategy to face national maritime security threats. The variable identification stage is carried out by observing, understanding the system, and studying literature on national marine security. From the process of observation, understanding of the system, and literature study, the variables that affect the system are obtained as follows.

#### 3.3. Variable System.

The main system variable, in this case, is National Maritime Security which is influenced by IDNCG Capability, IDNCG Operational Strategy, and National Marine Security Threats. The following is an identification of the main system variables and their operational descriptions.

Table 1: Identification of National Maritime Security Variables.

National Maritime Security Variable		
No	Variable	Operational definition
1	IDNCG capabilities	Ability level, strength, and degree pattern of IDNCG elements
2	National Marine Security Strategy	A strategy, method, or tactic in achieving the expected national maritime security condition
3	National Marine Security Threat	Threats both from within and outside the country that is considered to endanger National Marine Security

Source: Authors.

**IDNCG Capability Sub-System Variables.**

Table 2: Identification of IDNCG Capability Sub-System Variables.

IDNCG Capability Sub-System		
No	Variable	Operational Definition
1	Variable	The main tool of the IDNCG system is used for performance implementation and task achievement.
	IDNCG's Power	The elements of the IDNCG Ship are following the established patrol operation vision and mission.
	a. Boat	IDNCG Base / Headquarters to support the operations of IDNCG ships
	b. Base	IDNCG HR both onboard and in Pendirat
2	c. HR	IDNCG's performance in using strengths professionally to carry out tasks according to the vision and mission.
	IDNCG's Ability	Performance of early detection of threats, analysis, evaluation of Intelmar data, counter-intelligence, and clandestine.
	a. Intelligence Ability	The performance of law enforcement at sea can be in the form of preventing, guarding, or taking action against law violations in the Indonesian jurisdiction
	b. Operation Capability	The performance of fostering the potential of the national and regional areas to become a national maritime security force
	c. Sea Security. Territory Control Ability	Operational logistics performance, interoperability, and commonality, education, and training, research and development research, humanitarian operations assistance, security assistance for mapping surveys and hydro-oceanography, etc.
	d. Operation Support Capability	Diplomacy and negotiation performance as well as establishing cooperative relationships between stakeholders to support government policies
Degree Pattern		
Placement and Assignment of IDNCG elements.		
a. Ship Element Resources		
Quality and Quantity of resources elements of the Ships and Human Resources owned by IDNCG.		
b. Logistics Resources		
Quality and Quantity of IDNCG's logistical resources.		
c. Operation Degree		
Operational activities are in the form of patrols and the deployment of IDNCG forces to carry out their duties.		
d. Operation Interoperability		
IDNCG Operation Interaction Capability with stakeholders related to maritime security.		
e. Nas Marine Security Budget		
The budget provided by the government for the National Maritime Security sector.		
f. IDNCG budget		
Budget provided by the Government for IDNCG.		

Source: Authors.

**Operation Strategy Sub-System Variables IDNCG.**

Table 3: Identification of IDNCG Operation Strategy Sub-System Variables.

IDNCG Operation Strategy Sub-System		
No	Variable	Operational definition
1	Operation Tactics	IDNCG's planned and implemented operational strategy.
2	Operation Interoperability	IDNCG Operation Interaction Capability with stakeholders related to maritime security.
3	Law Enforcement	Legal action on activities that are against and do not comply with applicable legal norms.
4	Lawlessness deterrent effect	The ability to prevent actions and activities that are against and do not comply with applicable legal norms.
5	International Cooperation	Activities carried out by IDNCG with other relevant state government agencies.

Source: Authors.

**3.4. IDNCG Capability Development Strategy.**

Strategy formulation is carried out by compiling a SWOT Matrix. The SWOT matrix is used as a method to combine the results of internal factor analysis and analysis of external factors that are important to develop four main types of strategies, namely SO Strategy (strengths-opportunities), WO Strategies (weaknesses-opportunities), ST Strategy (strengths-threats), and WT (weakness-threats) strategy. By carrying out an analysis of internal factors and external factors, several alternative strategies can be formulated as listed in the following table:

Table 4: W - O (Weakness - Opportunities) Strategy.

Code	Weakness	Opportunities	Main Strategy
WO1	W1, W5, W6, W7, W8	O1, O2, O3, O4	Increase the number and modernization of IDNCG Ships.
WO2	W2, W5, W6, W7, W8	O1, O2, O3, O4	Increase the number and modernization of Maritime Security Information.
WO3	W3, W5, W6, W7, W8	O1, O2, O3, O4	Increase IDNCG Base Capability.
WO4	W4, W5, W6, W7, W8	O1, O2, O3, O4	Improve capabilities and modernize operating equipment.
WO5	W10	O2, O3	Increasing Logistics and Budget Resources
WO6	W5, W6, W7, W8	O6	Improve operation and patrol interoperability

Source: Authors.

**Strategy S - T (Strengths - Threats).**

Strategy S - T (Strengths - Threats) is a strategy that is prepared by using strength to avoid or reduce the impact of external threats (Hill & Westbrook, 1997). ST strategy preparation can be seen in the following table.

Table 5: Strategy S - T (Strength - Threats).

Code	Strengths	Threats	Main Strategy
ST1	S1, S15, S16, S17	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12	Enhance International Cooperation by carrying out joint exercises and joint patrol operations

Source: Authors.

**Strategy W - T (Weakness - Threats).**

The W - T (Weakness - Threats) strategy is a strategy that uses defensive tactics aimed at reducing internal weaknesses and avoiding external threats (Horwath, 2006). The preparation of the WT strategy can be seen in the following table:

Table 6: Strategy W - T (Weakness - Threats).

Code	Weakness	Threats	Main Strategy
WT1	W8, W9	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12	Improving the Quality of Human Resources Professionalism by carrying out education and training.
WT2	W5, W6, W7	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12	Developing Operation Kamla Tactics.

Source: Authors.

The overall strategy that has been compiled through internal factor analysis and external factor analysis has developed four types of strategies: SO Strategy (strengths - opportunities), WO Strategy (weaknesses - opportunities), ST Strategy (strengths - threats), and WT Strategy (weaknesses - threats).

**Strategy Compilation and Integration.**

Table 7: Strategy Compilation and Integration.

No	Code	Main Strategy
1	SO1	Increase Intelligence ability.
2	SO2	Improve the ability of Information Systems.
3	SO3	Increase Marine Security Operations and Patrol capabilities.
4	SO4	Increase the capability of Maritime Security Diplomacy.
5	SO5	Increase the capacity of the Kamlanas area Empowerment.
6	SO6	Improve operation Support capability.
7	WO1	Increase the number and modernization of IDNCG Ships.
8	WO2	Increase the amount and modernization of Maritime Security Information.
9	WO3	Increase IDNCG Base Capability.
10	WO4	Improve capabilities and modernize operating equipment.
11	WO5	Increase Logistics Resources and budget
12	WO6	Improve the interoperability of Sea Security. operations and patrols
13	ST1	Enhance International Cooperation by carrying out joint exercises and joint patrol operations.
14	WT1	Improving the Quality of Human Resources Professionalism by carrying out education and training.
15	WT2	Develop maritime security Operations Tactics.

Source: Authors.

The strategies that have been compiled in the SWOT matrix are then compiled to facilitate the next step in classifying strategies based on their categories in IDNCG as shown in the following Table 7:

IDNCG Capability Strategy Concept Classification. The strategic concepts that have been compiled are then classified

based on the criteria for the IDNCG capability component, namely: (1) IDNCG Strengths, (2) IDNCG Capability, and (3) IDNCG Title Patterns, as shown in the following table:

Table 8: Concept of Strength Development Strategy.

No	Code	Main Strategy
1	WO1	Increase the number and modernization of IDNCG Ships.
2	WO2	Increasing the Number and Modernization of Maritime Security Information
3	WO3	Increase IDNCG Base Capability.
4	WO4	Improve Capability & modernization of operating equipment.

Source: Authors.

**IDNCG’s Strength Development Strategy Concept.**

Table 9: Concept of Capability Development Strategy.

No	Code	Main Strategy
1	SO1	Increase Intelligence ability
2	SO2	Improve the ability of Information Systems.
3	SO3	Increase Marine Security Operations and Patrol capabilities.
4	SO4	Increase the capability of Maritime Security Diplomacy.
5	SO5	Improve the ability of the Kamlanas region Empowerment
6	SO6	Improve operation Support capability.

Source: Authors.

**The Concept of Development Strategy for the Pattern of IDNCG Elements.**

Table 10: Concept of the Elementary Degree Pattern Development Strategy.

No	Code	Main Strategy
1	WO5	Increasing Logistics and Budget Resources
2	ST1	Enhance International Cooperation by carrying out joint exercises and joint patrol operations
3	WT1	Improving the Professionalism Quality of IDNCG Human Resources by carrying out education and training.
4	WO6	Improve the interoperability of Sea Security. operations and patrols
5	WT2	Develop maritime security operations tactics

Source: Authors.

**Conclusions.**

In drafting the Strategic Concept of IDNCG Capability development in supporting the creation of national maritime security, several conclusions can be drawn, including: The results of the Internal Factors Analysis Strategic (IFAS) and External Factors Analysis Strategic (EFAS) identification results obtained a Conceptualization of the National Marine Security System which was presented at the National Marine Security assessment which was influenced by 3 main aspects, namely (1) IDNCG Capability, IDNCG Operational Strategy and (3)

Potential National Marine Security Threats. These three main aspects form a system that interacts with one another to form the condition of National Marine Security. This means that the IDNCG Capability variable and the IDNCG Operation Strategy variable provide a significant dynamic balance to the National Marine Security Threat variable. Furthermore, the results of the identification of IFAS and EFAS factors can provide a significant analytical reference for the preparation of the IDNCG Capability Development Strategy Concept in supporting the creation of national maritime security to offset dynamic threats. The result of writing this paper is in the form of a Grand Strategy Concept Formulation on IDNCG Capability Development in supporting the creation of national maritime security. The following are 15 Main Strategy Concepts (Grand Strategy) for IDNCG Capability Development (Avando Bastari, 2021).

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