MARITIME DIGITAL DIPLOMACY: LEGAL REVITALIZATION AND REFORM OF MODERN AND SOLUTIVE DIPLOMACY

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Abstract: The existence of international politics and the foreign policy process of a country has changed since the presence of the internet as a form of digitization. The Internet is changing the practice of diplomacy and relations between countries. The Internet of things is provided for all sectors. It also changes the dimension of diplomacy to digital diplomacy. Digital diplomacy cannot replace face-to-face diplomacy, but digital diplomacy still exists and its need will continue to increase. Digital diplomacy has also not been accommodated in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961, although the development of diplomacy is very dynamic along with the many disputes that arise between countries. Disputes between countries that often arise are disputes in the maritime sector. Therefore, in resolving disputes in the maritime sector, maritime diplomacy is needed considering that Indonesia is one of Indonesia's maritime axes. This research is a normative juridical research that uses qualitative methods with statute and conceptual approaches. The result of this study is that maritime digital diplomacy has a position as a means of communication and political negotiation that is important to defend and fight for national interests. Indonesia needs maritime digital diplomacy as a medium to fight for national interests and strategic issues in the maritime sector. Revitalization and legal reform of modern and solutive diplomacy are needed in order to establish good relations between countries.

Keywords: Maritime Digital Diplomacy; Maritime Diplomacy; Legal Reform

INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy is an important part of the life of the country and is the main means of dealing with international problems to achieve world peace. By means of diplomacy, the government carries it out in order to achieve its goals and gain support from the principles it adheres to.

In a broad sense, the definition of diplomacy is the formation and execution of foreign policy at all levels, highest as well as subordinate. So in this case it concerns the formulation and implementation of foreign policy at all levels.

In the recent digital era, countries are articulating their foreign policy identities and interests from the struggle for power online. Unlike traditional power that is physical or real, online power is closely related to soft power. States use the internet to seek influence over perceptions and create favorable architectures to promote their national interests. There has been much debate about the relationship between the internet and diplomacy leading to inconclusive debates about the terms 'cyber diplomacy,' 'internet diplomacy,' 'digital diplomacy,' and 'e-diplomacy' (DiploFoundation, 2015).

Digital diplomacy is increasingly becoming a hot topic in modern foreign policy, particularly in public diplomacy (Honey, 2017). Ying Jing (2017) points out that "social media is an effective way for embassies to communicate with target groups, more than conventional public diplomacy (offline or traditional)."

While foreign ministries around the world are eager to adopt 'digital diplomacy,' each ministry defines and practices this form of diplomacy in different ways. This paper also uses the term digital diplomacy as 'solving foreign policy problems using the Internet' (Copeland, 2015).

Indonesia's case shows that digital diplomacy has posed a serious challenge to the recent practice of diplo-macy in the era of President Joko Widodo. Although the idea of using social media for diplomacy can be traced back to the early 2000s since the use of its first website, Jokowi's government was the first to officially declare its importance through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 2016.

Diplomacy that utilizes digital technology is very important to develop. This is because digital diplomacy has several positive impacts, namely limiting Human Resources (HR) to be cheaper, government access and availability to all citizens is denser and opener, and increasing service efficiency. Through this paper, the author raises the issue of digital maritime diplomacy and its challenges for Indonesia as well as the revitalization and legal reform of modern and solutive diplomacy.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a form of normative juridical research and also qualitative descriptive research which aims to describe the data collected in order to solve research problems (Ibrahim, 2013). The purpose of this study is to examine the correct legal answers and perspectives of legal solutions to Indonesian diplomatic problems that need to involve digital technology as a form of diplomatic legal revitalization and reform. Normative juridical research is based on a legal approach, which is carried out by examining all laws and regulations related to the legal issue being addressed (Marzuki, 2019). This research also uses a conceptual approach to move away from the views and doctrines that develop in legal science, especially international treaties. Data are

collected from primary and secondary legal materials, which are then collected by literature study techniques and presented within a theoretical framework (Kartono, 1998). Primary legal materials consist of laws and regulations and minutes in making laws and regulations. The main legal material used in this study is: the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. Secondary legal materials provide explanations of all primary legal materials such as articles, scientific papers, books, and other scientific literature materials. The benefits obtained through literature study will be obtained from theories and concepts that have a general nature related to research problems (Julaika, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Digital Maritime Diplomacy and Its Challenges for Indonesia

Diplomacy is one of the important instruments in the implementation of a country's national interests. Through diplomacy, a country can give its country an image. Diplomacy which is a political process. According to G.R. Berridge, the concept of diplomacy refers to political activities carried out by actors to pursue their goals and defend their interests, so in this case it will be seen that diplomacy tends to be dynamic because it is adjusted to how the actor will use diplomacy later.(Berridge, 2010)

As a political process, diplomacy is also part of a very broad and convoluted mutual influence effort in international activities carried out by two governments and international organizations to advance its objectives through diplomatic channels.

The concept of diplomacy was then expanded, both in terms of issues and actors, which then gave birth to various forms and types of diplomacy, one of which was maritime diplomacy. In simple terms, maritime diplomacy is the management of relations between countries through the maritime domain. According to Miere, maritime diplomacy does not only mean the use of diplomacy to manage conflicts and tensions between countries related to maritime issues through the preparation of international legal instruments. But maritime diplomacy is also the use of assets or resources in the maritime domain to regulate relations between countries (Miere, 2014). While diplomacy generally involves diplomats as representatives of countries, maritime diplomacy does not only involve policymakers. Maritime diplomacy can involve analysts and academics to examine trends and developments occurring in international relations and global security (Miere, 2014)

In Indonesia, maritime diplomacy is carried out using two approaches to maritime diplomacy. First, diplomacy in the form of soft maritime diplomacy and hard maritime diplomacy. Both of these approaches are carried out as a manifestation of the ideals of the world's maritime axis and efforts to support the Nawa Cita program. (Jokowi, 2014)

The only normative foundation on the World Maritime Axis is Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Marine Policy. Maritime diplomacy is one of its pillars, namely the seventh pillar in President Jokowi's Nawa Cita program which is directly related to Indonesia's position at the international level and active free foreign policy.

According to Madu (2014), through maritime diplomacy foreign policy needs to be devoted and aimed at achieving national interests in accordance with Trisakti. One of the important objectives of maritime diplomacy is to accelerate the resolution of Indonesia's maritime border issues with 10 neighboring countries. Settlement of border disputes is very important because it relates to efforts to maintain the security and integrity of Indonesia's territorial sovereignty (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

Maritime diplomacy is also aimed at ensuring the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, sovereignty and maritime security/welfare of the foremost islands, as well as the security of natural resources and EEZ (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2014). Through maritime diplomacy, Indonesia also prioritizes solving maritime security issues by working together.

The practice of diplomacy carried out by countries today has developed. One of them uses advances in information and communication technology such as electronic mail, social media and so on. The spread of technology is believed to affect the spread of wider and faster access to information, so that diplomacy can be more effective. The developments experienced by countries in the practice of diplomacy have resulted in changes in conditions, especially in the role of diplomats. At first, the practice of diplomacy was carried out directly by diplomats. With the development of diplomacy, the role of diplomats was replaced by the role of technology.

For Indonesia, awareness of digital diplomacy has been increasingly positive since 2017. In early 2017, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi, pointed out the strategic importance of the Digital Command Center (DCC) to support and facilitate the use of digital diplomacy at the 2017 Foreign Ministerial Annual Address (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

By adopting digital diplomacy, MOFA Indonesia realizes that digital tools create new opportunities and challenges that diplomacy must respond to. This means that diplomatic institutions must master the use of digital tools.

Considering the developments described above, countries should prepare several strategic options to meet the challenges of digital diplomacy. First, finding the right mechanism for coordination across different ministries, agencies, and local governments is crucial for the current state of affairs with the increasing use of the internet for daily life. Second, the Ministry should empower its digital command center to ensure that a fast and complete and coordinated process with relevant ministries is in place, especially when facing emergencies or crises. This option will ensure that countries collect and analyze data to determine correct or actionable policies on specific issues. Third, MOFA should increase ongoing training programs for its officials on media engagement and outreach. The program should engage stakeholders from local and international media to build further networks between media and diplomats. Fourth, MOFA Indonesia should reconsider how to prepare and coordinate reliable and updated information through its website and other social media (Honey, 2017)

Digital diplomacy can make a real contribution to the management of information dissemination to the public in supporting international communication. In line with this, in supporting the era of globalization, international political conditions are also more balanced because each country has diplomatic channels to convey public arguments, especially when the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world. The implementation of digital diplomacy has been implemented in various countries which include state policies such as China, South Korea, Mozambique, Australia, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan, Ethiopia, the United States, Brazil and India which are illustrated in the following table:

Table 1. Digital Diplomacy Data and Its Issunya by Countries

No	Country	Forms of Digital Diplomacy	Digital Diplomacy Issues
1	Indonesian	Public Diplomacy	economics, foreign policy, international communication
2	China	Twiplomacy	political, social, cultural, pandemic
3	European Union	Public Diplomacy	Foreign and Defense Policy
4	Brazil	Public Diplomacy	Internet governance in multilateral gatherings and advocating for the values and important messages of the Brazilian government
5	India	Public Diplomacy	Public policy, including foreign affairs and diplomacy, consists of 6 broad parts: (1) organization and management; (2) security in digital diplomacy; (3) time-selection time-due; (4) content, context, and failures; (5) maximizing hidden knowledge and resources; and (6) training and support to digital diplomats
6	South Korea	Public Diplomacy	Promotion of Korean culture, history, and values. They are also encouraged to bring up diplomatic issues
7	Australia	Economic diplomacy	Foreign Policy, Economy, Defense and Security

8	United States	Economic diplomacy	International Economics
9	United Kingdom	Economic diplomacy	Trade and investment, creative industries including *digital technology* in the financial sector (*fintech*), energy especially renewable energy, education and human resource development, maritime
10	Japanese	Public Diplomacy	Economics in Investment, Education, Labor, Environment

Source: (Habibah Hermanadi, 2021)

Based on table 1 above, it can be explained that digital diplomacy has been implemented in various countries including Indonesia. The issue of digital diplomacy chosen by the government refers to matters that the majority refer to things that are public. It is clearly seen in the table, for the Indonesian state to use a form of public diplomacy to discuss economic issues, foreign policy and international communication. The delivery of messages through the digital diplomacy of the Indonesian state is aimed at building a positive image in the public. Indonesia's digital diplomacy shows more about the achievements of its activities than it shows its attitude towards issues that discriminate against the Government (Samad, M. Joseph, 2023). In addition, digital diplomacy is also a tool of Indonesia's foreign policy, namely active free politics as Indonesia's position as *Middle Power State* in international relations (Sasha Syaifani, 2017).

In China, digital diplomacy is carried out in the form of twiplomacy which discusses political, social, cultural, pandemic issues. China reiterated that in carrying out digital diplomacy actively, it shows that the country has equal opportunities in international relations, especially the image of China as a country that is open and shares information, especially during the past pandemic (Albert Triwibowo, 2020).

In contrast to European Union countries, digital diplomacy is carried out in the form of public diplomacy with foreign and defense policy issues that can increase Europe's global influence. In line with the European Union, digital diplomacy conducted by Brazil also uses public diplomacy, but the issues raised are related to internet governance in multilateral gatherings or meetings and advocating important values and messages from the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government presents a diplomatic agenda publicly and actively advocates for Internet governance issues involving other countries in multilateral discussions. This shows that Brazil has increased its global presence internationally (Christ Moudy Eka Diany Tranggono, 2020).

In India, digital diplomacy is carried out to innovate in terms of public policy. The activities carried out promote more activities carried out by the Ministry of External Affairs related to the promotion of Indian values to the world community. The digital diplomacy app also connects the

Indian diaspora around the world with pertinent information about their home countries, famously with the slogan "The Digital India" (Arinka, 2022). In contrast to South Korea, which conducts digital diplomacy to improve international relations and improve national image, which is supported by a very strong internet network. South Korean diplomats use social media and social networks with diplomatic content called cyber diplomats with a cultural diplomacy approach that raises issues of Korean culture, history and values. This is used by South Korea to strengthen and also attract more attention from the public in the form of cultural diplomacy (Main, 2022).

In Australia, digital diplomacy used is public diplomacy with the issue of increasing human resource capacity and developing digital infrastructure that also supports world development, especially reducing poverty and social inequality (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020). This is in line with the United States, in the context of the use of social media and digital instruments in public diplomacy activities, the United States often uses it for the purpose of nation branding or efforts to shape the country's good image. The use of social media to interact with the public is often done by the US State Department by holding question and answer sessions (Sapta Dwikardana et al., 2017).

In line with the United States, the United Kingdom also carries out economic diplomacy which is one of the important trading partners in Europe and a large investor in Indonesia in the fields of trade and investment, creative industries including*digital technology*in the financial sector (*Fintech*), energy, especially renewable energy, education and development of human resources, maritime, and others. This is aimed at providing greater economic benefits for both countries and achieving economic growth and people's welfare. Economic diplomacy is carried out with digital diplomacy aimed at addressing global problems (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

The country's challenge in implementing digital maritime diplomacy is the challenge of preventing and overcoming cyber activities, including transnational cybercrime. To support digital diplomacy, countries must work hard to have institutional cooperation with other ministries with special attention to knowing strategies in dealing with rising cyber activism—including cyber terrorism.

Maritime diplomacy is also carried out in several Asian and European countries, especially for countries with large sea areas, for example China, the United States, Japan, India and Australia. Each of these countries has maritime cooperation with Indonesia. This can be explained by the table below:

Table 2. Comparison of Indonesia's Maritime Diplomacy with Several Countries in Asia, America and Australia

Forms of Maritime Diplomacy

Indonesian

a) The form of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy with other countries is in the form of soft maritime diplomacy and hard maritime diplomacy.

b) The implementation of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy refers to the 7 pillars of the world's maritime axis and the implementation of the mission of Indonesia's Marine Policy.

c) Indonesia's maritime diplomacy covers matters such as the deployment of warships, military exercises, and geostrategic aspects only but also includes other matters such as climate change and the management of marine wealth

  1. First, protecting the sovereignty of Indonesia's sea area and the existence of the exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, and the existence of the continental shelf of the marine environment

  2. Second, ensuring the achievement of the welfare of the Indonesian people and inter-regional connectivity in Indonesia through maritime diplomacy instruments

  3. Third, ensure regional stability based on the rules of

People's Republic of China (PRC)

China conducts maritime diplomacy with Indonesia in the field of trade areas to regional issues, which are agreed by bilateral regions to synergize the idea of the World Maritime Axis and the Maritime Silk Road initiative Abad.Maritime defense and security through the Maritime Cooperation Committee (KKM) carried out through maritime cooperation, especially sea transportation

Japanese

Indonesia's maritime diplomacy with Japan is embodied in a Free and Open Indo-Pacific strategy to enhance connectivity between Asia and Africa which will be synergized with Indonesia's maritime axis in terms of increasing regional stability and security

India

India's maritime diplomacy with Indonesia is embodied in *Act East Policy* as India's foreign policy in terms of infrastructure and information technology cooperation which also realizes cooperation in combating terrorism that collaborates for regional peace and stability, regional security and maritime safety especially in the Indian Ocean through the Indian *Ocean Rim Association* (IORA)

Australia

Diplomacy conducted with Indonesia and Australia at the maritime border in the fields of counter-terrorism, narcotics and people smuggling

United States

Maritime diplomacy between Indonesia and the United States is engaged in maritime security, maritime economy, marine resources, conservation, safety and navigation

international law and leadership in global maritime issues

4. Fourth, strengthening national capacity to achieve the objectives set out in Indonesia's Marine Policy as well as increasing the provision of technical assistance to partners in the region such as the Pacific and Africa on maritime issues

Source: Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 128 of 2019 concerning the White Paper on Maritime Diplomacy, 2023

Based on Table 2 mentioned above, maritime diplomacy has a strategic role to carry out foreign policy with the aim of optimizing maritime potential to meet national interests in accordance with the provisions of national law and international law. As the largest archipelagic country in the world located in very strategic waters, active free foreign policy is becoming increasingly relevant considering the various interests of countries, especially in different maritime fields, can clash with each other while in Indonesian territorial waters. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Marine Policy, Indonesia aspires to realize a maritime country that is advanced, sovereign, independent, strong and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace in accordance with national interests. The Indonesian state is well aware of this strategic position, Indonesia invites neighboring countries to negotiate maritime boundaries. Through diplomacy, Indonesia can support resource management by designing international norms for the management and utilization of maritime resources in a capable, responsible, environmentally friendly manner and paying attention to its sustainability for future generations Indonesia's strategic interactions with other countries are aimed at supporting the development of Indonesia's defense capabilities and capacities as well as securing its territorial waters and maintaining the stability of the surrounding region. In the People's Republic of China, maritime diplomacy conducted with Indonesia is more focused on diplomacy in the region to carry out defense cooperation, especially sea transportation. Indonesia's maritime diplomacy conducted with Japan emphasizes the defense of regional stability and security. While Indonesia's maritime diplomacy with India in regional stability, regional security and maritime safety, especially in the Indian Ocean. Indonesia's maritime diplomacy with Australia is emphasized on maritime border areas. While Indonesia's maritime diplomacy with the United States is also carried out in maritime security, maritime economy, marine resources, conservation, safety and navigation.

Revitalization and Legal Reform of Modern and Solutive Diplomacy

Currently, international political conditions are believed to have shifted towards the era of information digitization. Changes in the global order marked by the information technology revolution certainly have important consequences for political entities. The trend of using information technology in international politics, especially diplomacy, is influenced by many important events.

The definition of revitalization according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is a process or way or action taken to revive something that was previously powerless or used properly. So revitalization can mean making actions vital or very important and indispensable, so that revitalization can be concluded as a way used to make something crucial become more empowered and increase its vitality value (KBBI, n.d.) .

Like diplomacy, it has also undergone revitalization as a form of legal reform, diplomacy is still contemporary. Diplomacy is not only seen as an official agenda where only the state plays the role of the only actor. In addition, diplomacy can now be conducted by non-state actors on official or unofficial agendas. Diplomacy is also complemented by the dissemination of new issues. Along with the flow of globalization, international relations issues are now also developing and expanding as a result of the phenomenon of narrowing of space and time. Such conditions are now a hallmark of diplomacy in the contemporary era, which makes diplomacy challenged to maintain its existence.

As an umbrella of international law in diplomatic relations as stipulated in the 1961 Vienna Convention, there are arrangements that are still traditional and no longer in accordance with current technological developments, for example: (Dodik Setiawan Nur Heriyanto, 2022):

1. The process of accreditation of Heads and Members of Diplomatic Missions in practice is still carried out traditionally (provided for in Article 4). Communication between the sending country and the receiving country is still carried out physically and through physical correspondence (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Tajikistan, 2013) . However, now many countries have begun to use cyber media in terms of the accreditation process. For example, Indonesia has begun to ask for conditions to obtain accreditation facilities in the form of softcopies and electronic delivery.

2. Some diplomacy facilities do not include diplomacy facilities available in cyberspace. Currently diplomatic facilities can be in the form of the use of websites, emails or information systems that facilitate communication with sending countries, if these are positioned the same as wireless transmitters as stipulated in article 27 paragraph (3) of the convention (Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, n.d.) So this condition becomes a serious obstacle in diplomatic communication.

3. The concept of inviolable and immune needs to be clarified again considering that currently the use of digital space opens up opportunities for crime.

This shows that the 1961 Vienna Convention has not yet formulated digital activities, especially digital diplomacy. For this reason, it is necessary to amend the 1961 Vienna Convention by taking into account the implementation of digital/cyber activities and their legal protection. This also provides a new view on the 1961 Vienna Convention which will later accommodate digital diplomacy carried out by countries, of course, it must get approval from all countries parties to the 1961 Vienna Convention.

Digital diplomacy (e-diplomacy), as mentioned by Fergus Hanson, 2012, is the use of the Internet and new information communication technologies to help achieve diplomatic goals. (Olubukola S. Adesina, 2017)

Through digital instruments and social media, presidents, governments, and diplomats can easily bypass the old hierarchies of traditional diplomacy. Audiences can instantly get closer to their leaders, while vlogs fundamentally change the traditional diplomacy paradigm in terms of discretion and confidentiality.

In Indonesia, the use of digital diplomacy (in the sense of using the internet to assist diplomatic work), began soon after the reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was carried out in 2002. The issuance of Presidential Decree No. 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010-2025, and Roadmap of Bureaucratic Reform No. 13 of 2010-2014 through the Regulation of the State Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform No. 20 of 2010, made self-improvement efforts gain new momentum, including in the use of software and hardware. More specifically, the recognition of the importance of digital diplomacy is explained through the Minister of Foreign Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016. However, in the Ministerial Regulation, digital diplomacy is only part of the support of the media and spokespersons. That is, Digital Diplomacy is only a tool to ensure good relations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the media and the public. Minister of Foreign Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 refers to the Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Number SK.01/B/RO//IV/2015/01 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2015-2019, especially in the process of digital diplomacy being one of the diplomatic activities used as a tool to achieve strategic goals. This was later revised through the Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 84/B/RO/I/2017/01 of 2017 concerning changes to the Strategy map and Main Work Indicators of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The 2017 Foreign Minister Decree marks that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia not only places digital diplomacy as a means of disseminating information, but makes it part of a more strategic function. (Erna Kurniawati, Iva Rachmawati, 2020)

For Indonesia, digital diplomacy has provided many benefits, such as tools for diplomats to obtain timely information and to represent Indonesia abroad. It is closely related to speed, accuracy, and honesty. Digital diplomacy along with outstanding teamwork and official responsibility is key to solving diplomacy problems.

Nevertheless, Indonesia's digital diplomacy also presents unprecedented threats that are closely linked to national sovereignty at the domestic level and the main objective of public diplomacy is to win the hearts and minds of foreign nationals in their own countries

Digital diplomacy will introduce new online-based habits and the use of digital media, such as holding online dialogues and also rallying public opinion through online media as input in the policy-making process. Indonesia as a developing country is currently also participating in implementing digital diplomacy as a form of its foreign policy. (Tryas Dharossa &; Teuku Rezasyah, 2020)

Today, digital diplomacy has been used by almost every country in the world. However, the application of digital diplomacy is still often overshadowed by questions about how to know its effectiveness and limitations, and how it changes the core functions of diplomacy. Indonesia is also one of the countries that has begun to implement digital diplomacy as one of its foreign policy instruments.

Regarding Indonesia's digital maritime diplomacy, it was initiated and implemented since the proclamation of the Nawacita Vision in Indonesian foreign policy which became a milestone in bureaucratic reform and digitalization of diplomacy.

The presence of digital maritime diplomacy is explicitly stated in the first Nawacita point which reads "*We will re-present the State to protect the entire nation and provide a sense of security to all citizens, through the implementation of an active free foreign policy, reliable national security and the development of integrated Tri Matra state defense based on national interests and strengthening identity as maritime* country." From this vision, this first point has three meanings that form the basis of Indonesia's foreign policy based on national interests and strengthen its identity as a maritime country. Nawacita also affirmed that "*We will strengthen Indonesia's role in global and regional cooperation to build mutual understanding between civilizations, advance democracy and world peace, enhance South-South development cooperation, and address global problems that threaten humanity*".

There are at least three things in the context of digital diplomacy carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. First, related to the Vision, Strategy Plan, Policy, and Organizational Structure. Related to this vision, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a vision "The realization of diplomatic authority to strengthen the nation's identity as a maritime state for the benefit of the people". The vision has the following meanings: a) The realization of the authority of diplomacy is the implementation of Indonesia's relations with other countries that are respected and respected by the international community because of Indonesia's active role and leadership in various international cooperations; b) Strengthening National Identity is the strengthening of identity/characteristics that mark the existence of the Indonesian nation that distinguishes it from other nations in the world; and c) Maritime State means a country whose territory is mostly water and manages its sea area to maintain sovereignty and increase prosperity and build an integrated marine economy by optimizing the sustainable use of marine resources and building maritime connectivity and defense.

CONCLUSION

Digital maritime diplomacy emphasizes that the presence of digital diplomacy here is not to replace traditional diplomacy, but rather to complement or strengthen the country's performance in international relations or in the context of traditional diplomacy. That is, diplomacy can be carried out to influence various parties, who have never even visited an embassy. Digital maritime diplomacy is positioned as an important political communication and negotiation tool to defend and fight for national interests in the maritime field. The regulation of digital diplomacy has not been formulated in the 1961 Vienna Convention so there needs to be agreement of countries parties to the convention to formulate amendments to clauses relating to digital diplomacy. Indonesia currently needs maritime diplomacy as a medium to fight for national interests and strategic issues in the maritime field. Revitalization and reform of modern and solutive diplomatic law is needed to establish good relations between countries referring to the 1961 Vienna Convention and national regulations in the maritime.

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