



e-ISSN: 3109-6425
p-ISSN: 3109-6433

Proceeding Jakarta Geopolitical Forum

Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional Republik Indonesia (LEMHANNAS RI)

Volume 8 | 2024

WEB : <https://proceeding.lemhannas.com/index.php/jgf>

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.55960/jgf.v8i1.267>

GEOPOLITICS AND MARITIME WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE REGION

Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan

Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi Republik
Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Trigger Speech

The 8th Jakarta Geopolitical Forum (JGF) provided a strategic platform to elevate maritime issues within the international community (1). The forum reinforced Indonesia's geopolitical relevance as a maritime nation navigating complex regional and global dynamics. Positioned between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Indonesia continues to leverage the archipelagic geography to shape maritime governance and assert itself as a central maritime power (2,3).

With two-thirds of national territory consisting of ocean space, Indonesia's marine wealth, comprise of fisheries, hydrocarbons, and biodiversity, constitutes a cornerstone of national identity and economic development (4). A legacy as a seafaring nation further shapes the strategic vision to position Indonesia as a Global Maritime Fulcrum, consistent with the national motto *Jalesveva Jayamahe* (at sea we are victorious) (1). This vision aligns with efforts to secure shipping routes, improve inter-island connectivity, and maintain maritime order across vital sea lanes traversed by over 60,000 vessels annually.

Maritime trade underpins over 90% of global commerce, rendering maritime security and connectivity essential to international economic stability (5). With global trade projected to grow by 2.4% in 2023 and maintain an upward trend through 2028, the Indo-Pacific region stands at a decisive point (6). By 2030, two-thirds of the global middle class will reside in Asia, and ASEAN is poised to become the world's fourth-largest economy. Trade across the ASEAN region may expand by \$1.2 trillion over the next decade, with exports potentially growing nearly 90% by 2031. These projections highlight the urgency of strengthening maritime infrastructure, enhancing regulatory environments, and fostering financial and technological cooperation.

National policy initiatives for example, the National Logistics Ecosystem and the adoption of E-Government Technology aim to streamline trade, enhance port and customs efficiency, and

Corresponding Author:
Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan

Article History:

Received : 17-03-2024
Revised : 23-04-2024
Accepted : 28-06-2024

This article, authored by [Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan](#), is published under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International Licence](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided that proper credit is given to the original author(s), the title of the work, the journal citation, and the corresponding DOI. The selection and peer-review of this article were conducted under the responsibility of the JGF Conference Committee.



Published by Lemhannas Press.

integrate data systems (7). These reforms provide a rules-based framework conducive to stable and predictable maritime interactions. Emphasising the ocean as a global common, Indonesia adheres to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), reinforcing the commitment to international law and multilateral maritime cooperation (8).

Mitigating maritime threats requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach (1). Key challenges include unresolved maritime disputes, armed robbery at sea, and the persistent problem of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing (9). Digital transformation also introduces new threats, for example vulnerabilities in maritime cybersecurity, which demand immediate attention (10).

To reinforce maritime security and governance, efforts prioritise collaboration, trust-building, and the establishment of operational frameworks (1,11). These efforts include conducting joint exercises, enhancing real-time information sharing, and maintaining open and inclusive dialogue among stakeholders. Sustained cooperation builds the trust necessary for effective governance and resource protection across shared maritime domains. The sea acts as a conduit for connection, growth, and shared prosperity (12). The protection and sustainable use rely on international solidarity and consistent commitment to cooperation. Maritime governance, anchored in legal frameworks and practical cooperation, holds the key to future global welfare. The management of this critical domain will determine the resilience and inclusivity of the global maritime order in the decades ahead.

Acknowledgments

The author extends sincere gratitude to Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi Republik Indonesia and Lembaga Ketahanan Republik Indonesia for their invaluable support throughout the various stages of developing this article

References

1. Pandjaitan LB. Jakarta Geopolitical Forum VIII/2024. 2024 [cited 2025 Aug 4]. p. 1–7 Trigger Speech on Jakarta Geopolitical Forum VIII/2024. Available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cKp5tBF8usc>
2. Pulungan ED. From Archipelago to Maritime Hub: Indonesia's Quest to Become the World's New Maritime Axis. *J Ilm Ilmu Sos.* 2024;10(2):106–17.
3. Pertiwi SB. Repositioning Indonesia in the Changing Maritime Landscape of the Indo-Pacific Region. *Glob J Polit Int.* 2020;22(1):1–25.
4. Artha C. Rosevina Anak Ampun, Widodo, Panji Suwarno, Pujo Widodo, Herlina Juni Risma Saragih, Andri Octapianus Purba. Realizing Indonesia as a Global Maritime Fulcrum . *Int J Humanit Educ Soc Sci* [Internet]. 2023 Jun 15;2(6 SE-Social Science). Available from: <https://ijhess.com/index.php/ijhess/article/view/512>

5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Review of Maritime Transport 2021 [Internet]. New York: United Nations Publications; 2021. 1–177 p. Available from: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/rmt2021_en_0.pdf
6. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Review of Maritime Transport 2023 [Internet]. 2023 [cited 2025 Aug 4]. Available from: <https://unctad.org/publication/review-maritime-transport-2023>
7. Priadi AA. Optimalization of Smart Technologies in Improving Sustainable Maritime Transportation. *IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci*. 2022;972(1):12084.
8. Suherman AM, Yuliantiningsih A, Indriati N, Wismaningsih, Rusli H. Indonesian Ocean Policy: Paradigm Shift in Strengthening Ocean Governance. *J East Asia Int Law*. 2020;13(2):359–78.
9. Sosnowski M, Petrossian G, Nunphong T, Piza E. Crimes at Sea: Exploring The Nexus of Maritime Crimes across Global EEZs. *Mar Policy*. 2024;166:106161.
10. Islam MS. Maritime Security in a Technological Era: Addressing Challenges in Balancing Technology and Ethics. *Mersin Univ J Marit Fac*. 2024;6(1):1–16.
11. Edwards S. Fragmentation, Complexity and Cooperation. *Contemp Southeast Asia*. 2022 Aug 4;44(1):87–121.
12. Habibullah L, Haryono B, Demartoto A. Ideology Movements of Trisakti Trilogy: Remending Maritime Archipelagic as a Concept of Indonesian Unity in the Threat of Democracy and Sovereignty Crisis. *J Marit Stud Natl Integr*. 2022 Apr 6;5(2):81–92.