Enhancing Maritime Security through Strategic Intelligence: The Relevance of the Global Maritime Axis to Indonesia's National Resilience

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of strategic intelligence in enhancing Indonesia's maritime security within the framework of the Global Maritime Axis (GMA). In the context of complex maritime security challenges, this research explores how strategic intelligence supports the implementation of effective maritime policies to address non-traditional threats such as illegal fishing and irregular migration. Employing a descriptive analytical method and utilizing stakeholder analysis, this study evaluates the roles, synergies, and challenges among key actors in Indonesia's maritime security framework. The maritime security concept serves as the foundation for understanding Indonesia's strategic environment, addressing both traditional security threats, such as territorial disputes and naval defense, and non-traditional challenges like transnational crime and environmental degradation. Strategic intelligence is employed to assess intelligence-driven approaches in threat detection, policy formulation, and inter-agency coordination. This study examines the Global Maritime Axis framework to evaluate its role in integrating maritime security strategies with national resilience efforts. The stakeholder analysis method allows for a structured assessment of the interests, influence, and coordination among governmental institutions, military entities, private sector actors, and international partners. This research demonstrates that integrating strategic intelligence with international cooperation is crucial for strengthening Indonesia's maritime security. It highlights the importance of intergovernmental agreements in addressing global challenges such as transnational crime in Southeast Asia. The study concludes that developing a strategic intelligence system is vital for realizing the vision of the Global Maritime Axis, emphasizing the need for coordinated efforts among government institutions and international cooperation to improve operational effectiveness in maintaining stability across Indonesia's maritime territories.

1. Introduction

In the context of modern geopolitics, Indonesia occupies a strategic intersection between two continents (Asia and Australia) and two oceans (the Indian and Pacific Oceans). This geographical positioning establishes Indonesia as a key actor in Southeast Asia's regional dynamics, particularly in maritime security. As the world's largest archipelagic nation, with over 17,000 islands, Indonesia possesses an extensive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and critical maritime trade routes that are essential to the global economy. However, this strategic advantage also presents significant challenges, particularly in addressing non-traditional maritime threats, such as maritime terrorism and transnational crimes.

In 2014, President Joko Widodo introduced the Global Maritime Axis (GMA) as a national strategy to optimize the utilization of marine resources and reinforce Indonesia's maritime sovereignty (WALHI, 2024). This initiative aims to establish Indonesia as a sovereign, advanced, independent, and resilient maritime nation through five key pillars. However, the implementation of the GMA continues to face several challenges. Non-traditional security threats, including illegal fishing, piracy, irregular migration, and terrorism, remain pressing concerns (Paoli L. J., 2018). Additionally, budgetary constraints and coordination issues among government agencies have become significant barriers to enhancing the effectiveness of the maritime security system. In this context, strategic intelligence can serve as a key component in strengthening Indonesia's maritime security. By utilizing strategic intelligence for early threat identification and data integration from various cross-sectoral and international sources, Indonesia can enhance its national resilience. Optimizing early warning systems, satellite-based surveillance technologies, and comprehensive intelligence-sharing mechanisms will bolster the nation's ability to deter and respond to diverse maritime threats.

Furthermore, strengthening cooperation with neighboring countries and international maritime organizations is essential for maintaining regional stability and ensuring the effective implementation of the Global Maritime Axis (GMA). As a maritime power, Indonesia requires a strategic intelligence-driven approach that extends beyond military dimensions to include diplomatic, economic, and technological aspects. Therefore, an adaptive and data-driven maritime intelligence strategy is a crucial element in building national resilience and realizing Indonesia's vision as a global maritime power.

2. Research Method

This study employs a descriptive analysis method with a qualitative approach to evaluate the relevance of strategic intelligence in enhancing Indonesia's maritime security through the Global Maritime Axis concept. Data collection is conducted through literature reviews and case studies related to the implementation of Indonesia's maritime security policies and their synergy with the Global Maritime Axis framework. For data analysis, this study utilizes the stakeholder analysis method, which is designed to identify, understand, and evaluate actors who have interests, roles, or influence over a particular issue or policy (Sebastian, 2021). In the context of this research, the author seeks to identify the key stakeholders involved in Indonesia's maritime security, examine their respective roles, and analyze the challenges they face in coordinating and implementing security policies. The following concepts will be utilized to elaborate on and identify solutions to the research problem:

2.1. Maritime Security Concept

Maritime Security refers to the protection of national and international maritime interest from threats that affect the stability, safety, and economic viability of maritime domains. It involves strategies, policies, and operations aimed at preventing illegal activities, ensuring safe navigation, and protecting maritime resources (Kismartini, 2024) (Bueger, Edmunds, & Ryan, 2019). Maritime security is a multidimensional concept, integrating military, economic, environmental, and legal aspects to address both traditional and non-traditional security threats. Maritime security extends beyond naval defense to encompass broader geopolitical, economic, and environmental concerns (Feldt, Roell, & Thiele, 2013). It typically includes:

- Traditional Security: Military threats such as naval conflicts, territorial disputes, and power projection by naval forces.

- Non-traditional Security: Challenges like piracy, illegal fishing, smuggling, terrorism, human trafficking, and environmental degradation.

- Maritime Governance: Legal and regulatory frameworks such as UNCLOS, regional agreements, and international maritime laws.

- Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA): Surveillance, intelligence, and information-sharing mechanisms to monitor maritime activities.

- Blue Economy and Sustainability: Ensuring the sustainable use of marine resources for economic growth while maintaining ecological balance.

Maritime security is a complex domain that involves multiple actors working together to ensure the safety and stability of maritime territories. Nation-states, particularly governments and naval forces, play a fundamental role in safeguarding national waters and enforcing regulations to protect maritime sovereignty. Additionally, international organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the United Nations (UN), contribute to maritime security by establishing legal norms and fostering cooperative mechanisms among nations. The private sector, including shipping companies, fisheries, and oil industries, also plays a crucial role by adhering to international regulations and implementing security measures in commercial maritime activities (IMO, 2008). Furthermore, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) actively engage in maritime security through their focus on environmental protection, human rights advocacy, and legal enforcement, ensuring that maritime governance aligns with international standards. As an archipelagic state, Indonesia faces unique maritime security challenges due to its vast territorial waters and strategic location. One of the most pressing concerns is border protection and illegal crossings, which include activities such as human trafficking and smuggling (Paoli L. J., 2018). The issue of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, particularly in Natuna waters, also poses significant threats to Indonesia's economic and environmental stability. Additionally, Indonesia is responsible for securing strategic chokepoints, such as the Malacca Strait, one of the world's busiest and most vital maritime trade routes (Chairil, 2023). To address these challenges, Indonesia actively engages in maritime diplomacy through ASEAN and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), promoting regional cooperation in maritime governance.

To enhance its maritime security, Indonesia has adopted the Global Maritime Axis (GMA) framework, which focuses on defense modernization, regional partnerships, and law enforcement efforts. Through these initiatives, Indonesia aims to strengthen its naval capabilities, improve surveillance mechanisms, and collaborate with international actors to maintain security in its maritime domain. By integrating these strategies, Indonesia not only reinforces its sovereignty but also contributes to the broader stability of the Indo-Pacific maritime region.

2.2. Strategic Intelligence Concept

Strategic intelligence is not classified as a theory but rather as a concept or framework within security studies and defense strategy. In academic discourse, strategic intelligence refers to the process of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting information to support decision-making at the strategic level, particularly in matters related to national security, defense, and foreign policy (Rofii, 2022). This concept is widely utilized in the study of international relations, maritime security, and military strategy. Strategic intelligence refers to the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information to support high level decision-making, particularly in national security, defense, and foreign policy. It focuses on long term threats, trends, and opportunities that affect a nation's strategic interests (Heidenrich, 2007).

- Long Term Orientation: Unlike tactical intelligence, which deals with immediate threats, strategic intelligence provides insight into into long term developments and potential risks (Kallhor, 2005).

- Decision Supporting: It aids policymakers, military leaders, and government agencies in formulating national security and defense strategies.

- Comprehensive Analysis: It covers a wide range of factors, including military capabilities, economic stability, political trends, and global security dynamics.

- Cross Sectoral Approach; Involves collaboration across multiple government agencies, including defense, foreign affairs, and law enforcement (Paiuc, Săniuţă, Parincu, & Teacu, 2024).

In the context of maritime security, strategic intelligence plays a crucial role in addressing non-traditional threats such as: Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, piracy and maritime terrorism, illegal migration and human trafficking, and smuggling of weapons and drugs. By integrating strategic intelligence with naval operations, law enforcement, and diplomatic efforts, a country can enhance its maritime security framework. Meanwhile, In Indonesia's Global Maritime Axis (GMA) doctrine, strategic intelligence is essential for (Marín, 2015) :

1. Early Threat Detection for identifying potential maritime security challenges before they escalate.

2. Policy Formulation for supporting evidence-based policy making to strengthen maritime governance.

3. Operational Coordination for enhancing inter-agency and international cooperation in maritime defense.

4. Technology Utilization for leveraging surveillance systems, satellite data, and cyber intelligence for real-time monitoring of maritime activities.

Strategic intelligence is a vital component of national resilience, particularly in maritime security. By integrating intelligence capabilities into policymaking and operational strategies, Indonesia can reinforce its vision as a sovereign and strong maritime nation under the Global Maritime Axis Framework.

2.3. Global Maritime Axis Indonesia's Framework

The Global Maritime Axis is grounded in Indonesia's geopolitical reality as an archipelagic state and the imperative for maritime-oriented development. It offers a comprehensive framework for maritime policy, emphasizing sovereignty, economic sustainability, and regional strategic influence (Nafisah, 2017). This concept aligns with maritime geopolitical theories, the blue economy framework, and maritime security paradigms, making it a critical subject for both academic discourse and policy analysis. Key elements of the Global Maritime Axis as a concept; the GMA consists of five pillars, which define Indonesia's maritime strategic priorities (Nafisah, 2017):

- Rebuilding Maritime Culture; Emphasizing Indonesia's identity as a maritime nation.

- Suistanable Maritime Resource Management; Ensuring the responsible utilization of marine resources.

- Maritime Infrastructure and Connectivity; Developing ports, shipping routes, and logistics to support national and regional trade.

- Maritime Diplomacy; Strengthening Indonesia's role in regional and global maritime affairs.

- Maritime Defense and Security; Enhanching naval capabilities and law enforcement to protect sovereignty.

While the GMA began as a political vision, it has evolved into a strategic concept influencing policies across security, economy, and diplomacy. Academically, it can be analyzed as a concept in maritime studies and strategies polcity, especially in discussions on geopolitics, national resilience, and regional security.

2.4. Concept Integration

The findings of this study indicate that the integration of strategic intelligence with the Global Maritime Axis (GMA) framework can significantly enhance the effectiveness of Indonesia's maritime security. By utilizing strategic intelligence, Indonesia can more effectively identify and address non-traditional security threats, thereby strengthening its position as a key maritime actor in Southeast Asia (Malcolm, 2017) (Nurhayati E. S., 2023). Furthermore, international cooperation and interagency coordination are crucial for ensuring the successful implementation of this policy (Chairil, Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative, 2023). In this context, the study concludes that developing an integrated strategic intelligence system within the Global Maritime Axis framework is a critical step in enhancing Indonesia's maritime resilience. Therefore, strengthening strategic intelligence capabilities and fostering international cooperation are essential measures to reinforce Indonesia's maritime security.

Figure 1. Concept Integration

These three concepts are directly interconnected in supporting Indonesia's maritime security. Their relationship can be explained as follows:

- Maritime Security as the Primary Objective: Indonesia aims to achieve stable and resilient maritime security by mitigating threats such as conflicts in the Natuna Sea, illegal fishing by foreign vessels, and criminal activities conducted by maritime-based groups.

- Strategic Intelligence as an Instrument: To ensure effective maritime security, Indonesia relies on strategic intelligence in various forms, including surveillance and monitoring (utilizing satellite and drone-based observation systems), inter-agency coordination (collaborative decision-making between TNI-AL, Bakamla, and BIN), and threat detection and early warning systems (anticipating threats such as territorial violations and smuggling activities).

- Global Maritime Axis as a Policy Framework: The Global Maritime Axis (GMA) serves as a strategic policy framework that provides direction, infrastructure, and diplomatic engagement to facilitate the integration of strategic intelligence into maritime security efforts. Without this framework, the enhancement of naval defense and intelligence operations would lack a clear strategic foundation.

3. Results and Discussion

The interconnection between maritime security, strategic intelligence, and the Global Maritime Axis framework demonstrates that a comprehensive approach is necessary to strengthen Indonesia's maritime resilience. The following section presents the research findings and discusses the practical implications of integrating strategic intelligence into Indonesia's maritime governance. The GMA concept necessitates a significant enhancement of maritime security through the utilization of strategic intelligence to optimize sustainable maritime policies. Strategic intelligence facilitates the identification of illegal activities, such as illegal fishing, which has become a national threat to Indonesia, as well as the geopolitical complexities in the Southeast Asian region.

3.1. Strategic Intelligence in Maritime Security

The role of strategic intelligence in maritime security is crucial for ensuring Indonesia's national resilience, particularly as an archipelagic state with vast and complex maritime borders. Intelligence serves as the backbone of maritime defense by enabling early threat detection, risk assessment, and timely responses to security challenges. In this regard, strategic intelligence in maritime security involves the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information to anticipate and counteract potential threats. Indonesia's maritime domain faces a spectrum of security risks, including illegal fishing, piracy, smuggling, human trafficking, and territorial disputes. These threats not only undermine national sovereignty but also pose significant economic and environmental risks. Effective intelligence operations allow for:

a. Threat Anticipation and Prevention – By identifying patterns and anomalies in maritime activities, authorities can predict potential threats before they escalate.

b. Resource Optimization – Intelligence-driven operations enable efficient deployment of naval and law enforcement assets, ensuring that limited resources are allocated to high-risk areas.

c. Strategic Decision-Making – Timely intelligence supports policymakers and defense strategists in formulating security policies, negotiating international maritime agreements, and strengthening diplomatic efforts.

Several key institutions are responsible for maritime intelligence and security operations in Indonesia:

a. Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL) – Conducts naval intelligence operations, patrols, and surveillance to safeguard Indonesia's maritime zones.

b. Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla) – Functions as the coast guard, coordinating maritime law enforcement efforts and intelligence-sharing.

c. National Intelligence Agency (BIN) – Engages in broader intelligence gathering, including maritime security-related geopolitical analysis.

Despite advancements in intelligence capabilities, challenges persist in coordination and real-time data-sharing among relevant agencies. Overlapping jurisdictions, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and technological gaps hinder seamless intelligence integration. Strengthening inter-agency collaboration through a centralized maritime intelligence command and improving data-sharing mechanisms with regional and international partners would enhance Indonesia's maritime security framework. Additionally, leveraging modern surveillance technologies such as satellite-based monitoring, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and AI-driven predictive analytics can significantly improve Indonesia's ability to detect and respond to maritime security threats. Ultimately, the success of Indonesia's Global Maritime Axis (Poros Maritim Dunia) vision depends on a robust strategic intelligence framework that not only secures national waters but also reinforces the country's regional influence and maritime resilience.

In stakeholder analysis, research can evaluate the roles and synergy among stakeholders, as well as identify obstacles that must be addressed to enhance the effectiveness of maritime intelligence. Stakeholder analysis comprises three key components:

a. Stakeholder Identification; This involves determining the relevant actors in maritime security, including government agencies, the military, the private sector, civil society, and international partners.

b. Role and Influence Analysis; This examines the roles of each stakeholder in maritime security policies and operations while assessing their level of influence on decision-making processes and the effectiveness of maritime intelligence strategies.

c. Challenges and Constraints Analysis; This identifies conflicts of interest, coordination challenges, and resource limitations that may hinder the effectiveness of maritime security.

Table 1. The Application of Stakeholder Analysis in Indonesia's Maritime Security

Stakeholder	Role in Maritime Security	Influence in Policy	Challenges Faced
Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL)	Responsible for maritime defense, security patrols, and law enforcement against external threats	Very High	Limited fleet and budget constraints in monitoring Indonesia's vast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla)	Responsible for maritime security coordination and border surveillance	High	Overlapping authority with the Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL) and the Water Police (Polair)
State Intelligence Agency (BIN)	Responsible for collecting and	Moderate	Limited access to inter-agency information

Stakeholder	Role in Maritime Security	Influence in Policy	Challenges Faced
Water Police (Polairud)	analyzing strategic intelligence related to maritime threats Responsible for law enforcement against domestic maritime crimes	Moderate	Limited resources and coordination with Bakamla
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP)	Responsible for fisheries monitoring and combating illegal fishing	Moderate	Limited patrol vessels and weak synergy with security agencies
Fishermen and Coastal Communities	Serve as primary sources of information for detecting illegal foreign vessels	Low	Vulnerable to conflicts with foreign vessels and government policies
Partner Countries (U.S., Japan, Australia, etc.)	Engage in maritime security cooperation, provide technological assistance, and conduct military exercises	High	Potential conflicts of interest in defense cooperation

The application of stakeholder analysis in this study is expected to help understand the complexities of coordination among various actors in maritime security, identify gaps or policy constraints that need to be addressed to enhance the effectiveness of maritime intelligence strategies, and provide more precise policy recommendations. These recommendations take into account the interests of all stakeholders, including the government, military, and civil society in safeguarding Indonesia's maritime sovereignty.

3.2. The Global Maritime Axis and Its Impact

Indonesia's Global Maritime Axis (Poros Maritim Dunia) initiative, introduced under President Joko Widodo's administration, has significantly influenced the country's maritime strategy. This concept prioritizes five key pillars: maritime culture, marine resources, infrastructure and connectivity, maritime diplomacy, and defense. The implementation of the Global Maritime Axis has contributed to Indonesia's geopolitical positioning by reinforcing its role in regional maritime security cooperation, particularly within ASEAN-led frameworks such as the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF). However, the initiative still faces operational challenges, including budget constraints that limit fleet expansion and technological upgrades, as well as bureaucratic inefficiencies that hinder effective inter-agency coordination (Nurhayati, et al., 2023). While the GMA has bolstered Indonesia's geopolitical positioning and reinforced its strategic presence in the Indo-Pacific region, several challenges remain in its operational execution. One of the primary obstacles is budgetary constraints that limit the expansion and modernization of Indonesia's naval forces. Despite efforts to enchance maritime security, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) and the Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA) still face shortages in advances surveillance technology, patrol vessels, and operational funding (Oktavia, et al., 2024).

Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies and inter-agency coordination issues hinder the full realization of the initiative. Overlapping jurisdictions between security agencies, delays in policy implementation, and fragmented decision-making structures reduce the overall effectiveness of maritime governance. These structural weaknesses create vulnerabilities in Indonesia's maritime security framework, particularly in managing strategic waterways like Malaccca Strait, the South China Sea, and the Natuna Islands (Munabari, 2024). To address these gaps, this research suggests that enhancing strategic intelligence capabilities, such as real-time maritime surveillance, integrated intelligence sharing among agencies, and regional defense cooperation; will be crucial in strengthening Indonesia's resilience as a maritime nation. By improving coordination and maximizing available resources, Indonesia can fully harness the potential of the Global Maritime Axis to safeguard national interests and maintain stability in its maritime domain.

3.3. Maritime Threats and Indonesia's Resilience

Indonesia faces a wide spectrum of maritime security challenges, ranging from geopolitical tensions to non-traditional threats. Among these, territorial disputes in the South China Sea represent a critical concern, particularly in the Natuna Islands region, where Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) overlaps with China's so-called "nine-dash line" claims. Despite Indonesia not being a direct claimant in the broader South China Sea dispute (Agusman, 2023), China's repeated incursions into Indonesia's EEZ have raised concerns over sovereignty and resource security. While Indonesia upholds international law, specifically the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), these legal frameworks alone are insufficient without robust enforcement mechanisms (CIL, 2020). The study highlights that Indonesia must strengthen its naval and coast guard presence to effectively safeguard its waters against foreign intrusions, illegal fishing, and unauthorized resource exploitation. Beyond external pressures, non-traditional security threats also pose challenges to Indonesia's maritime resilience. These include:

a. Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing – Foreign and domestic fishing vessels exploit Indonesia's vast marine resources, causing economic losses and environmental degradation (Suherman, Santosa, Ihsan, Wijayanto, & Juwana, 2020).

b. Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea – The Malacca Strait and surrounding waters remain hotspots for pirate activities, threatening commercial shipping and maritime trade (ISC, 2024).

c. Smuggling and Human Trafficking – Indonesia's vast archipelagic geography makes it vulnerable to illicit activities such as drug smuggling, arms trafficking, and human trafficking (Liu, 2024) (IOM, 2023).

d. Climate Change and Natural Disasters – Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and coral reef degradation threaten coastal communities and maritime infrastructure (WorldBank, 2023).

To counter these threats, strategic intelligence plays a crucial role in enhancing maritime resilience. Intelligence-driven security measures allow for early warning systems, real-time surveillance, and predictive threat analysis, enabling Indonesia to take preemptive actions before risks escalate. By integrating advanced satellite monitoring, unmanned aerial surveillance (UAVs), and inter-agency data-sharing mechanisms, Indonesia can improve its maritime domain awareness (MDA) and strengthen its ability to deter, detect, and respond to threats effectively (Chairil, Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative, 2023).

Moreover, enhancing regional defense cooperation through platforms like the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) and the Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement (TCA) between Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines can further bolster maritime security in shared waters. Strengthening partnerships with allied naval forces, intelligence agencies, and international organizations will also provide Indonesia with greater leverage in securing its maritime interests (Arif, 2017). Ultimately, Indonesia's ability to adapt, integrate intelligence-driven security measures, and build resilient maritime defense systems will determine the long-term success of its Global Maritime Axis (GMA) strategy and national resilience in the face of dynamic maritime threats.

3.4. Policy and Technological Advancements

To address the growing challenges in maritime security, Indonesia has actively adopted various policy measures and technological advancements aimed at safeguarding its territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These efforts include the deployment of satellite-based maritime surveillance systems, the integration of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for real-time reconnaissance, and the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI)-driven monitoring platforms to enhance threat detection and response efficiency (CMI, 2024). These innovations have significantly improved Indonesia's ability to monitor vast maritime areas, detect illegal activities such as illegal fishing, smuggling, and piracy, and respond to emerging threats with greater precision.

However, despite these advancements, several challenges persist. The study indicates that Indonesia still heavily relies on foreign technology for its maritime security infrastructure, particularly in areas such

as remote sensing, automated vessel tracking, and cybersecurity frameworks. For example, Indonesia has collaborated with the United States and Japan in procuring advanced maritime surveillance radars, while Australia has provided support in the form of joint training and satellite-based monitoring systems. This dependence presents a strategic vulnerability, as access to critical technological resources may be restricted due to geopolitical tensions, export regulations, or financial constraints. Additionally, the integration of these technologies often requires substantial financial investment and technical expertise, which may not always be readily available within domestic institutions.

To mitigate this dependency, Indonesia must strengthen domestic research and development (R&D) initiatives, particularly through state-owned enterprises like PT PAL and collaborations with local universities (Wibawa, Supriyono, Muluk, & Rohmah, 2020). Moreover, initiatives such as the development of Indonesian-made drones, surveillance satellites, and naval defense systems could reduce dependency on external suppliers while simultaneously boosting the national economy.

Furthermore, regional intelligence-sharing initiatives play a vital role in bolstering maritime security. Indonesia has been an active participant in multilateral maritime security frameworks such as the Malacca Strait Patrol (MSP) and the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) (Febrica, 2017). Expanding such collaborations with neighboring countries, particularly in the South China Sea region, could facilitate more effective information-sharing, joint patrol operations, and coordinated responses to transnational maritime threats. Strengthening bilateral and multilateral agreements with regional and global partners in the areas of technology transfer, intelligence exchange, and cybersecurity will further enhance Indonesia's maritime resilience. By integrating advanced technology, policy reforms, and international cooperation, Indonesia can reinforce its maritime security framework while ensuring long-term sovereignty, economic stability, and strategic influence in the Indo-Pacific region.

3.5. Strengthening Interagency Collaboration

One of the most critical aspects of enhancing maritime security in Indonesia is the need for stronger interagency collaboration among various government institutions responsible for maritime surveillance, law enforcement, and resource management. The complexity of maritime threats, ranging from illegal fishing and smuggling to piracy and territorial disputes, demands a well-coordinated approach that ensures seamless communication, intelligence-sharing, and operational efficiency between relevant agencies. Currently, multiple institutions oversee different aspects of maritime security in Indonesia, including the Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA), the Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL), the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (Costa, 2024). While these agencies operate within their respective mandates, challenges remain in coordination, jurisdictional overlap, and real-time intelligence-sharing. Fragmented decision-making processes and bureaucratic inefficiencies often delay responses to maritime threats, reducing the overall effectiveness of security enforcement efforts (CLS, 2023).

To address these issues, the study suggests that Indonesia should implement a centralized maritime intelligence system that consolidates information from multiple agencies into a real-time, integrated database. Such a system would facilitate faster threat assessment, improve situational awareness, and synchronize operational responses across different institutions. A unified maritime command and control center could serve as a hub for intelligence collection, dissemination, and joint operational planning, ensuring that critical information reaches the right authorities in a timely manner.

Furthermore, enhanced diplomatic engagements with ASEAN and Indo-Pacific partners are essential for strengthening collective maritime security. Given Indonesia's strategic location and its role in regional maritime governance, fostering stronger ties with international organizations such as ASEAN, the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), and the Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative can improve cross-border intelligence-sharing, coordinated patrols, and joint crisis management efforts. Collaborations with key regional players, including Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Japan, and the United States, can further enhance Indonesia's capacity to tackle transnational maritime threats through technology transfers, military exercises, and shared maritime surveillance systems (Afriansyah, 2022). By integrating interagency efforts and strengthening international partnerships, Indonesia can significantly improve its maritime security governance, enhance strategic intelligence capabilities, and reinforce its leadership role in ensuring regional stability.

4. Conclusion

The Global Maritime Axis provides a strategic vision for Indonesia's maritime security, but its effectiveness hinges on robust intelligence, technological self-sufficiency, and interagency cooperation. Strengthening maritime strategic intelligence will not only enhance national resilience but also position Indonesia as a key player in regional maritime governance. Findings from this study highlight that strategic intelligence plays a crucial role in detecting and mitigating maritime threats such as illegal fishing, piracy, smuggling, and territorial disputes. By enhancing early warning systems, intelligence-sharing, and surveillance capabilities, Indonesia can respond more effectively to emerging security challenges. Additionally, the utilization of advanced technologies, including satellite surveillance, AI-driven maritime monitoring, and UAVs, has significantly improved Indonesia's maritime domain awareness. However, reliance on foreign technology remains a strategic vulnerability, emphasizing the need for domestic defense industry development and technology transfer agreements.

Interagency coordination remains a critical challenge due to jurisdictional overlaps and bureaucratic inefficiencies between institutions such as TNI-AL, Bakamla, BIN, KKP, and Customs Enforcement. Establishing a centralized maritime intelligence system and strengthening regional security partnerships, particularly through ASEAN, IORA, and Indo-Pacific defense initiatives, can enhance policy implementation and operational effectiveness. Ultimately, achieving Indonesia's vision as a sovereign and resilient maritime nation requires a comprehensive approach that integrates intelligence-driven decision-making, sustainable maritime governance, and international cooperation. To fully realize the vision of the Global Maritime Axis, Indonesia must address key gaps in its maritime security framework. First, enhancing interagency coordination through a centralized intelligence-sharing system is critical to overcoming bureaucratic inefficiencies. Second, reducing dependency on foreign technology requires long-term investment in domestic maritime security innovation. Third, expanding regional security cooperation, particularly through joint patrols and intelligence-sharing agreements within ASEAN and Indo-Pacific partners will strengthen Indonesia's strategic positioning. By addressing these priorities, Indonesia can reinforce its national resilience and assert itself as a leading maritime power in the Indo-Pacific region.

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