


**MARITIME STABILITY IN THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ:
CHALLENGES, GLOBAL IMPACTS, AND
MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY**

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| <p>Info Article Received : 02 Oktober 2024 Revised : 04 November 2024 Accepted : 01 Desember 2024 Publication : 30 Desember 2024</p> | <p>Abstract: The Middle East is a region that has a rich supply of mineral resources. The wealth is with the existence of oil and gas resources which are the center of global energy needs. And the main route to be able to channel these energy needs through the Strait of Hormuz to be able to ensure that oil can be distributed evenly to various countries. This research explores the challenges of maritime stability in the Strait of Hormuz as a strategic global energy distribution route amid geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East region. Using a qualitative method based on descriptive analysis of secondary data from reliable sources, this research identifies the impact of political tensions on global energy security and the surge in world oil prices. The results show that conflicts in the region, including competition between major powers such as the United States and Iran, hamper energy distribution, increase global supply chain risks, and trigger energy inflation. The research highlights the importance of multilateral diplomacy as a solution to ease tensions and maintain maritime stability. And with this condition, it must be ensured that each country in the world conducts multilateral cooperation to be able to turn off global energy security can be achieved amid the high level of geopolitical tension currently occurring in the Middle East Region. Recommendations include strengthening international alliances, diversifying energy pathways and transitioning to renewable energy to reduce dependence on the Strait of Hormuz. The research contribute to a broader understanding of the relationship between geopolitical conflict and global energy security. Major oil-importing countries should start switching to renewable energy such as solar, wind and hydrogen. By doing so, dependence on traditional energy routes, such as the Strait of Hormuz, can be gradually reduced. This diversification of energy sources will also strengthen global energy security in the long run. And it can ensure that international peace can be established by conducting diplomacy between countries to strive for a win-win solution in maintaining energy supply.</p> |
| <p>Keywords: Strait of Hormuz, Maritime Stability, Global Security, Energy Conflict, Multilateral Diplomacy</p> | |
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INTRODUCTION

State sovereignty can be achieved if the state can have the ability to maintain the security of its country in each territory. One form of national security efforts can be formed if maritime stability is realized. However, until now maritime issues are an urgent issue to be resolved due to the high level of geopolitical tensions that occur through various competitions of each country today which will have a negative impact on the sovereignty of the state and community groups in the country. One form of threat to maritime stability can be proven by the existence of threats that occur in the Strait of Hormuz. The Strait of Hormuz is a strait located between Oman and Iran that has connected the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. Therefore, with the existence of this strategic geographical position, the Strait of Hormuz becomes a strait that has very high natural and mineral resources.

This can be proven by the existence of data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) explaining that the existence of the Strait of Hormuz is a crucial strait to be able to maintain the stability of world oil prices due to its high energy supply. Based on 2022, the supply of oil flow in the Strait of Hormuz reached an average of 21 million barrels per day (bpd) or equivalent to about 21% of global liquid oil consumption. In the first half of 2023, total oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz were relatively flat compared to 2022 as an increase in oil product flows partially offset a decrease in crude oil and condensate. Therefore, with its high energy supply, the Strait of Hormuz has become a Chokepoint region. Choke points are narrow channels that form along frequently used global sea routes and are crucial to the fulfillment of global energy security. And if the Strait of Hormuz is threatened, it will result in the inability of oil to pass through key chokepoints and result in substantial supplies being delivered at a slower pace and higher global energy prices. In 2020 and 2022, the volume of crude oil, condensate and petroleum products passing through the Strait of Hormuz rose by 2.4 million barrels per day as oil demand recovered after the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the first half of 2023, crude oil and condensate shipments fell as OPEC+ members implemented crude oil production cuts from November 2022. Flows through the Strait of Hormuz in 2022 and the first half of 2023 accounted for more than a quarter of total oil traded by sea globally. In addition, about one-fifth of the global liquefied natural gas trade also passed through the Strait of Hormuz in 2022 (Dunn & Barden, 2023, #). However, with the high level of tension between countries that is

currently formed, which can be evidenced by the high number of international conflicts that occur, the attacks carried out on cargo straits in the Strait of Hormuz, this condition results in shipping lanes being threatened. In addition, the threat formed in the Strait of Hormuz is also due to the Middle East region has the advantage of very high natural resources such as oil and gas. Therefore, with the superiority of these natural resources, the countries in the Middle East region have high intervention from various countries in the world to have a high interest in owning and using the superiority of natural resources owned in the Middle East region.

This can be shown by the existence of Iran, which has a very high supply of natural resources in the form of oil and gas. Which resulted in Iran also becoming a target country of many countries to maximize the existence of these natural resources (Marcus, 2017). Another factor is the tension between Saudi Arabia and Iran, which continues to experience high tension due to the internal conflict in Yemen. Saudi Arabia and Iran are countries involved in the conflict. Saudi Arabia has become an active country in sending military aid to be able to stop the rebellion originating from the Houthi group which has received support from Iran. While the Saudi Arabian movement continues to try to be able to stop the rebellion from the Houthi group, which Saudi Arabia has invited various Gulf countries that have Sunni streams to be able to help in dealing with the Houthi group (Antuli & Abbas, 2022).

The analytical framework used by researchers to analyze the case study raised is that researchers use the theory of Realism to be able to analyze a phenomenon that occurs. Realism is a theory that prioritizes power and always thinks of its own interests rather than common interests to achieve the desired goals of a group of countries in the world. Which can also be explained by Rosseau who explains that a concept of Realism is a theory that reflects a human nature that is never satisfied and always egoistic about its actions. In addition, the book also explains that the Realism perspective defines that a step taken by actors who prioritize conflict, war, and form a military force in solving an emerging problem. And the Realists want to be in the controlling seat. They do not want to be taken advantage of. They constantly strive to be 'the strongest' in relation to others. Thucydides, Machivelli, Hobbes and of course all the classical realists more or less shared this view.

They believe that the ends of power, the means of power, and the exercise of power are the primary concerns of political activity. International politics is thus described as primarily "power politics": an arena of competition, conflict, and war

between states in which the same basic problems of defending national interests and of ensuring state survival recur over and over again. Thus, realists proceed on the basic assumption that world politics develops in international anarchy i.e. a system in which without excessive power, there is no world government. The state is the main actor in world politics. Due to the high conflict that occurred in the Middle East region caused by the high national interests of various countries in the world to be able to control the Mineral Resources in the Middle East region by prioritizing efforts to carry out conflicts, this shows that a country can be categorized as a country that prioritizes ego through anarchic actions rather than efforts made by upholding peace through diplomacy activities that can be carried out. And the Realism Perspective believes that the world is always anarchy that always pursues national interests through the power used and does not think about the impact that will be received by other countries. This can be proven by the conflict that occurred in the Middle East region and the obstruction of oil distribution carried out in the Gulf of Hormuz, this condition resulted in large losses experienced by various other countries due to price inflation formed and high oil price levels. And the high number of conflicts that occur in the Middle East region by prioritizing military efforts is also a reflection of Realism theory because it prefers to prioritize military security, as the main interest without seeing the impact that can harm various aspects of both economic, social and political. Therefore, this results in a form of international anarchy that can be a form of fear for each country in the world if cooperation (negotiation, mediation, and other international cooperation) cannot be an option.

And Realism is no longer effective if implemented in the modern era. Especially with the changing times, this results in various new ideas being formed and the challenges of the world are also increasingly complex. Therefore, structural realism is not effective to be implemented to answer these challenges in the current era of globalization, especially conducting diplomacy to form each country's energy security can be achieved through cooperation and ensuring that mutual benefits from cooperation are formed.

Morgenthau has divided national interests into two categories, including primary national interests and secondary national interests. This primary national interest is an interest based on efforts to protect political, physical, identity, culture, and also security to be able to ensure survival in a country can run well. While in the second category, namely the secondary category, which is a form of interest that can be negotiated with

other countries and a country establishes international relations that have the aim of being able to maintain its "power" to become a political force at the international level will continue to survive (Morgenthau, 2024). Therefore, the high level of interest originating from various countries in the mineral resources produced in the Middle East Region which resulted in the obstruction of oil distribution channeled through the Strait of Hormuz, this can be categorized that there is a primary national interest in the need for oil that occurs to achieve its national interests.

The Al-Houthis have opposed the Yemeni government's stance by favoring Western countries such as the United States and Britain. In addition, a conflict continues to be reinforced by allegations of corruption made by Al-Houthi leader Badruddin al Hutsi who has accused president Ali Abdullah Salleh of alleging a high level of corruption. Oman is a country that has a direct territorial border with two countries, including Saudi Arabia and Iran. In addition, the relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran is also increasingly tense due to a statement from Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister, Adel Al-Jubeir, stating that Tehran has destabilized countries in the Middle East. And the condition of the Middle East region is increasingly unstable due to various geopolitical conflicts that occur in the Strait of Hormuz in the midst of the high interests of various countries in the world in the strait, which initially the Strait of Hormuz is a strategic area to be able to meet global energy needs, but until now it has caused this route to be hampered due to the Middle East conflict that occurred. Therefore, through this research, the researcher aims to be able to explain what challenges arise with the attacks that occur in the Strait of Hormuz that can threaten the achievement of world maritime stability.

METHOD

Type of Research

This research uses qualitative research which is a procedure for producing descriptive data. By using qualitative research, it is hoped that researchers will be able to produce in-depth descriptions related to speech, writing, and a behavior observed both from groups, individuals, and community groups. By using qualitative research, the author can describe the data in descriptive form and the answers to a study can occur and be analyzed properly.

Data Collection Method

The data collection method in this research is to use secondary data. The secondary data chosen is derived from accurate data such as books, e-books, journals, and articles that come from trusted publications with data collection through secondary data. Therefore, through the research conducted, a study can produce a good and accurate research.

Research Process

This research process is a qualitative research method, in which researchers collect various information or data derived from secondary data. After that, the secondary data that has been collected can be used as sentences per paragraph and the researcher analyzes the title that has been proposed. With this analysis, the analysis can be linked using the references that have been collected. Therefore, the existence of this process through various literature collected and conducting an analysis, this can make it easier for researchers to find out the conclusions of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

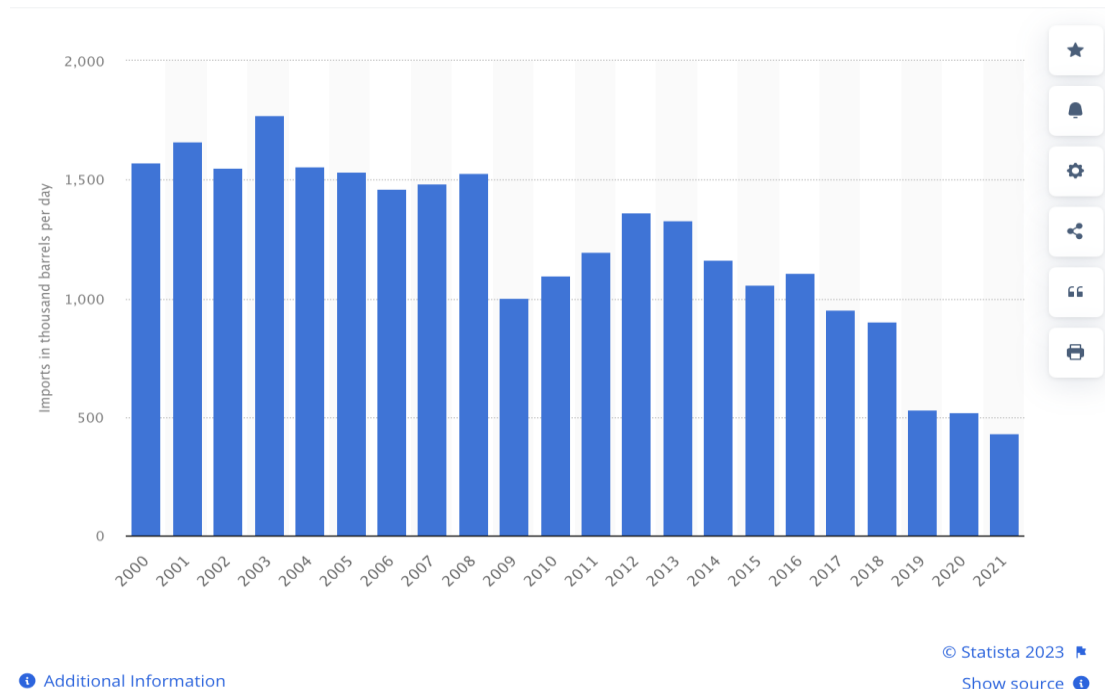
Key challenges faced in maintaining maritime stability in the Strait of Hormuz

The Strait of Hormuz plays a crucial role in channeling continuous shipments of Gulf oil to Europe, the United States, and Asia through the Strait of Hormuz, which has caused delays in the world's largest oil transit. These delays can be evidenced by as much as 18.5 million barrels of oil being moved per day in 2016 (Reuters Graphics, 2019). In addition, there is the presence of the Iranian military, which denies the allegations coming from the United States regarding the attack on the tanker in the Gulf of Oman. Therefore, with this condition, maritime stability in the Strait of Hormuz is threatened due to regional tensions that occur.

And the main challenge that arises in the maritime Strait is also formed due to the high level of interests originating from conflicting countries in the Strait of Hormuz region. This can be shown by the tense relationship between Iran and the United States. US-Iran relations continued to deteriorate during the Gulf War between Iraq and Iran throughout the 1980s and the imposition of an embargo by the US on Iran during the Bill Clinton administration. And the condition of relations between the United States and Iran worsened when the Donald Trump administration withdrew from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) which regulates Iran's nuclear program and relations between the two countries were further threatened when the United States in

2019 blamed Iran for attacks on merchant ships and oil tankers around the Strait of Hormuz (Damayanti et al., 2022).

The high geopolitical tension that occurs over mineral resources in the Middle East region can be shown by the existence of superpower countries in having an interest in controlling energy in the Middle East, one of which is the United States. With the high availability of oil from Saudi Arabia, this makes Saudi Arabia a partner country of various countries to carry out export and import activities for the energy sector owned by Saudi Arabia to be able to meet the energy needs of partner countries. One of Saudi Arabia's partner countries that has a high level of cooperation in importing oil from Saudi Arabia is the United States. In 2019, the United States became a country that has a high level of energy imports from Saudi Arabia, which can be proven by the high amount of mineral fuel imports from Saudi Arabia to the United States totaling US \$ 12 billion (CNN Indonesia, 2022). The energy import cooperation carried out by the United States is an activity to be able to meet the needs of the people of the United States due to the high industrial innovation formed in each country and the United States as a superpower country today, this makes the United States continue to strive to maintain energy supply in a country.



U.S. Petroleum Imports From Saudi Arabia Between 2000 and 2021
 Source : Statista 2023 (Aizarani, 2023)

Therefore, this shows that the United States is a strong partner country for Saudi Arabia even in the midst of tense diplomatic relations due to cuts in oil production in

the energy sector, but on the other hand the United States remains the highest country in meeting Saudi Arabia's weapons needs. In addition, Saudi Arabia and the United States are also partner countries that carry out import-export activities on other raw material needs, but with the tension in diplomatic relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia not only due to the cut in oil production, but the diplomatic relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia are increasingly tense due to the issue of Washington accusing Saudi Arabian intelligence of killing the Washington Post columnist, Jamal Khashoggi, and other conflicts continue to emerge such as the killing of an Iranian major general who was killed by a US drone near Baghdad International airport in Iraq which made Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries namely Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain seek to form a naval alliance which aims to be a strategy to be able to maintain the security of regional sovereignty (Republika, n. d).d).

As for other conflicts that have occurred and resulted in the threat of the Strait of Hormuz can be proven by the existence of Saudi Arabia and Iran continue to experience high tensions also due to the internal conflict that occurred in Yemen. Because Saudi Arabia and Iran are countries involved in the conflict. Saudi Arabia has become an active country in sending military aid to be able to stop the rebellion originating from the Houthi group which has received support from Iran. While the Saudi Arabian movement continues to try to be able to stop the rebellion from the Houthi group, which Saudi Arabia has invited various Gulf countries that have Sunni streams to be able to help in dealing with the Houthi group (Antuli & Abbas, 2022). The Al-Houthis have opposed the Yemeni government's stance by favoring Western countries such as the United States and Britain. In addition, a conflict continues to be reinforced by allegations of corruption made by Al-Houthi leader Badruddin al Hutsi who has accused president Ali Abdullah Salleh of alleging a high level of corruption. aman is a country that has a direct territorial border with two countries, including Saudi Arabia and Oman.

Saudi Arabia and Yemen have a close relationship and also continue to actively participate in various international organizations. However, in 2011 there was an impact resulting from the Arab Spring that resulted in Yemen losing its government and resulting in civil war that continued to take many lives. An act of violence occurred because the Houthi rebel group committed acts of violence to achieve their national interests which were carried out anarchically without regard to the negative impact on civil society groups to gain recognition of the Yemeni government. Therefore, with the

civil war that occurred, this affected Yemen's foreign policy which was influenced by various factors to be able to respond to a violence that occurred through foreign intervention. This intervention has been carried out by Saudi Arabia. Since the beginning of the intervention carried out by Saudi Arabia and its coalition groups, the intervention has not found peaceful results until now because starting from 2015, there were launches carried out by Saudi Arabia against the Houthi group which had a very significant adverse impact on various civilian facilities and had killed significant groups of civilians.

Therefore, with the involvement of various countries such as the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, this made the civil conflict in Yemen worse and continued to proxy war because there were various foreign countries that took many roles in conducting military operations in Yemen that did not subside until now. Therefore, with the conflict resulting in 2015, there were various conflict escalations led by Saudi Arabia by intervening militarily after the Houthi rebels took control of most of the western part of the country (Setiawati et al., 2023).

In addition, the relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran has also become increasingly tense due to a statement from Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Adel Al-Jubeir stating that Tehran has destabilized countries in the Middle East. Therefore, with this condition, the Syrian President has sent Shiite militias to fight Iran in a strategy to create peace in Syria. And vice versa, Iran has accused Riyadh of triggering the conflict because it has played a role that can divide the countries in the Middle East region. Therefore, with this phenomenon, the difference in Islamic ideology adopted by Iran and Saudi Arabia has become a competitive form carried out by each country which has resulted in the conflict becoming tense (Hamid & Setiadi, 2021).

And the tensions that occur between the conflicting countries have a negative effect on the existence of the Strait of Hormuz which will result in a long-term energy crisis if there is no alternative oil supply and route in channeling oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Therefore, the geopolitical tensions have resulted in a major challenge that must be resolved because the conflict of interest has resulted in energy channels to various countries in the world. However, there are countries that have a high interest in the Strait of Hormuz, namely the United States and Iran, which have a strong dominance to be able to ensure that the establishment of security ships can pass through the Hormuz route to deliver energy. Both the US and Iran want a position of influence in the region because of their strategic interests in the Strait of Hormuz. And if these

two countries continue to raise tensions due to high national interests to be achieved, this condition will result in maritime stability will not be achieved.

These challenges affect regional and global security

The high level of geopolitical tension that occurs in the Strait of Hormuz, especially the tension of conflict between the United States and Iran, will have a negative influence on regional and global security conditions. Because various countries have a high dependence on energy supply needs as a driver of the economy of a country that is used. The high dependence on energy supply and the existence of the Strait of Hormuz as a vital route to be able to channel this energy supply can be proven by around 80% million metric tons, which is as much as 20% of the global LNG flow that has passed through the strait every year (Reuters, 2023, #). And if conflicts in the region escalate, this will not only negatively affect regional security, but will also negatively affect global security because each country is dependent on the other to fulfill its national needs.

In a global scale threat, if this conflict fails to be minimized, it will cause oil shipping lines to stop and affect oil prices to increase. In addition, the Strait of Hormuz is located between Iran and Oman, which is a narrow channel but has a crucial role in connecting crude oil producers from the Middle East to major markets around the world. In 2022, oil flows in the Strait of Hormuz averaged 21 million barrels per day, according to the US Energy Information Agency (EIA). That equates to about 21% of global crude oil trade. The inability of oil to cross a major choke point, even temporarily, could drive up global energy prices, increase shipping costs, and create significant supply delays (Meredith, 2024, #).

According to LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), it explains that China and several countries in the Southeast Asian region are highly dependent on oil in the Middle East Gulf countries which are used as the main source of energy. Which countries in the Southeast Asian region also have economic growth rates, therefore requiring large energy supplies. However, the industrial level of Southeast Asian countries is not as large as China, which is where the Southeast Asian Region, especially the ASEAN region, in overcoming limited energy sources, the Southeast Asian region can still depend on its domestic and regional by exploring new energy sources such as those spread in Offshore Mines (Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines), the Java Sea, the Ambalat Block, and the Spratly Islands.

Moreover, the Asian region is highly dependent on energy supplies from the Gulf countries. China is a country with significant economic growth in the Asian region which is the largest importer of energy in the Gulf countries. Which both countries, is a country with the largest level of energy consumption in the world and China is one of the most ambitious Asian countries to develop diversification of energy sources and types. Which China is a country that has been dependent on oil in importing oil since 1993 and has increased in subsequent years in realizing China's ever-increasing industrial development and based on a report from the IEA states that China's dependence on energy will increase by around 57.55% to 68.36% in 2020 and demand for oil will jump by 50% in 2030 (Sagena & Moorthy, 2012, #). Saudi Arabia is still the largest energy supplier in industrialized countries which can be shown in 2023, Japan imported 32,004 barrels of oil from Saudi Arabia.

The Middle East region is an area rich in energy resources, which can be proven by the high amount of oil supply owned by the Middle East region and each country in the Middle East region can make the availability of oil supplies a tool of diplomacy by conducting international cooperation with partner countries. And the wealth of natural resources in the form of oil owned by the Middle East region, this makes countries in the Middle East region a strategic regional center because many countries want oil supplies originating from the Middle East region.

Therefore, this condition requires that each country in the world that has a high dependence on oil supplies passing through the Strait of Hormuz must be able to ensure that energy security can be achieved properly to prevent regional to global threats from occurring. Therefore, to be able to ensure that global security is not threatened, a country is required to be able to securitize energy security. The securitization actors use speech act efforts to form a construction in accompanying an opinion and provide efforts in providing securitization actors in mobilizing state power to stop or prevent threats from entering a country. And a securitization process will succeed if the community ultimately has an awareness that there is a threat caused by the problem (Trihartono et al., 2019). And this energy security securitization process can be carried out by conducting international cooperation to ensure that global energy supplies can be fulfilled to the fullest.

Impact of potential conflict in the Strait of Hormuz on global trade routes and energy supply chains

The high potential for conflict in the Strait of Hormuz will certainly have a negative impact on global trade activities currently carried out by each country in the world. Because energy is one of the crucial needs to be able to move the wheels of the country's national economy through international cooperation carried out to be able to meet the needs of each country. Especially with the entry of the Covid-19 virus into all countries in the world, this has resulted in various global trade activities that have previously experienced obstacles. And the conflict that occurred in the Strait of Hormuz can increasingly provide obstacles in conducting global trade due to the potential that occurs in the strait which is the main route to be able to channel energy needs from one country to another. The negative impacts that have been generated have been felt by various countries in the world. In 2024, oil prices fluctuated due to regional conflicts. Between January and September, prices rose by more than 6%, with a 3.8% increase in September. This was largely driven by instability in the Middle East, an important region for global oil production. Growing concerns over potential disruptions to key supply routes, such as the Strait of Hormuz, have added to uncertainty in the market.

According to reports from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the US Energy Information Agency (EIA), supply shortages coincide with high demand, especially in non-OECD countries, creating additional pressure on the global market. In early October 2024, oil prices rose by another 2%, as reported by Reuters (Duijvenbode, 2024, #). This rise is driven by concerns that the conflict could escalate, especially if Israel targets Iran's oil infrastructure, which could lead to countermeasures from Iran. In regions that rely heavily on Middle Eastern oil, such as Europe, even a modest rise in oil prices could push inflation higher. This would increase costs for businesses and consumers, with potential consequences for international trade as demand for imported goods could weaken. In addition, with the obstruction of oil deliveries made in the Strait of Hormuz, this makes the potential for the closure of the Strait of Hormez to occur and result in global oil trade will increase. With the potential closure of this route, Saudi Arabia has diverted as much as 5 million barrels per day through the east-west pipeline in the Red Sea and the UAE has a pipeline of 1.5 million barrels per day bypassing the strait which most of the total oil exports are trapped (Wood Mackenzie, 2024, #).

In addition, the existence of the Strait of Hormuz will also be further jeopardized causing up to 12 million barrels of oil per day to increase prices considerably. Asian oil importing countries will face increased costs and supply chain disruptions, which

increases market concerns. As tensions between Iran and Israel approach a tipping point, the potential consequences for the global oil market are enormous. An escalation could jeopardize Iran's nearly 1 million barrels of oil per day of oil production. In an escalation scenario, Iran could block the busy Strait of Hormuz trade route, disrupting up to 12 million barrels of oil per day (bpd) of oil supply, amplifying the impact on crude oil markets worldwide. And there is an active war between Iran and Israel. This would result in attacks on upstream facilities, pipelines, and storage units, and if the war continues, it could result in Iran closing the critical Strait of Hormuz, causing much greater damage to the export volumes of Middle Eastern countries, which already lack alternative supply routes. This would result in an estimated 10 million to 12 million barrels of oil per day being lost from the market and could force up crude oil prices. Oil-importing Asian countries such as China, India, Japan, and South Korea will lose significant import volumes, as most exports from these Middle Eastern countries are directed to them. These importing countries will be forced to find alternative sources, potentially hampering the supply chain, raising costs, and disrupting the energy supply chain.

The role of multilateral diplomacy in addressing tensions in the Strait of Hormuz, and how this approach can promote stability in the region

In the face of the threat of the Strait of Hormuz, each country in the world is required to be able to carry out multilateral cooperation to be able to securitize as a process to ensure energy security can be achieved properly amid the high level of conflict that occurs in the Middle East region which results in the Strait of Hormuz being hampered in channeling energy supplies to various countries in the world. This data shows that oil plays a very vital role in driving industrial machines that require large amounts of oil to improve the national industrial economy of a country. One of the policies carried out by Asian countries in the energy security sector today is through the Asia Pacific Research Center (APEREC) which was established in Japan, with the aim of equalizing the views of each country, especially countries in the Asia Pacific Region in energy security rights. The cooperation carried out through APEREC is to conduct studies with APEC countries related to energy security. Cooperation in the energy security sector plays a very important role because with the increasing consumption of global energy sources from year to year, this has resulted in energy resources becoming a global issue and becoming the most important commodity in the

international world (Farid, n.d). In addition, within the scope of Southeast Asia, there is a more specific cooperation specifically through the ASEAN Energy Cooperation which is a cooperation of ASEAN member countries to ensure and seek alternative energy by developing new and renewable energy to avoid international competition in the future.

In addition, other strategies are also needed, including cooperative-competitive, carried out by means of energy sector diplomacy. Which diplomacy in the energy sector can be used as an important instrument strategy to realize energy policy amid the constellation of energy security in the global and domestic scope which can be used as a country's foreign policy agenda. The state is required to maximize foreign policy diplomacy as a strategy to secure national energy supplies and needs. As long as large countries in the Asian region that are highly dependent on energy supplies such as China will continue to secure energy needs and other energy alternatives so as not to have dependence on the Middle East Gulf countries, which with the dependence of countries, especially countries with a high level of industrialization, can result in fluctuating dynamics (Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2010).

With countries competing for energy supplies, this can lead to conflicts that can destabilize the region, as well as disrupt cooperation between countries. Therefore, countries need to strengthen energy diplomacy and ensure that cooperation through diplomatic efforts can be an option to reduce tensions through soft power strategies rather than through hard power strategies using military force that can jeopardize the stability and sovereignty of the country. Likewise, the Gulf countries need to make long-term policies to secure their energy supplies to prevent Peak Oil, which is a condition where the production of natural resources in the form of oil reaches a peak and stagnates, which can lead to a decrease in production in the future. And a clear policy is needed from each country coordination between countries that must be ensured that can be an option to reduce tensions through soft power strategies rather than through hard power strategies using military force that can jeopardize the stability and sovereignty of the country. In addition, each country is required to find new alternatives and diversify energy supplies as a strategy to prevent long-term sustainability of energy source dependence from Gulf countries to reduce competition between countries in fulfilling energy supplies..

CONCLUSION

The Middle East region is an area that has a crucial role in meeting the world's energy needs. Because this region has a very high level of mineral resource wealth, which with this condition results in various countries in the world making the Middle East region a supplier of global energy needs. And the nature of channeling energy needs from one country to another is done through the route in the Strait of Hormuz which has a very important role to be able to ensure the distribution of oil energy can run smoothly. However, with the high number of conflicts currently occurring in the Middle East region, this condition has a negative impact on the condition of the Strait of Hormuz due to the high interests of Superpower countries in the supply of mineral energy sources in the form of oil in the Middle East region which results in the Strait of Hormuz being hampered in channeling global energy needs to various countries.

Therefore, this condition shows that superpower countries that have a high interest in oil supply in the Middle East region can be categorized as realist actors due to the anarchy that is carried out in the midst of high conflicts formed in the Middle East region. And with this condition, it must be ensured that each country in the world conducts multilateral cooperation to be able to turn off global energy security can be achieved amid the high level of geopolitical tension currently occurring in the Middle East Region.

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