

Key Issues:

- **Indonesia aspires** to be a global maritime fulcrum. It needs to use complementary national and regional projects to leverage regional financing for maritime connectivity.
- **Disaster management performance is not optimal.** The government, community, and disaster management stakeholders do not coordinate or cooperate well during emergencies
- **Indonesia is committed** to increase research and innovation to support the national Plan of Action on Combating Marine Plastic Debris.

Sustainable Marine Development

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Indonesia has the largest economic exclusive zone in Asia, and Japan the second largest. Marine resources are their main development assets. Indonesia and Japan rely on marine logistics and fisheries, of which infrastructure and connectivity are important aspects. Both countries are prone to disasters, including tsunamis, and should improve their disaster management. And both countries should improve their waste management to eliminate marine debris and pollution.

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Background

The political, economic, and social importance of maritime resources is emphasised in Report of Project 2045: For 'Joint Partnership' towards Our Common Future – A Joint Project of Two Maritime Democracies (ERIA, 2018). Based on the report, this policy brief reviews the challenges in the maritime sector in Indonesia and discusses policies to overcome them. The Ministry of National Development Planning's (BAPPENAS's) Visi Indonesia 2045 (preliminary version, October 2018) envisions maritime economic contribution to gross domestic product increasing from 6.4% in 2015 to 12.5% in 2045 due to the development of maritime connectivity, sustainable and competitive fishing industrialisation, and investment in maritime tourism.

Lying between the Pacific and Indian oceans, Indonesia is highly important for marine logistics. The location of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries is a firm base for strengthening the links between East Asia and South Asia. Connecting to other countries, especially those with industry-based characteristics, and joining the global supply chain are important to promote manufacturing in Indonesia. Connectivity to production bases in neighbouring countries should be strengthened. Batam, for example, is turning into a national logistics centre because of its strategic position and supporting infrastructure.