

Conclusion

Maritime space is economically important for Indonesia. The marine ecosystem is the basis of fishery. Sea transport is important not only for economic activity but also for participation in the global supply chain and support for small fishermen to connect them to bigger industry. The marine economy faces several threats. Marine resources should be properly managed. Indonesia's Centre of Hydrography and Oceanography under the Naval Agency, established in 1951, aims to provide hydrography information for sea transport, marine fishery, marine tourism, energy and mining, telecommunication, and coastal resources. Indonesia and Japan should collaborate to strengthen the resources and capability of the centre to reinforce maritime development. Indonesia should learn from Japan's experience in sustainable fishery, data collection on marine debris, waste management, tsunami early warning systems, amongst others. Indonesia will learn from Japan how to tackle these problems by maximising already-existing resources.

(This policy brief is based on the full version of the Report of Project 2045: A Joint Project of Two Maritime Democracies. The United Nations Development Programme Indonesia and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia implemented the project with funding from the Government of Japan. Project 2045 was initiated in March 2018 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Japan)

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