

*Article*

# The Implementation of Indonesia's Blue Economy as a Global Role Strengthening in ASEAN Region

Sidney Mayra Aquila Gerungan<sup>1\*</sup>, Triesanto Romulo Simanjuntak<sup>2</sup>, Petsy Jessy Ismoyo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia; e-mail : [sidneygerungan@gmail.com](mailto:sidneygerungan@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia; e-mail : [romulosimanjuntak@uksw.edu](mailto:romulosimanjuntak@uksw.edu)

<sup>3</sup> Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia; e-mail : [petsy.ismoyo@ukswedu](mailto:petsy.ismoyo@ukswedu)

\* Corresponding Author: Sidney Mayra Aquila Gerungan

**Abstract:** This article explores Indonesia's Blue Economy implementation as a strategic effort to strengthen its maritime identity and global standing in the ASEAN region. The study focuses on the role of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) from 2022 to 2024 in promoting sustainable ocean development. Utilizing a descriptive qualitative method and grounded in classical liberalism theory, the research highlights the government's responsibility in fostering a transparent, cooperative, and rules-based international maritime environment. One of the key initiatives analyzed is the 2022 Focus Group Discussion (FGD), which facilitated multi-stakeholder participation in the formulation of long-term aquaculture policies. These policies emphasize sustainability, institutional resilience, and community engagement. The FGD is seen as a platform for inclusive governance, where various actors contribute to building a more adaptive and sustainable maritime economy. The article also highlights the Kampung Nelayan Modern program in Papua as a concrete example of integrated community-based development. This program has resulted in improved productivity, access to facilities, and the overall welfare of coastal communities, showing how targeted investment can uplift marginalized regions. Additionally, the Ocean Big Data system is presented as a transformative tool in marine governance. This system enhances the ability of policymakers to make real-time, data-driven decisions, thereby improving monitoring, enforcement, and sustainable use of marine resources. Findings suggest that Indonesia's Blue Economy approach significantly strengthens national maritime resilience and serves as a model for regional maritime diplomacy. Through strategic programs and digital innovation, Indonesia demonstrates how a developing archipelagic country can leverage sustainability as a tool for both domestic development and international influence. By linking internal reforms with regional collaboration, Indonesia positions itself as a normative leader in ASEAN, advancing economic growth while preserving ocean health.

**Keywords:** ASEAN; Blue Economy; Classical Liberalism; Indonesia; Sustainable Marine Development.

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## 1. Introduction

### Background

The marine and fisheries sector is an important sector in the Southeast Asian region. Southeast Asia contributes significantly to the world's water area, with more than 66% of its territory dominated by oceans and seas. In fact, the region's waters are estimated to cover around 2.5% of the world's total ocean area. Therefore, Southeast Asian waters have great potential to drive economic growth in the region. According to Tarigan (2021), an international law expert at the University of Surabaya, fisheries have long been recognized as the main source of protein for the people in each ASEAN member country. Indonesia is a country consisting of many islands and has various potential natural resources, one of the most abundant is resources in the marine and fisheries sector. Indonesia's geographical location is between two oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, so this provides an advantage for Indonesia (Akbar, 2022).

Indonesia is the country with the largest population in Southeast Asia and was one of the five founding countries of ASEAN in 1967. Indonesia has played a role in shaping the vision, direction, goals of ASEAN and has a role in promoting regional integration, security and stability in the Southeast Asian region (Maulana et al., 2021). One of Indonesia's roles in ASEAN is as a leader in shaping various policies and strategies to achieve organizational goals. Indonesia has tremendous potential to lead the marine and fisheries sector at the regional level (Kominfo, 2023). Indonesia has a significant opportunity to maximize its position in ASEAN. As one of the founding countries, Indonesia has the ability to lead various *Blue Economy* initiatives within the country and the ASEAN region (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

The concept of *Blue Economy* is an increasingly popular concept internationally. *Blue Economy* is a new concept in sustainable development that focuses on the maritime sector as a top priority (Ghalidza, 2020). According to Damanik et al (2023), this concept offers a combination of environmental management and sustainable development opportunities based on the sea and fisheries. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia continues to strive to strengthen and improve its role in the marine and fisheries sector domestically and in the ASEAN region, through the role of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (KKP, 2021).

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (KKP) is an executive agency of the Indonesian government in charge of affairs concerning the marine and fisheries sector. KKP continues to strive to achieve the vision and mission of sustainable development in the marine and fisheries sector. One of the main agendas currently being implemented by KKP is the *Blue Economy*. The Indonesian government through the MMAF is committed to maintaining, improving and restoring its marine ecosystems to ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources and the welfare of coastal communities. The efforts made are in line with the goals of the 14th *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) and the Convention on Biological Diversity which targets the protection of 10% of the water area by 2030 (mediaindonesia.com, 2022). However, there are still many challenges to protecting marine ecosystems.

One problem that has yet to be resolved by the government is illegal fishing (IUU *Fishing*), which disrupts the environmental balance and reduces the number of fish populations. Although the government has strengthened legal regulations, this activity still occurs due to the lack of strict and comprehensive supervision (Azahra, 2024). In addition, there are factors from mining activities, such as nickel extraction in coastal areas, pollution of water sources that ultimately damage marine ecosystems (Milko, 2025). Moreover, problems in policy and law implementation are also major challenges, accompanied by a lack of coordination between agencies and policy implementation that is not always stable (Azahra, 2024).

Indonesia's marine and fisheries sector within ASEAN also has various challenges that can have an impact on Indonesia's position in the region. One example is that Indonesia still uses traditional fishing methods with the use of fishing gear that is less environmentally friendly. This makes Indonesia still lag behind other ASEAN countries such as Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam (Ramandhita, 2024). To solve these challenges and problems, Indonesia needs to create a comprehensive strategy that includes stricter law enforcement, environmentally friendly resource management, and establish a *Blue Economy* policy with the aim of harmonizing economic growth with marine protection (Ambari, 2024). By looking at Indonesia's potential and unresolved problems in the marine and fisheries sector, this research aims to explain the role of the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in implementing the *Blue Economy* in the 2021-2024 period, which is expected to become a new strategy in strengthening the global position in the ASEAN region (KKP, 2022).

### Problem Formulation

How is the implementation of Indonesia's *Blue Economy* as a strategy to strengthen its global position in the ASEAN region through the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries for the period 2022-2024?

## 2. Literature Review

### Theoretical Study

Liberalism developed from a long historical tradition of thought with convincing arguments to be considered as an alternative perspective. Liberalism developed against the backdrop of a positive tradition rooted in the principles of *self-restraint*, simplicity and compromise to strive for peace and harmony (Dugis, 2016). Liberalism is strongly associated with the emergence of modern constitutional states, liberals believe that modernization brings progress in almost all aspects of life. The process of modernization increases the range of international collaboration that can create the progress of a better life at least for most people (Sørensen et al., 2022).

Although liberalism emphasizes the role of non-state actors, classical liberalism also still places the state as the main actor in international relations. This is seen in the perspective that sovereign states play a major role in creating world order through collaboration and negotiation. In the view of classical liberalism, states are seen as logical political entities that aim to achieve prosperity and security. States are not only engaged in acquiring power and protection, but also have an interest in building mutually beneficial relationships through trade, diplomacy, and participation in international organizations. Through international law and agreed norms, states can develop ways that allow them to avoid disputes and resolve problems with peaceful methods (Sørensen et al., 2022).

The term *Blue Economy* was first introduced by Gunter Pauli through his book entitled "*The Blue Economy: 10 Years, 100 Innovations, 100 Million Jobs*". Gunter Pauli is an *entrepreneur*, writer and person who strongly supports change and sustainable development. The *Blue Economy* concept aims to utilize marine resources in a sustainable manner that can improve the economy, improve people's lives and maintain the health of the marine ecosystem. In his book, Gunter Pauli introduces a new economic approach that focuses on the efficient and sustainable use of marine resources (Center for Environmental Studies UGM, 2024). Pauli proposes an innovative business model inspired by the way natural systems work by creating added value from waste and by-products. Pauli highlights the huge opportunities in sectors such as aquaculture, renewable energy, and biotechnology that not only drive economic growth but also strengthen environmental conservation and promote social inclusion.

According to Emil Salim (1990) *Sustainable Development* is essentially aimed at achieving equitable development of regeneration. According to Salim, sustainable development comes with the aim of meeting human needs and aspirations (Hapsoro & Bangun, 2020, 89). Sustainable development was first introduced by the Brundtland *Commission* in the "*Our Common Future*" report in 1987. This concept emphasizes that development should be carried out in a way that can meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The author will use the concept of Sustainable Development to examine how the role of the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the implementation of the Blue Economy as a strategy to strengthen its global position in the ASEAN region. This concept can be a strong framework for the KKP in implementing the Blue Economy as a strategy to strengthen Indonesia's economy while also supporting environmental sustainability and improving social welfare. By implementing this concept into MPA policies or programs that focus on sustainable development, Indonesia can strengthen its global position in the ASEAN region. By doing so, Indonesia is also able to strengthen relations with ASEAN member countries, can increase economic competitiveness, and can play an active role in other maritime diplomacy.

In this research, the author will begin by explaining how Indonesia and ASEAN implement the blue economy in policies, cooperation or designs to help and strengthen the marine and fisheries sector in the region. The marine and fisheries sector is one of the main sources in the economic development of each country, the blue economy is present so that sustainable development can be implemented in the marine and fisheries sector. This sustainable development is carried out by presenting new policies and programs to meet the needs of the community without damaging the marine and fisheries sector. Furthermore, the author will see how the role played by KKP in the implementation of blue economy with the use of liberalism theory which is expected to be a new strategy in strengthening Indonesia's position in the ASEAN region.

### Previous Research

There are three previous studies that serve as key references for this research. 1) The study conducted (Alifa & Zahidi, 2024) from Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang discusses the development of the blue economy as a strategy for Indonesia to achieve a more advanced economy. The main objective of this research is to understand how the implementation of the blue economy can enhance the economic well-being of the community. Using a qualitative method, the researchers collected data from various sources such as books, news websites, journals, scientific articles, research reports (theses and dissertations), and e-books. The study focuses on the sustainable utilization of marine resources across several blue economy sectors, including marine capture fisheries, aquaculture, ocean-based industries, shipbuilding, coastal tourism, maritime services, biotechnology and bioeconomy, as well as research, development, and education.

2) Prayuda & Sary, 2019) from Universitas Islam Riau, examine Indonesia's strategy in implementing the Blue Economy concept for empowering coastal communities in the era of the ASEAN Economic Community. This research emphasizes the sustainable use of marine resources to support economic development, reduce poverty, and improve the welfare of coastal populations. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of collaboration between the government, private sector, and local communities in optimizing Indonesia's marine potential. 3) (Said Almaududi, 2024) in his article published in the Journal of Education and Teaching Review, explores the application of the Blue Economy concept as a means of empowering communities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study uses a literature review approach by collecting and analyzing data from relevant articles and references. The research particularly focuses on the sustainable management of marine resources to support the achievement of SDG 14, which aims to conserve marine ecosystems and life below water.

### 3. Proposed Method

In this research, the author will use qualitative research methods. Qualitative research according to John W. Creswell is an approach to understanding the meaning given by an individual or a group ascribed to a social or humanitarian problem (Creswell, 2009). Moleong (2017) in his book *Qualitative Research Methods: A Practical Guide to Social and Educational Research* explains that qualitative research aims to gain a deeper understanding of social phenomena that occur in society. In this research, the author will use qualitative research methods. Qualitative research according to John W. Creswell is an approach to understanding the meaning given by an individual or a group ascribed to a social or humanitarian problem (Creswell, 2009). Moleong (2017) in his book *Qualitative Research Methods: A Practical Guide for Social and Educational Research* explains that qualitative research aims to gain a deeper understanding of social phenomena that occur in society.

The unit of observation in this study is that the author wants to see what the author's attention is on the role of the CTF in implementing the *blue economy* in Indonesia. The unit of analysis of this study has the aim of explaining the core of the object to be studied, namely how the role of the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries with the implementation of the *blue economy*, such as the KKP's *blue economy* priority program and the cooperation carried out, especially in regional cooperation. This is later expected to be a new strategy in strengthening Indonesia's global position in the ASEAN region.

### 4. Results and Discussion

The maritime sector has an important function for Southeast Asia, especially for ASEAN member countries in terms of economy, security, and diplomacy at the regional level. Reporting from the official website [mediakeuangan.kemenkue.go.id](https://mediakeuangan.kemenkue.go.id) Southeast Asia has an important position as a link between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, which makes it the focal point of a very important international trade route. This geographical location provides great economic benefits to ASEAN countries, but also poses complex maritime security issues. Awareness of the importance of maintaining the security and stability of the region's waters has prompted ASEAN countries to increase collaboration among themselves in the maritime sector (Oktavian, 2023). Since its inception, ASEAN has emphasized the significance of state collaboration in various aspects. The Bali Concord II Declaration adopted on 7 October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia emphasized the dedication of member states to strengthen regional cooperation (kemenparekraf.go.id, 2023). The declaration aims to create a peaceful, stable and prosperous region by strengthening security cooperation,

building a stronger socio-cultural identity and strengthening economic integration in the face of unconventional security challenges, including transnational crime in local waters. This shows a shared awareness of the need for a collective approach to maintain stability in the region (*Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II)* - *ASEAN Main Portal*, n.d.).

ASEAN member countries experience various problems in the maritime sector. These include water security, *illegal fishing*, and marine pollution. These problems not only jeopardize stability and security in the region, but also have a major impact on the economy and environmental sustainability (amti.csis.org, 2022). ASEAN has expanded various forms of cooperation in the maritime sector to deal with problems and optimize marine potential in the Southeast Asian region. This cooperation is realized through the establishment of various forums and mechanisms involving ASEAN member states and dialogue partners. Some of the main forms of *maritime* cooperation that have existed include the *ASEAN Regional Forum* (ARF), *ASEAN Maritime Forum* (AMF), and the *ASEAN Blue Economy Forum* (asiapasific4d.com, 2023).

The *ASEAN Regional Forum* (ARF) is an important forum for dialog on security in the Indo-Pacific region. It was established in 1994 with the aim of providing a venue for members to examine current security issues and formulate collaborative strategies for the advancement of peace and security in the area. When it comes to decision-making, the process prioritizes consensus and open communication. The forum involves 27 members including 10 ASEAN member states and an additional 10 ASEAN dialog partners namely: Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Russia and the United States. The other members are: Bangladesh, North Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste (*ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)* | *Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*, n.d.).

The *ASEAN Maritime Forum* (AMF) is a discussion forum that focuses on marine and maritime issues. The establishment of the AMF is contained in the APSC (*ASEAN Political Security Community*) *Blueprint* (2009-2015) specifically in point A.2.5, which emphasizes increased maritime collaboration in ASEAN through the establishment of the *ASEAN Maritime Forum* (AMF) (Gaol, 2017, 4). The AMF was established in 2010 as part of ASEAN's efforts to address maritime challenges in the region with a comprehensive and coordinated approach. The forum is held annually or within a specific timeframe agreed upon by each ASEAN member state and the leaders are determined on a voluntary basis (asean.org, n.d.).

The first *ASEAN Blue Economy Forum* was organized in Belitung, Indonesia in 2023 through the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) together with the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (eria.org, 2023). The forum serves as a platform for discussion and cooperation between ASEAN member states and external partners in developing a sustainable ocean-based economy. The Forum represents an important achievement in the implementation of the *ASEAN Blue Economy Framework* (ABEF) that was endorsed by ASEAN Leaders at the 43rd Summit on September 5, 2023 (ekon.go.id, 2024). The 2nd meeting of the *ASEAN Blue Economy Forum* held in Vientiane, Laos in 2024, emphasized the important role of innovation and cooperation in promoting sustainable development. The *ASEAN Blue Economy Forum* highlighted the importance of using the latest technology and establishing regional collaboration to safeguard marine ecosystems and freshwater resources and promote economic growth (asean.org, 2024).

ASEAN defines the *Blue Economy* as a comprehensive, integrated and multi-stakeholder approach with the aim of creating added value and value networks from marine, aquatic and freshwater resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner. The *ASEAN Blue Economy* covers the upstream-downstream sector that serves to accelerate traditional marine sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, seafood processing, and the tourism industry. In addition, the *ASEAN Blue Economy* also acts as a driver for new emerging sectors such as sustainable energy, biotechnology, and education and research related to marine and freshwater, along with other sectors that focus on the use of water resources. (asean.org, 2023).

In realizing the *blue economy* in Southeast Asia, ASEAN issued a *blue economy framework*. This has been adapted to international law, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the International Maritime Organization, as well as the shared values, norms and principles that have been adopted in ASEAN. The *ASEAN Blue Economy framework* sets out principles to guide decision-making among ASEAN Member States (AMS). It also sets out focus areas and action strategies, and enabling factors to accelerate the development of the *blue economy* in the region. The *ASEAN blue economy framework* aims to drive future economic growth through an approach that involves various sectors and stakeholders, with an emphasis on inclusiveness, sustainability, and value chain development. This requires a

shared understanding of the *blue economy* as the basis for collective efforts at the regional level to maximize the potential of marine resources in inland waters.

*Blue economy* cooperation is directed at strategic areas such as the protection of coastal marine ecosystems, countering illegal fishing practices, implementing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture methods, developing the marine sector, as well as food security, water, energy, and trade connectivity and marine security. Research in marine and freshwater, biotechnology, data analysis, innovation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are also very important. The ASEAN *Blue Economy framework* is summarized into a non-binding document, which serves as the basis for ongoing dialogue between ASEAN member states and external partners on strengthening a sustainable *blue economy*.

Indonesia through the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) implements five main policies in the context of the *blue economy* to encourage sustainable marine and fisheries management. The 5 policies are: Expanding Marine Protected Areas, Quota-based Measured Fishing, Developing Sustainable Seawater, Freshwater, Brackish Aquaculture, Management and Supervision of Coastal and Small Islands and the last one is Handling Plastic Waste in the Sea through the Fishermen Participation Movement or Bulan Cinta Laut (BCL). These 5 policies aim to expand the protection of the ocean and its resources, to reduce pressure and unfriendly fisheries activities, and to preserve and maintain the quality of marine ecosystems and ecosystem services.

In the implementation of Indonesia's *blue economy*, at the end of 2022 KKP conducted a *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) aimed at formulating long-term policies for the aquaculture sector. The FGD explored the fundamental challenges hindering the development of aquaculture, including the low productivity of traditional ponds, dependence on imported feed and broodstock, suboptimal aquaculture zone arrangements and so on. Responses to these issues were formulated into strategies that emphasize the principles of environmental sustainability, strengthening efficiency in production, improving institutional and human resource capacity, and focusing on added value and social sustainability (AP5I, 2022). The approach taken by the MPA through this FGD can be said to be in line with the values of classical liberalism (Sørensen et al., 2022). Emphasizing the principles of openness, public participation, and institutional reform, Indonesia demonstrates an institutional way that not only improves the mechanism of production and distribution of domestic fishery products, but also emphasizes Indonesia's role as a driver of maritime cooperation at the regional level based on sustainability and transparency.

In the 2023 period, KKP implemented one of the programs, namely Modern Fishermen Village Modeling which was implemented in Samber-Binteri village, Papua. This is a concrete manifestation of integrated development interventions on the coastline. This program was inaugurated by President Joko Widodo on November 24, 2023, with a total budget of Rp. 22.1 billion. The initiative has seen significant changes in both infrastructure and community welfare. The physical transformation that includes the arrangement of settlements, public facilities, and the overall living environment reflects a modernization approach based on coastal spatial planning. In terms of productivity, the catch of tuna has doubled, from 75 kg to 150 kg per trip, with the frequency of fishing reaching 25 trips per month. This increase in productivity directly impacts the increase in fishermen's income from Rp. 1,500,000 to Rp. 3,000,000 per trip. Total community income was recorded to be IDR 1.42 billion per year, with an estimated overall economic value generated estimated at IDR 14.89 billion. This initiative not only strengthens the local economy, but also has the potential to become a national role model in sustainable fishing village development, integrating aspects of welfare, environment and marine resource-based economic growth (scribd.com, n.d.).

Within the framework of this program, the development of facilities and infrastructure as well as the improvement of fishermen's skills enable the community to independently increase their work output and income. The substantial increase in fishermen's catch and income reflects that when communities are given access to better means of production and have the opportunity to innovate, they can optimize their own economic potential. This is certainly in line with the perspective of classical liberalism (Sørensen et al., 2022) which emphasizes that individual efforts to improve personal welfare can contribute to collective welfare. The initiative also emphasizes the important role of financial incentives in encouraging behavioral transformation and improving work efficiency. Although this program still involves the intervention of outside countries, the main goal remains to create a society that is economically independent and able to compete in a free market.

By 2024, the MPA is developing an *Ocean Big Data* infrastructure system that reflects a fundamental transformation in Indonesia's marine resource management based on data and technology. The system brings together a range of advanced monitoring tools such as nano-satellites, coastal radar, aerial and maritime drones, and environmental sensors capable of detecting various physical and chemical parameters of the ocean in real time. Data from these tools are collected in the *Ocean Big Data platform* and processed through the *Ocean Accounting* and *Decision Support System* (DSS) system, which enables science-based decision-making for zoning of marine spaces, monitoring of fishing and oversight of conservation efforts. The system also contributes to increased efficiency in the fish farming sector by accurately monitoring water quality and the health of marine organisms (scribd.com, n.d.).

Strategically, this infrastructure not only plays a role in improving ocean surveillance and countermeasures against illegal fishing, but also builds the foundation for a *blue economy* that is responsive to climate change and anthropogenic pressures. The system reinforces the *evidence-based policy* approach to marine policy development and provides an opportunity for Indonesia to manage its marine areas in a sustainable and scalable way. The program demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to the principles of international, open and institution-based cooperation. This is also in line with the classical liberalism perspective (Sørensen et al., 2022) which highlights institution building, clear information distribution and engagement in global economic structures as the cornerstones of stability and peace at the international level. The application of *Ocean Big Data* is not only a domestic monitoring tool, but also a mechanism that increases the transparency of Indonesia's ocean management to the global community. This can be seen through a data-based monitoring system that can be accessed, tracked and verified. With this program, Indonesia demonstrates its seriousness in facilitating responsible and inclusive ocean governance in line with global norms on the *blue economy*.

Through collaboration between long-term policy, social development and digital innovation, Indonesia is formulating a new approach to the *blue economy* that can strengthen its position as a major actor in ASEAN marine cooperation. By supporting the principles of openness, cooperation, and institutional development, Indonesia not only demonstrates its domestic ability to manage marine resources sustainably but can also position itself as a normative pioneer in maritime diplomacy at the regional level. KKP's strategy can enable Indonesia to enhance and expand its influence in the maritime economic and security architecture in the ASEAN region.

## 5. Conclusions

The implementation of Indonesia's Blue Economy policy, as administered by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) during the 2022–2024 period, illustrates a comprehensive and strategic shift in the country's maritime governance agenda. This policy direction reflects Indonesia's broader ambition not only to achieve sustainable national development but also to reinforce its geopolitical relevance within the ASEAN regional framework. The 2022 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) served as a critical deliberative mechanism that enabled multi-stakeholder engagement in the formulation of long-term aquaculture strategies. It institutionalized participatory governance, reflecting the classical liberal principle that emphasizes state rationality, rule-based policymaking, and collaborative solutions to shared challenges. This approach has laid the foundation for policy coherence across national and regional maritime sectors. Simultaneously, the Kampung Nelayan Modern initiative in Papua demonstrates how inclusive and targeted local development can generate measurable impacts on economic resilience and community welfare. By integrating spatial planning, improved infrastructure, and livelihood support, the program enhances the socio-economic fabric of coastal populations while promoting sustainable resource use. It also represents a prototype for broader replication in Indonesia's archipelagic context. Further, the integration of Ocean Big Data technologies signifies a paradigm shift toward adaptive, real-time, and evidence-based marine resource governance. The system enhances transparency, monitoring accuracy, and data accessibility—thereby strengthening Indonesia's institutional capacity in marine spatial planning and law enforcement. Collectively, these initiatives highlight Indonesia's dual-track strategy: domestic reform that embraces sustainability and innovation, and regional engagement that projects Indonesia's leadership in shaping ASEAN's maritime agenda.



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