

# Economic and Environmental Sustainability: The Impact of Indonesia-China Maritime Partnership on Indonesia's Maritime Sector

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Economic Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability, and Maritime Partnership</i></p> <p><b>DOI:</b> <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.22437/jssh.v8i2.37824">http://dx.doi.org/10.22437/jssh.v8i2.37824</a></p> <p><b>Received:</b> October 15, 2024</p> <p><b>Reviewed:</b> November 24, 2024</p> <p><b>Accepted:</b> December 10, 2024</p>	<p><i>This study analyzes to disclose the Indonesia-China maritime relationship may achieve a balance between economic growth and sustainable environmental practices. This study also aim to analyze the impact of Indonesia-China maritime partnership on Indonesia's maritime sector. This study are described qualitatively and analyzed using the theoretical framework of blue economy and sustainable development. The findings of this study emphasize that the economic and environmental sustainability aspects are firmly upheld in Indonesia-China partnership in the maritime sector. The many justifications from Indonesia-China maritime partnership demonstrate that Indonesia-China maritime partnership considers economic and environmental sustainability in addition to short-term benefits. The study findings also indicate that Indonesia-China maritime partnership significantly effects economic and environmental sustainability in Indonesia's maritime sector. The Indonesia-China decades-long relationship facilitates two countries' partnership.</i></p>

## 1. Introduction

Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China have existed for more than seventy years. Official partnership between Indonesia and China commenced since 1950. Greater partnership among Indonesia and China have developed after President Xi Jinping announced the concept of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Line in front of the Indonesian Parliament in 2013. The core of the policy called Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the construction of maritime transport infrastructure from mainland China to major ports in various countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe (PwC's Growth Markets Centre, 2016).

Indonesia is an archipelagic country located at the world's crossroads, notably the Asian and Australian continents, as well as the Indian and Pacific oceans. Indonesian waterways are the shortest and fastest way to connect the continents of Asia and Australia, as well as the Indian and Pacific Oceans, making it

the most effective and efficient shipping route for countries that travel through. Indonesia has total area of 1,919,440 square kilometers, consisting of water area around 1,826,440 square kilometers. Meanwhile, Indonesian coastline has the length of 54,716 square kilometer (Hardyanto, 2016). The vastness of Indonesia's maritime territory requires Indonesia to maintain maritime sovereignty and realize national interests in the maritime sector. One of the strategic steps taken by Indonesia to realize maritime interests is to establish cooperation with other countries.

Meanwhile, China's economy is based on sea trade, with sea transportation accounting for 85% of total trade. As a result, China must work with countries in the Asia Pacific area to protect its essential interests in international trade by sea, including Indonesia (Amalia, 2016). With its strategic location, Indonesia plays a significant role in the Belt and Road Initiative. President Xi Jinping initiated the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, which later become a component of the BRI in Indonesia. Furthermore, Indonesia and China Partnership are manifested in various aspects, including the maritime sector. The partnership covers joint technical cooperation in relevant areas in the maritime sector, integrated coastal management, mitigation, and adaptation in coasts and small islands, blue economy development, as well as human resources capacity (Damuri et al., 2021).

Indonesia-China maritime partnership also covers sharing information and knowledge on the maritime sector, such as through formal and vocational education, joint symposia, seminars, workshops, training, and exchanges of experts. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) covered economic, trade, political, security, and defense cooperation, including the eradication of IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fishing, aquaculture (fisheries cultivation) cooperation, fisheries products processing, cold storage, and marketing, as well as cooperation in technology and knowledge transfer (Rahman & Tandiah, 2022).

The great numbers of maritime partnerships between Indonesia and China have become an important issue in international relations, especially regarding the dual goals of economic development and environmental sustainability. While this partnership promises mutual economic benefits through increased maritime security, investment, infrastructure development, etc. This partnership also simultaneously raises major concerns regarding maritime sovereignty, resource management, and ecological degradation. The complexity of this bilateral partnership underscores a fundamental challenge in the field of international relations, namely how to balance the importance of economic growth with the need for sustainable environmental practices.

Balancing the economic growth with the need for sustainable environmental practices is the crucial principle that need to be developed in Indonesia partnership with other countries. A sustainable ocean economy will be critical for Indonesia to achieve resilient coastal livelihoods, a healthy marine environment, and a thriving national economy. A report released by the World Bank in 2021 shows that the ocean is already central to Indonesia's prosperity, with the fisheries sector worth an estimated US\$27 billion, supporting 7 million jobs, and providing more than 50 percent of the country's animal protein needs. But there are challenges to Indonesia's marine and coastal ecosystems that, if not managed, could undermine the country's ocean economic potential. Around 38 percent of the country's marine capture fisheries are overfished, around a third of Indonesia's valuable coral reefs are in poor condition, vital coastal ecosystems such as mangroves are showing significant losses, and marine debris costs the economy more than US\$450 million annually (World Bank, 2021). Regarding this potentials and challenges faced by Indonesia's maritime sector, maintaining the economic and environmental sustainability in the maritime partnership become effective and strategic way to overcome the problems.

The previous study regarding Indonesia's maritime cooperation conducted by Loisa Eunike Lude and Meghanda Alidyan Kresnawati focusing on Indonesia-China Bilateral Cooperation to improve the Quality of Human Resources in the Maritime Sector As an Effort to Achieve the World Maritime Axis Vision. The result of the study shows that the Indonesia's government efforts to increase human security have received enormous supports from China. The similarity of Indonesia Vision of world's maritime axis and China with its Belt and Road Initiative have strengthen the partnership between the

two countries. Based on the entire research, Indonesia-China bilateral partnership are going well (Lude & Kresnawati, 2024).

Another study has conducted by Yuliannova Lestari et al focusing on Security Cooperation between China and Indonesia to Address Maritime Security Threats. The study shows that a secure environment is required for the long-term growth of economic cooperation between Indonesia and China. To overcome the maritime security threats faced by Indonesia and China, both countries have to establish the new foreign partnerships that are mutually advantageous, Indonesia and China should strengthen both countries strategic mutual trust (Lestari et al., 2022).

Those previous studies have discussed maritime cooperation between Indonesia and China, but those studies have not address the sustainable economic and environment aspects of maritime cooperation between the two countries. This research gap underscores the need of analyzing the sustainable economic and environment aspects of Indonesia-China maritime cooperation considering the urgency of economic and environmental sustainability in the maritime cooperation. Addressing this gap will provide deeper insight of economic and environmental sustainability in the maritime cooperation because a sustainable ocean economy will be critical in achieving resilient coastal livelihoods, a healthy marine environment, and a thriving national economy.

This study analyzes to disclose the Indonesia-China maritime relationship may achieve a balance between economic growth and sustainable environmental practices. This study also aim to analyze the impact of Indonesia-China maritime partnership on Indonesia's maritime sector. Understanding this dynamic is crucial as it reflects broader trends and challenges in international relations, where the pursuit of economic development often intersects with environmental sustainability imperatives. By exploring this case, the research addresses the critical question of how nations can collaborate to foster economic progress while ensuring the protection and preservation of natural resources. The findings of this study will not only contribute to the academic discourse on international relations and sustainability but also offer practical insights for policymakers engaged in bilateral and regional maritime cooperation.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has developed after United Nation considering the Around the same time as United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Around the same time as UNCLOS was being negotiated, there was a concurrent and growing awareness of the need to better consider the environmental impacts of natural resource use and extraction. The ratification of UNCLOS on 1982 has resulted in an increased awareness of the enormous opportunity offered through rights over vastly expanded zones of maritime jurisdiction and the valuable marine resources and activities within them. The sustainable development agenda, drawing attention to the oceans, has emphasized the need for development to be environmentally sustainable and socially equitable (Sustainable Development Commission, 2023).

Development of various economic activities must able to full the needs of present and future generations. Therefore, the economic development must be implemented based on sustainable development principle thus (1) the expiation of reserves must not encend the regeneration ability of the renewable natural resources of the pace of innovation of substitution of the non-renewable resources, as well as the utilization of non-renewable resource would not cause damage to the renewable resources; (2) the current exparliation of restumes may not forfeit (the quality and quantity) the needs of future generation, and (3) the exploitation of resources, which the impact has not been recognized, must be conducted diligently and supported by reliable scientific research. Sustainable development principle is

also governed in Law Number 32 of 2009 on the Environmental Protection and Management (Indonesia Ocean Policy, 2017).

Indonesia has established the principle for managing marine resources as it stated in the Indonesia Ocean Policy ratified in Presidential Decree of The Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017. Indonesian Ocean Policy is based on six basic principles, which are (1) wawasan nusantara; (2) sustainable development; (3) blue economy; (4) integrated and transparent management; (5) participation; and (6) equality and equitability (Indonesia Ocean Policy, 2017).

The objective of marine resources policy is to optimize the maritime resources and the exploitation of the maritime resources in a sustainable manner through the principle of blue economy. The economic growth in the maritime sector is materialized through sustainable development which is efficient, value added, inclusive, and innovative, to support all economic activities consisting of trade of goods, services, and investment for the prosperity of the people (Indonesia Ocean Policy, 2017). Sustainable development is a principle for managing marine resources in Indonesia. The implementation of Indonesia Collaboration with other countries, including China, must be in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. Furthermore, Indonesia has conveyed national goals in the maritime sector as stated in the Indonesian ocean policy. The national goals in the maritime sector further strengthen the principles of sustainable development which must be promoted in cooperation between Indonesia and China in the maritime sector.

## **2.2 The Blue Economy**

The blue economy refers to the sustainable use of marine resources for economic growth, better livelihoods and jobs, and healthy marine ecosystems. The blue economy concept seeks to encourage suitable growth and manage competing interests in marine space without pitting commercial priorities against environmental or social concerns. The development of Indonesia's blue economy contributes to the country's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2023).

Article 14 of Law Number 32 of 2014 on Ocean Affairs stipulates that the central government and local government manage the ocean, in accordance with their authorities, to maximize the welfare of the people through the utilization and exploitation of marine resources on the basis of the principle of blue economy. The blue economy is a model for economic development which integrates land and maritime development while taking into account the carrying capacity of natural resources and environment. In principle, the resources of land, sea, and air should be synergized to become Indonesia's strength (Indonesia Ocean Policy, 2017)

Indonesia's blue economy development is very important for economic transformation and getting out of the middle-income trap. Indonesia's Vision 2045 calls for economic transformation from an economy dependent on natural resources to an economy based on manufacturing and services that is modern, competitive and high value added to ensure prosperity and social justice for all Indonesian people. The economic transformation will leverage the country's maritime strengths by combining better management of marine resources to leverage blue economy development to improve environmental sustainability and build a competitive, innovative, and sustainable maritime sector. The economic transformation is expected to help increase employment, productivity, and added value (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2023).

The managing maritime resources have to maximize the potential of blue economy as the new principal to promote economic growth, social inclusion and livelihoods, and environment sustainability. Blue economy emphasizes focus on exploring the resources in the emphasizes the balance between economic profits and environmental sustainability. The partnership between Indonesia and other countries have to maintain this blue economy principle (ASEAN-China Summit, 2023). Regarding the maritime partnership between Indonesia and China, blue economy must be one of the important principle to manage the maritime resource in the partnership. The Indonesia-China maritime partnership

could become one of promoting area regarding the importance of implementing blue economy in the international partnership instead of just focusing on economics profit.

### 3. Research Methodology

This research was conducted using the qualitative method. Using the qualitative method enables the researchers to explore, describe and explain a social phenomenon (Leavy, 2017). This method was chosen to fit the need for analyzing the impact of Indonesia-China maritime cooperation towards Indonesia's economic and environmental sustainability in the maritime sector. Literature review is used to answer the research question. The data presented in this research collected from books, official websites, journals and articles.

To analyze the data from multiple sources, this research used the inductive process of qualitative research. The inductive process that is the hallmark of qualitative data analysis involves asking questions of the in-depth and extensive data that has been generated from multiple sources regarding the phenomenon (Ravindran, 2019). Multiple data and information related to the Indonesia-China maritime cooperation, including economic and environmental sustainability aspect in this research are described qualitatively and analyzed using the theoretical framework of blue economy and sustainable development. Following that, conclusions are drawn from the discussion as inductive process is carried out in qualitative research.

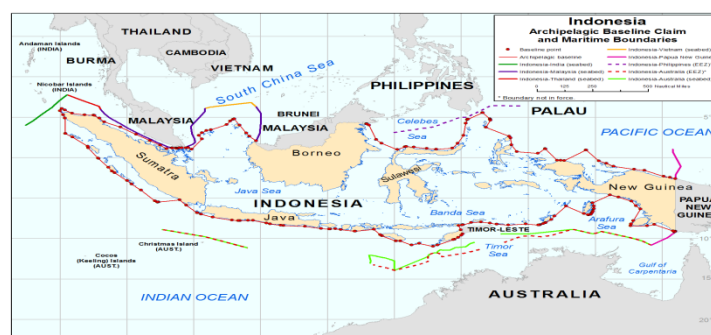
### 4. Findings

#### 4.1. The cooperation between Indonesia-China in the maritime sector.

Indonesia-China partnership has existed for a long time. China is an important partner for Indonesia in developing various sectors, including the maritime sector. Likewise, Indonesia is an important partner in China's international cooperation. Indonesia plays an important role in the Belt and Road Initiative. In the maritime sectors, the existing Indonesia-China framework of maritime cooperation includes several specific fields including maritime security, safety of navigation, marine science and environmental protection, coastal engineering, and disaster prevention (CSIS, 2021). Eventually, Indonesia and China's maritime partnership has grown stronger. This research will analyze deeper the economic and environmental sustainability in Indonesia-China partnership in the maritime sector.

#### 4.2. Indonesia-China Maritime Partnership and the Impact on Indonesia's Economic Sustainability

Figure 1. Indonesia Archipelagic Baseline Claim and Maritime Boundaries



Source: International Institute for Law of the Sea Studies, 2021

Indonesia has more than 17.000 islands which of approximately 10.000 are islets. Indonesia has an 81 thousand-kilometer coastline and a sea breadth of around 3.1 million square kilometers. Indonesia has total area of 1,919,440 square kilometers, consisting of water area around 1,826,440 square kilometers.

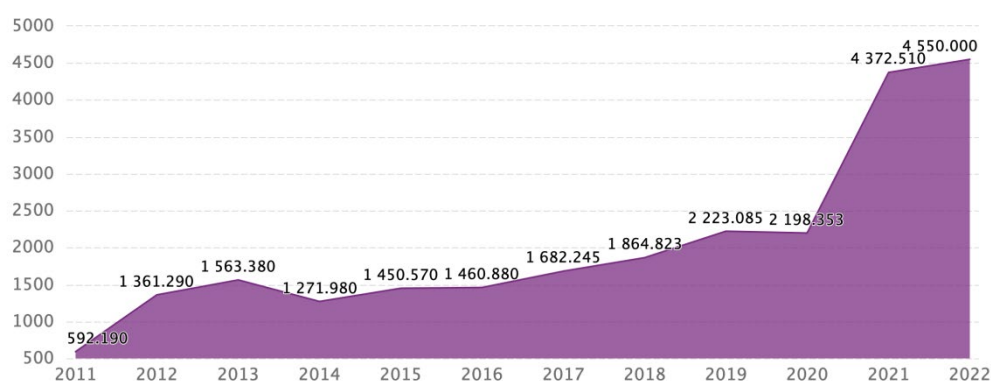
Meanwhile, Indonesian coastline has the length of 54,716 square kilometer,. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Geo Data Portal provides data on Indonesia with 3,205,695 square kilometers, territorial sea (the largest in the world, followed by Canada, Russian Federation, and the U.S.) and 95,181 square kilometers, coastline length (the fourth longest after Canada, the U.S., and Russian Federation). This very nature condition states itself that Indonesia is quintessentially an enormous oceanic country (Hardyanto, 2016).

Indonesia's vast maritime territory requires Indonesia to maintain maritime territorial sovereignty and achieve national interests in the maritime sector. One of the strategic steps taken by Indonesia to achieve maritime interests is to collaborate with other countries. As one of Indonesia's biggest partner in the maritime sector, China has developed various collaborations with Indonesia. Maritime partnership between Indonesia and China has established in several forms of cooperation. However, it is necessary to analyze how this cooperation effects areas of economic and environmental sustainability, especially for Indonesian maritime affairs. This is due to Indonesian maritime-related issues that interrupt the development of the national blue economy and environmental sustainability. Indonesia faces a number of issues, including climate change that effects Indonesia marine life.

Marine areas, mainly tropical and subtropical waters, are vulnerable to rising earth temperatures. This rising temperature causes damage to marine ecosystems and, in the future, will disrupt the balance of nature. Furthermore, increasing extreme weather and natural disasters such as tsunamis, floods, and droughts also threaten marine ecosystems and people's well-being. Another challenge is increasing marine pollution. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) estimates that marine plastic pollution, mainly from households and industries, will increase fourfold by 2050. So far, plastic waste accounts for 80 percent of all marine pollution, and between 8 and 10 million metric tons of plastic end up in the oceans every year (China International Development Cooperation Agency, 2022).

As a country with significant maritime territory, Indonesia must be able to overcome maritime challenges and problems. The efforts to address these threats and challenges will be more effective if Indonesia collaborates with other countries. Of course, the principle of the partnership is to overcome Indonesia's maritime threats and challenges while also achieving Indonesia's national maritime interests. One of the biggest partnership developed by Indonesia in the maritime sector is with China. Both countries are committed to carry out various maritime partnership. The partnership is concerned not just with economic gains, but also with the economic and environmental sustainability.

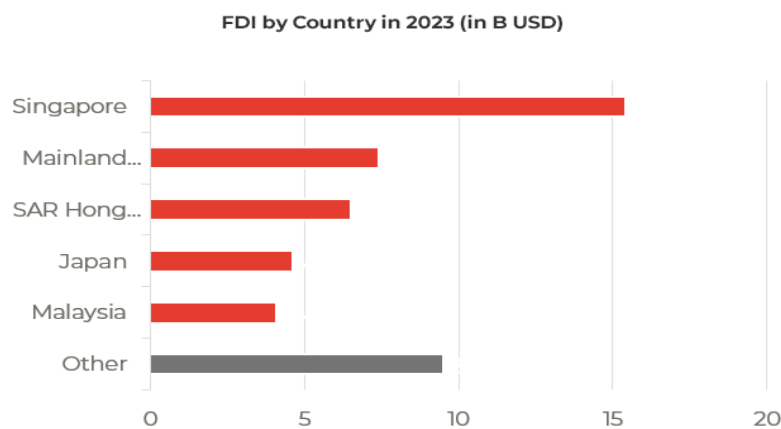
Figure 2. China Outward Investment to Indonesia



Source: CEIC, 2024

The collaboration between Indonesia and China in various aspects, including maritime sector has driven economic growth of Indonesia. One indicator of economic growth from international partnership is the rate of investment from that country. Regarding Indonesia-China partnership, Indonesia is seeing an annual surge in Chinese investment. Data from CEIC in 2024, databased company found in Hongkong shows the annual surge of China's investment in Indonesia year by year. The China's investment in Indonesia has manifested in many various sector, including maritime sector.

Figure 3. Indonesia Foreign Direct Investment by Country in 2023



Source: ARC Group, 2023

In the wider scope of investment, China is the second largest investor in Indonesia. Data from ARC Group in 2023, an investment banking and advisory services company in Asia shows that China is the country that provides the second largest investment in Indonesia. The large amount of Chinese investment in Indonesia is closely related to the two country's close relationship and the numerous partnerships Indonesia-China have formed. The maritime sector is one of China's investment sectors in Indonesia

Furthermore, The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries reported that the realization of investment in the marine and fisheries sector in Indonesia reached IDR 9.56 trillion until the third quarter of 2023. Of this amount, domestic investment realization reached IDR 5.32 trillion, foreign investment IDR 1.4 trillion, and investment credit IDR 2.84 trillion. The largest foreign investment realization came from China which reached IDR 370.74 billion, followed by Malaysia IDR 240.4 billion, and Switzerland IDR 152.89 billion (Paramitha, 2024).

Data indicates that there was a surplus in the trade balance of Indonesian fishery products with China from 2018 to 2022. Indonesian fisheries products were valued at US\$485 million in exports and US\$56 million in imports in the first half of 2022. Prior to this, on June 5, 2021, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan signed an agreement on enhancing maritime cooperation (Rahman & Tandiah, 2022). China and Indonesia have developed cooperative ties over time in a number of areas, China is even observed to be one of the most significant contributors to Indonesia's income (BRIN, 2023).

Aside from investment and trade collaboration, another form that relate to the impact of maritime partnership to the economic sustainability is maritime security. Maritime security is essential to supporting the Blue Economy in a range of significant ways. First, maritime security drives the Blue Economy by securing shipping routes, supplying essential oceanographic data to marine sectors, and protecting rights to lucrative marine resources and activities inside claimed maritime jurisdiction zones. The second, but often neglected, function that maritime security operations and agencies play in the Blue Economy is to generate economic development and growth on their own. An enlarged Blue Economy will drive up demand for maritime security capabilities, resulting in higher investment and growth (Voyer et al., 2018).



Indonesia and China have agreed to establish maritime cooperation by signing a memorandum of understanding on maritime defense and security through the Maritime Cooperation Committee. Indonesia's vision of a world maritime axis and China's silk road program encourage Indonesia and China's partnership in the maritime sector (Liow et al., 2017). Indonesia-China's maritime partnership have developed after ninth meeting of the Maritime Cooperation Technical Committee at the APEC Summit between President Joko Widodo and President Xi Jinping. The conference reached agreements on Marine Satellite Security, the China-Indonesia Maritime SAR (National Search and Rescue Agency) Exercise Project, and the Indonesia-China Ocean and Climate Center (Lestari et al., 2022)

For the implementation of maritime security, China provide special attention to the readiness of the Indonesian Coast Guard as the monitor and front line of Indonesia's maritime defense. This shows that China guarantees the safe and secure implementation of the Global Maritime Fulcrum in the maritime area of the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (Parameswaran, 2015). China is also assists Indonesia in the partnership by providing satellite assistance to International China Aerospace Technology. It is proposed to place satellites in Bangka and Belitung for weather monitoring and fishing assistance. The Chinese government has provided an aid package of \$40 billion to Indonesia to complete the initiative project (Oratmangun, 2022).

Various partnerships established by Indonesia and China demonstrate that cooperation is aimed not only at achieving large profits in the short term, but also at achieving long-term goals, particularly in the economic sector, by pursuing significant profits while paying attention to aspects of economic sustainability. For Indonesia, collaboration with China in the maritime industry is a very valuable moment for creating a blue economy in the Indonesian marine sector.

#### **4.3 Indonesia-China Maritime Partnership and the Impact on Indonesia's Environmental Sustainability**

Aside from economic sustainability, the concern of environmental sustainability principle in Indonesia-China maritime cooperation have to be maintained. As we know that economic activities should not overlook the importance of environmental sustainability because it is passed down to future generations. Considering the idea put out by Europe's biggest electricity provider, ENEL Group, Environmental sustainability is the ability to conserve and protect the natural environment over time through appropriate practices and policies, meeting current needs without compromising the availability of resources in the future. Environmental sustainability is influenced by several factors that have a significant impact on the ecological balance and the planet's ability to sustain life. Some of the main factors include: air, water, and land pollution; climate change, caused by excessive amounts of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere by human activities; loss of biodiversity; overexploitation of natural resources; economic models involving unsustainable consumption (ENEL Group, 2024).

Related to the maritime cooperation between Indonesia and China, the environmental sustainability aspect is one thing that is considered. This is in accordance with information from the China Radio International (CRI) website that the environmental sustainability aspect is crucial in maritime cooperation between Indonesia and China. China and Indonesia have also achieved a series of important advances in protecting marine ecosystems. Harryanto Aryodiguna, a lecturer in international relations at President University stated in China Radio International (CRI) website from that Indonesia and China are working together to protect marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems, monitor the marine environment, and build ecological protection areas. This cooperation helps protect the marine ecological environment, maintain the balance of the marine ecological system, and form a solid foundation for sustainable development in the future (Aryodiguna, 2024).

Another form of incorporating environmental sustainability into Indonesia-China maritime cooperation is collaboration between Indonesia and China in marine science and environmental protection. Marine science and environmental protection have become other main sectors in the Indonesia-China maritime partnership. Based the data from Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2021 between



Indonesia and China to Strengthening Maritime Cooperation, some of important partnership in the marine science and environmental protection are Exchange of information and knowledge on marine ecology and geology, technical cooperation and exchanges on oil spill at sea and pollution prevention, joint research and action to manage marine litter and micro plastic, many more (Indonesia-China MoU on Maritime Cooperation, 2021).

Cooperation and exchanges on marine ecological and geological risk warning and monitoring as well as marine ecological reservation and restoration, cooperation on marine scientific research and the related transfer of knowledge and technology. Besides, Indonesia and China give focus on technological cooperation on island and coastal zone survey, and marine spatial planning. Both countries are persisted to cooperate in the observation and forecasting on disaster prevention and mitigation, including tsunami monitoring (Indonesia-China MoU on Maritime Cooperation, 2021). The various forms of Indonesia and China partnership shows that both countries maintain the sustainable development as the principle on the partnership.

## **5. Discussion**

The findings of this research emphasize that the economic and environmental sustainability aspects are firmly upheld in Indonesia-China partnership in the maritime sector. The many justifications provided above, spanning from investment, trade collaboration, and maritime security, demonstrate that Indonesia-China maritime cooperation considers economic sustainability in addition to short-term benefits. Referring to the concept of blue economy in the maritime sector, specifically the blue economy refers to the sustainable use of marine resources for economic growth, better livelihoods and jobs, and healthy marine ecosystems. The blue economy concept seeks to promote appropriate growth and manage competing interests in the ocean space without pitting commercial priorities against environmental or social concerns.

Indonesia-China maritime cooperation in the various forms indicated that the blue economy aspect is firmly held by both countries even though the main objective of the partnership is to achieve abundant economic benefits. This is proven by the large amount of investment provided by China for the development of Indonesian maritime affairs. The development of Indonesian maritime affairs funded by China is realized in various forms of projects aimed at the sustainability of improving the quality of Indonesian maritime affairs. For Indonesia, Chinese investment and trade collaboration can be used to process the resources of land, sea, and air should be synergized to become Indonesia's strength.

Aside the firmly upheld on blue economy in the Indonesia-China maritime partnership, the partnership is strongly supports the sustainable development aspects in the maritime sector. The aim of maintaining sustainable development principle in the maritime sector is to optimize maritime resources and sustainable use of maritime resources through blue economy principles. The various forms of Indonesia-China maritime partnership as described above show that both countries remain focused on the aspect of sustainable development in line with the main objective of gaining abundant economic benefits for both countries. Indonesia and China joint partnership to safeguard marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems demonstrates the two countries' commitment to achieving sustainable development. The different Indonesia-China maritime partnership eventually return to both nations' long-term goals, which are to achieve sustainable maritime development. The maritime technology exchange system, as well as catastrophe prevention and mitigation, are all part of the two countries' goal for achieving sustainable maritime development. From numerous perspectives, Indonesia-China maritime partnership assists Indonesia in achieving economic and environmental sustainability in the maritime sector.

## **6. Conclusion**

The research concludes that Indonesia-China maritime partnership significantly impacts economic and environmental sustainability in Indonesia's maritime sector. This is because blue economy and sustainable development aspects are firmly upheld in that partnership. The maritime partnership between Indonesia and China has significant benefits for Indonesia, particularly in the economic sector. This is demonstrated by the significant quantity of investment entering Indonesia from China. Aside

from China's investment for Indonesia, other collaborations such as trade collaboration, maritime security, marine ecosystem protection, marine ecological and geological risk warning and monitoring as well as marine ecological reservation and restoration have a significant impact on Indonesia's maritime sustainability. Numerous maritime partnership between Indonesia and China that emphasize sustainability will gain benefit for Indonesia. The two countries' decades-long relationship facilitates their partnership.

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