Thank you Chair,

Indonesia appreciates the tireless effort made by the Secretariat for providing us such an excellent report.

This report provides us a vivid picture of FAO contribution to support the SDGs 2030 target.

Chair, Distinguished Delegates,

Our government emphasizes the important role of marine and fisheries resources as a driving force to support national economic development, poverty reduction, absorption of carbon emissions and the importance of combating IUU fishing, optimizing environmental services, and acceleration of marine and fisheries industrialization in the frame of blue economy approach.

The current Indonesian marine and fisheries development is laid upon the concept of the Blue Economy. Three main pillars of the blue economy have been developed as a strategy to pursue those commitments and agendas, namely, ecological, economic, and social factors.

In order to carry out those strategies, we have established five blue economy programs to maximize the potential of marine resources. These programs are as follows:

1. Expansion of conservation areas with a target of 30% of Indonesia’s territorial waters by prioritizing the quality of the conservation area;
2. A quota-based fisheries policy and the establishment of conservation areas in six fish capture zones;
3. Maintaining the carrying capacity of the environment by implementing sustainable aquaculture practices for marine, coastal, and inland aquaculture to increase the production of fish for export or domestic markets;
4. “Bulan Cinta Laut” program. It is a program in which fishers, instead of catching fish, collect and gather garbage for one month in a single year. The garbage will then be taken and priced based on the least valued fish per kilogram;
5. Marine spatial management to protect the coastal and marine ecosystem. We believe the utilization of marine areas must be conducted accordingly based on appropriate designated marine areas, its carrying capacity, and mitigation of its impacts.

For fisheries sector, the transformation of our future fisheries policy begins this year, which is based on the balance between ecological, social, and economic factors.
In 2035, we aspire to have internationally-recognized sustainable fisheries management. We will increase fisheries GDP, export, and world fisheries share market by 5%, 10%, and 1.8% per annum respectively, while our market share and fisheries production are projected to rise by 23% per annum, and more production in aquaculture than capture fisheries in the years to come.

Chair, Distinguished Delegates,

The issue of food security remains particularly high on our agenda. Indonesia has taken several measures both international and national to support it.

1. At national level:
   a. since 2010 we have developed GEMARIKAN aimed to: i) raising public participation, increasing co-ownership on improving fish consumption, and ii) acceleration on increased fish consumption;
   b. With FAO’s support, Indonesia has utilized irrigated paddy fields for Mina Padi model pilot activity in 13 Province and 29 districts;
   c. We also launched Sistem Resi Gudang (SRG) Ikan to maintain the availability and price stability of fisheries products. The Parliament also approved additional budget for expansion of National Fish Logistic System (Sistem Logistik Ikan Nasional/SLIN) in 2021);
   d. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has signed cooperation agreements with several digital platform (TaniHub Group, Aruna, Gojek and Grab) to develop online-based marketing especially for MSMEs.

2. At the international level:
   a. Indonesia has ratified International Instrument to support the food security, such as PSMA;
   b. Indonesia has endorsed APEC The Food Security Roadmap Towards 2030 aims to promote the inclusion of MSMEs, women, youth, indigenous communities and the elderly in the sector, as an integral part to maximise our resources, improving rural, remote and coastal livelihoods, and unlocking the full potential of the APEC region.

Thank you.