

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY: FISHERIES EXPORTS,
TOURISM VALUE SEA TRANSPORTATION VALUE, AND FISHERY
CATCH VALUE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDONESIA 2017-2024**



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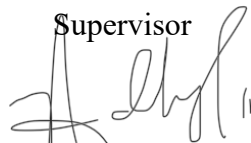
It can be submitted to the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Department Sharia Economics Study Program, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor of Science degree in the field of Islamic Economics.

With this, I hope that the thesis mentioned above can be submitted soon. I thank you for your attention.

Yogyakarta, 27 February 2026

Acknowledge

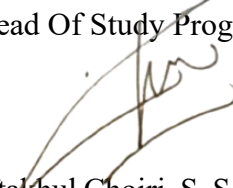
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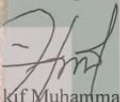
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I declare truthfully, that my thesis entitled: "The Influence of the Blue Economy: Fisheries Exports, Tourism Value, Sea Transportation Value, And Fishery Catch Value on Economic Growth in Indonesia 2017-2024" is a personal work and as far the author's knowledge does not contain material published or written by others, except for certain parts that the author takes as a reference.

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MOTTO

“من جدّ وجدّ”

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝

“Maka, sesungguhnya beserta kesulitan ada kemudahan (Al-Insyirah:5)”



LITERACY GUIDELINES

In preparing this thesis, the transliteration of Arabic words follows the guidelines set forth in the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 158 of 1987 and No. 0543b/U/1987.

A. Single Consonant

Arabic script	Name	Latin script	Explanation
ا	alif	not represented	not represented
ب	bā'	b	be
ت	tā'	t	te
ث	ṣā'	ṣ	es (with a dot above)
ج	jīm	j	je
ح	ḥā'	ḥ	ha (with a dot below)
خ	khā'	kh	ka and ha
د	dāl	d	de
ذ	ẓāl	ẓ	zet (with a dot above)
ر	rā'	r	er
ز	zāi	z	zet
س	sīn	s	es
ش	syīn	sy	es and ye
ص	ṣād	ṣ	es (with a dot below)
ض	ḍād	ḍ	de (with a dot below)
ط	ṭā'	ṭ	te (with a dot below)

ظ	zā'	z	zet (with a dot below)
ع	'ain	'	inverted comma above
غ	gain	g	ge
ف	fā'	f	ef
ق	qāf	q	qi
ك	kāf	k	ka
ل	lām	l	el
م	mīm	m	em
ن	nūn	n	en
و	wāwu	w	w
هـ	hā'	h	ha
ء	hamzah	'	apostrof
ي	yā'	Y	ye

B. Double Consonants due to Syaddah are Written as Double Letters

ممتددة	written	<i>muta'addidah</i>
عدة	written	<i>'iddah</i>

C. *Tā' Marbutāh* at the End of a Sentence

- a. Written with *h* if pronounced *Sukun*.

حكمة	written	<i>ḥikmah</i>
جزية	written	<i>jizyah</i>

- b. When followed by the definite article '*al*' and the two words are read separately, it is written with an *h*.

كرامة الولياء	written	<i>karāmah al-auliya'</i>
---------------	---------	---------------------------

- c. When *Tā'marbutāh* is followed by *fathāh*, *kasrah*, or *dāmah*, it is written as *ny t* or *h*.

زكاة الفطرة	written	<i>zakatā al-fitrāh</i>
-------------	---------	-------------------------

C. Short Vowels and Their Application

Every *tā' marbūṭah* letter is transliterated into the letter 'h', both when it is at the end of a single word and when it is in the middle of a series of words (for example, when followed by the article 'al-'). However, this rule does not apply to words borrowed from Arabic that have become part of the Indonesian vocabulary, such as *shalat*, *zakat*, and so on, unless the original spelling is explicitly desired.

-----	fathah	written	a
-----	kasrah	written	i
-----	ḍammah	written	u
فَعَلَ	fathah	written	fa'ala
كَسَرَ	kasrah	written	zukira
يَذْهَبُ	ḍammah	written	yazhabu

D. Long Vowels

1	fathah + alif جاهلية	written	ā <i>jāhiliyah</i>
2	fathah + yā'mati تنسى	written	ā <i>tans ā</i>
3	kasrah + yā'mati كريم	written	i <i>karim</i>
4	ḍammah + wāwu mati فروض	written	ū <i>furūd</i>

E. Double Vowels

1	fathah + yā'mati بينكم	written	ai <i>bainakum</i>
2	fathah + wāwu mati قول	written	au <i>qaul</i>

F. Consecutive short vowels in a single word are separated by an apostrophe

أَنْتُمْ	written	<i>a'antum</i>
أَعَدَّتْ	written	<i>u'iddat</i>
لَنْ شَكْرْتُمْ	written	<i>la'in syakartum</i>

G. The definite article alif + Lam

- a. If followed by a *Qamariyyah* letter, it can be written using the initial letter “al”.

القرآن	written	<i>al-Qur 'ān</i>
القياس	written	<i>al-Qiyās</i>

- b. If followed by a *Syamsiyyah* letter, it is written according to the first letter of that *Syamsiyyah*.

السماء	written	<i>al-Samā'</i>
الشمس	written	<i>al-Syams</i>

H. Writing Words in Sentences

Written according to their spelling

ذوى الفروض	written	<i>ẓawī al-furūd</i>
أهل السنّة	written	<i>ahl as-sunnah</i>

PREFACE

All praise be to Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. The grateful author offers thanks to Allah SWT for His abundant mercy and guidance, which enabled the successful completion of this thesis entitled “-”. May peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions, and all his followers until the end of time.

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May Allah SWT reward all their kindness and service with His abundant mercy and blessings. The author realizes that this thesis still has many shortcomings, therefore the author sincerely welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions. May this thesis be useful to readers and anyone who studies it. Aamiin.

Yogyakarta, 27 February 2026
Author

Akif Muhammad

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia's abundant biodiversity and marine resources offer significant potential to develop the maritime sector to make a substantial contribution to the country's economic growth. Therefore, it is very important to develop strategies that sustainably optimize Indonesia's marine resources while ensuring the preservation of ecosystems and natural resources. This study aims to analyze the influence of the added value of the fisheries sector, fisheries exports, sea transportation, and marine tourism on Indonesia's economic growth. The research sample consists of 34 provinces in Indonesia, covering the period 2017 to 2024. The research methodology used panel data regression analysis, with Fixed Effects Model (FEM) selected as the most appropriate approach. The results of the study show that sea transportation, fisheries export, and fisheries catch value shows a positive and significant influence on economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Blue Economy.

Keanekaragaman hayati dan sumber daya laut Indonesia yang melimpah menawarkan potensi yang signifikan untuk mengembangkan sektor maritim untuk memberikan kontribusi substansial bagi pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Oleh karena itu, sangat penting untuk mengembangkan strategi yang mengoptimalkan sumber daya laut Indonesia secara berkelanjutan sekaligus memastikan kelestarian ekosistem dan sumber daya alam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh nilai tambah sektor perikanan, ekspor perikanan, transportasi laut, dan wisata bahari terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 34 provinsi di Indonesia, meliputi periode 2017 hingga 2024. Metodologi penelitian menggunakan analisis regresi data panel, dengan *Fixed Effects Model* (FEM) dipilih sebagai pendekatan yang paling tepat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa transportasi laut, ekspor perikanan, dan nilai tangkapan perikanan menunjukkan pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Kata kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Ekonomi Biru.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Economic growth is one of the benchmarks for success in the development of a country to create prosperity for the community. Economic growth can be interpreted as a condition where there is an increase in the production of goods and services in a region that occurs continuously (Nurhuda et al., 2025). A high level of economic growth is a great concern for every country, as it can increase the prosperity and welfare of the community (Prasetyo, 2008). An important indicator in measuring the economic level of a country is Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Economic growth is defined as the progress of activities in economic activities which results in an increase in the number of goods and services produced by the community (Soleh, 2015). The increase in the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a benchmark for the development of a country, so to realize economic growth that is targeted to increase every year, a measurable and appropriate strategy is needed. The economic development of a region is described based on the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product on the basis of Constant Prices (GDP ADHK) which is calculated using prices in a given year as the base year (Wahyuningtyas et al., 2013)

In Solow-Swan theory, economic growth is determined by the accumulation of capital, labor, and technological advancement (Solow,

1956). However, for an archipelagic country like Indonesia, the model is not yet fully explained to explain the role of the marine sector as a source of capital accumulation and technological advancement. Many such (Airawati et al., 2023) studies say that marine resources are a strategic factor in the growth of the blue economy, especially if their management is associated with innovation and technology. Indonesia is located in the coral triangle region with the highest level of marine biodiversity in the world which includes coral species and marine life. This has the potential to strengthen Indonesia's competitiveness at the global level through the fisheries, marine tourism and marine transportation sectors. (Bakti & Hakim, 2024)

Fisheries exports resulting from abundant marine biodiversity have an important role in increasing capital accumulation through foreign exchange acquisition, improving trade balances, and expanding domestic investment (Salam & Lingga, 2013). The marine product export sector has a long-term contribution to Indonesia's economic growth through the integration of fishery production, fishery exports, and GDP (Amri et al., 2024). From the point of view of Solow-Swan theory, fisheries exports not only increase national capital, but also encourage the application of new technologies through the integration of international markets.

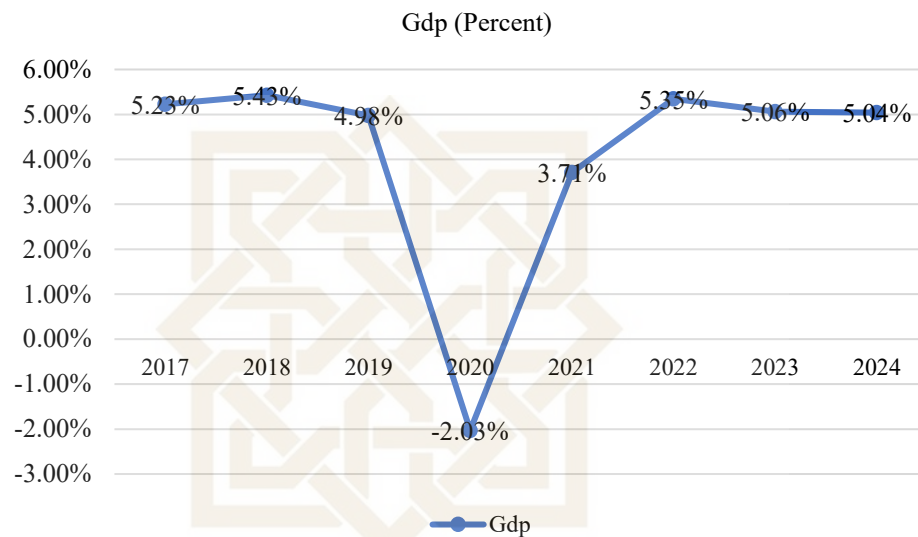
Meanwhile, Indonesia's marine biodiversity is an opportunity to develop sea-based marine tourism travel activities. Indonesia's marine tourism destinations such as Raja Ampat, Labuan Bajo, and Wakatobi provide a multiplier effect to increase economic growth through job creation,

increasing the income of coastal communities, and strengthening local industries (Amri et al., 2024). This potential is supported by the fact that activities from marine tourism significantly increase economic growth and competitiveness of a region. Within the framework of the Solow-Swan theory, marine tourism produces a double effect in the form of increasing human capital such as hospitality, local entrepreneurship, and increasing MSMEs in the long term (Sinaga et al., 2024). By making the sea a tourist destination, it must be accompanied by sustainable marine management because the excellence of Indonesia's biodiversity is a high value for marine tourism destinations, thus making it a strategic asset that is able to encourage regional income and economic growth (Yakup & Haryanto, 2019).

Furthermore, sea transportation plays a role as a strong infrastructure in economic growth because it can reduce the age of logistics and accelerate the distribution of goods and services (Fitriani & Imtiyaz, 2022). Port activities and sea transportation efficiency have a significant impact on economic growth through an increase in trade volumes, as evidenced by (Palilu & Suripatty, 2018). Solow-Swan's theory says that investment in the marine infrastructure sector will increase physical capital and accelerate the diffusion of technology, thereby expanding national production capacity. In addition, efficient marine transportation will strengthen more stable fisheries exports while facilitating tourists' access to marine tourism (Sinaga et al., 2024). Increasing the capacity of ports, shipping lanes, and logistics

connectivity directly has an impact on increasing productivity and economic growth. The economic growth in Indonesia can be seen as follows:

Picture 1. 1 Indonesia's Economic Growth in 2017-2024



Source: BPS, 2025

Based on figure 1.1, it shows that economic growth measured through Gross Regional Domestic Product from 2017-2024 as a whole tends to fluctuate and has not been consistent every year. In 2017, the value of GDP was in the range of 4.09% and showed an increasing trend until 2019. However, in 2020 there was a decline caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, this is in line with research conducted by (Maghfuriyah et al., 2024). In addition, the impact of economic growth instability in Indonesia as a result of global economic growth and inflation-affected domestic activities that reduce people's purchasing power, increasing production costs (Handayani, 2021). Therefore, a government strategy is needed

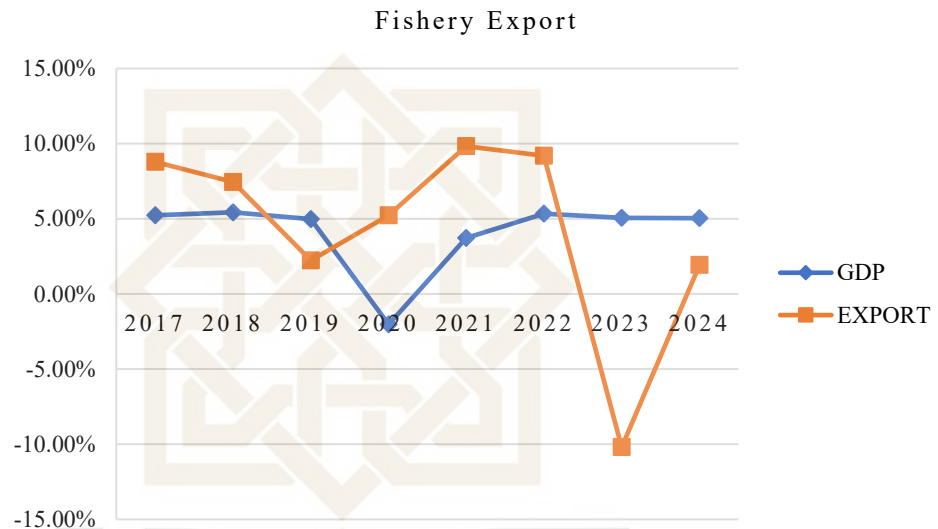
through the use of the natural potential of each region in Indonesia to contribute to GDP so as to realize maximum economic growth.

As the sixth largest archipelagic country in the world with more than 17,500 islands, 108,000 kilometers of coastline, and three-quarters of its territory is ocean, Indonesia is referred to as a maritime country with an abundant diversity of marine resources (Alifa & Zahidi, 2024). The blue economy in Indonesia has been defined in Article 14 paragraph 1 in Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning the sea, namely "The blue economy is an approach to promote sustainable marine management and the preservation of marine and coastal resources and their ecosystems to generate economic growth through community involvement, resource efficiency, minimizing waste, and dual income".

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Brazil was the inspiration for the idea of the blue economy. The concept of the blue economy seeks to ensure the preservation of coastal and marine resources and environments, encouraging economic growth in the marine and fisheries industry considering Indonesia as a maritime country (Prayuda & Sary, 2019). The blue economy is an economic development concept that focuses on marine resources in a sustainable manner to improve people's welfare and maintain environmental sustainability (Bakti & Hakim, 2024). By including various sectors such as fisheries exports, marine tourism, marine transportation, and various businesses related to the ocean. This is in line with Indonesia's efforts to achieve one of the sustainable

development goals (SDGs). The blue economy aims to take advantage of the economic potential in the ocean by maintaining environmental sustainability.

Picture 1. 2 Indonesia's Fisheries Export Value 2017-2024



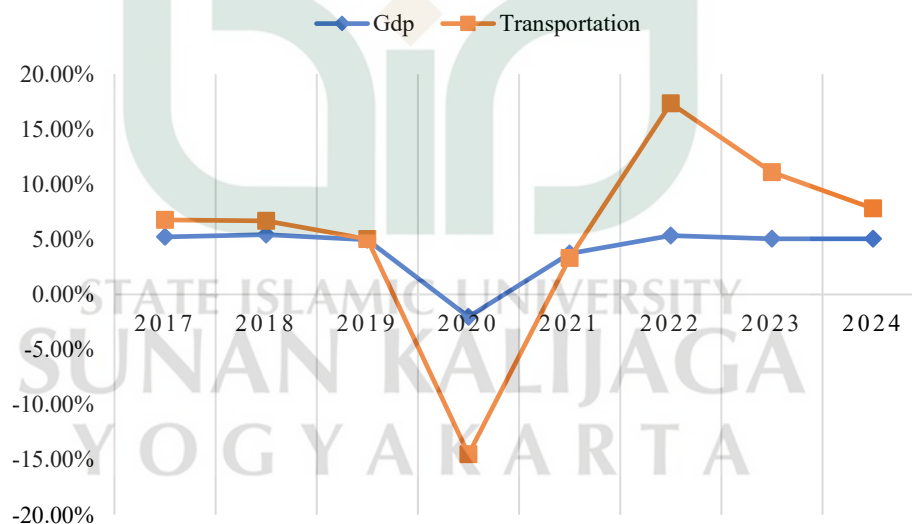
Source: Kementerian Kelautan Perikanan, 2025

According to (Nontji, 2005) about 2/3 of Indonesia's territory is the ocean, this makes fisheries a sub-sector that has high potential in improving the economy in Indonesia. In addition, fisheries are also an important sector in meeting the economic needs of the community. This is in line with the development of time, the demand for fisheries both domestically and abroad has increased due to the increase in population and awareness of the fulfillment of good nutrition (Sari & Khoirudin, 2023). Data on the value of Indonesia's fisheries exports shows a fluctuating trend from 2018 to 2023, with a significant increase in 2022 reaching more than 6 billion USD. With this increase in the value of fishery exports, it reflects the increasing contribution of the marine sector to the national economy. To encourage an

increase in exports of marine products, government support is needed to increase competitiveness in the global market (Kinski et al., 2023).

Export of marine products is one of the trading activities of marine products from within the country and abroad. According to the (Solow, 1956) contribution of fisheries and marine to the economy, it can be seen as part of capital accumulation, increase in labor and technological advancement. The existence of the blue economy concept will provide an idea that Indonesia's fisheries and marine resources can be utilized optimally and sustainably through the use of innovative and efficient marine resources (K. D. K. Putri et al., 2021).

Picture 1. 3 Value of Indonesia's Transportation Sub-Sector 2017-2024



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025

Another sector that contributes to economic growth through the blue economy is marine transportation. From the graph above, it shows that the value of transportation still tends to fluctuate, but it has experienced an

increasing trend during the period of 2017-2024. The decline had occurred in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic which limited trade mobility. From 2021 to 2024, this sector has recovered and continues to increase. The improvement of this sector reflects the results of port infrastructure development, innovation and efficiency of national logistics distribution which makes a positive contribution to the Indonesian economy, considering Indonesia's geographical area as an archipelagic country consisting of thousands of islands and separated by the sea so the existence of sea transportation is very important in supporting the efficient and sustainable distribution of goods and services between regions (Airawati et al., 2023).

In addition, in order to facilitate these activities, investment in marine transportation infrastructure is needed to get results that directly encourage productivity and output growth (Solow, 1956). Through the concept of the blue economy, in this case, sea transportation not only plays a role as a link between regions but also as a supporting sector in the development of a sustainable marine-based economy. Sea transportation has a double effect because it is able to drive other sectors such as fisheries, trade, and tourism (Fitriani & Imtiyaz, 2022). The existence of adequate sea transportation services can encourage an increase in the number of passengers, cargo of goods, and market access so that the contribution of sea transportation services to economic growth increases (Prayuda & Simage, 2019).

Although the maritime sector has great potential, its utilization has not been running optimally. Fishery exports show a fluctuating trend, marine tourism experienced a sharp decline during the Covid-19 pandemic, the logistics cost of sea transportation is still high, and the value of fishery catches is uneven between regions, making the contribution of the maritime sector not maximized to economic growth so that it requires a more in-depth analysis. This study aims to analyze in depth using a comprehensive or comprehensive approach through fisheries exports, the added value of sea transportation services, the added value of marine tourism, and the value of fishery catches to Indonesia's economic growth.

A number of previous studies have generally examined the influence of the application of the blue economy concept on economic growth, for example, research conducted by (Abdullah & Azizah, 2024) those who focus on the influence of the fisheries and tourism sector on economic growth in Raja Ampat and research (Ferdaus et al., 2025) that only focuses on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara. However, many researchers tend to focus on certain economic variables, so they are not yet able to fully explain the complexity of the application of the blue economy in the maritime sector that can affect economic growth in Indonesia. This research includes four main variables, namely fisheries exports, marine tourism values, sea transportation values, and fishery catch values covering pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post-pandemic phases.

In addition, through this research, it is also based on the application of the blue economy concept with Indonesia's abundant marine resources can be a potential that can be utilized optimally without damaging the marine ecosystem which is in line with the goal of sustainable development. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled "The Influence of the Blue Economy: Fisheries Exports, Tourism Value, Sea Transportation Value, and Fishery Catch Value on Economic Growth in Indonesia 2017-2024"

B. Research Question

Based on the description that has been presented in the background, the author sets several formulations of the problem that will be the topic of study in this study. The following is a summary of the problems in this study:

1. How does the export of marine products affect economic growth in Indonesia?
2. How does the added value of sea transportation services affect economic growth in Indonesia?
3. How does the value of fishery catches affect economic growth in Indonesia?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the background and formulation of the problem that has been determined, it can be concluded that the objectives of the research conducted are as follows:

- A. To analyze how the influence of marine product exports on economic growth in Indonesia.
- B. To analyze how the added value of sea transportation services affects economic growth in Indonesia.
- C. To analyze how the value of fishery catches affects economic growth in Indonesia.

D. Research Contribution

The existence of this research is expected to provide benefits for other parties. The benefits of this research are:

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, the results of the research can provide knowledge and insight into the influence of the application of the blue economy concept in the maritime sector on economic growth in Indonesia. Especially for students who will conduct research on relevant topics.

2. Practically

The practical benefit of this research is how this research can provide benefits to researchers and the community. Here are the practical benefits:

- a. For researchers, it is one of the means to apply the theories obtained during the lecture process in the field of economics. In addition, it can add research experience on the topic of the influence of the blue economy on economic growth in Indonesia.

- b. For the readers, the results of this research are expected to provide references or sources of information related to the blue economy, specifically discussing the blue economy.

E. Research Limitation

Based on the research that has been carried out, there are several limitations that can be novelty and further refinement of researchers:

1. This study only focuses on four variables used as indicators of the blue economy sector
2. Limited research period from 2017 to 2024
3. Due to the availability of data, the research object is limited to only 34 provinces in Indonesia
4. Lack of exploration related to the implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia.

F. Structure Of The Thesis

In this study, there are several parts in the research description that are systematically compiled. The following is the systematics of writing in this study:

1. **Chapter I Introduction**, in this chapter consists of the background of the problems that make the research conducted. In addition, this chapter also describes the formulation of the problem, the goals to be achieved, and the theoretical and practical benefits of the research.

2. **Chapter II Foundations of Theory and Literature Review**, in this chapter contains theoretical foundations that explain the relationship between fisheries exports, marine tourism, and sea transportation services with economic growth. This chapter also contains a literature review that contains the results of previous research that is relevant to the topic raised. The explanation is used to develop a research framework and formulate a hypothesis to be tested.
3. **Chapter III Research Methodology**, outlines the types of research methods used. The content of this chapter is in the form of research locations, data collection sources and techniques, analysis methods, and hypothesis testing methods. This chapter also lists the operational definition of each variable used along with its indicators.
4. **Chapter IV Results and discussion**, this chapter presents the results of the analysis carried out from the processing of the data that has been collected. The results in the form of graphs, tables, and descriptions were then analyzed and compared with the theory of previous research findings. This chapter also provides an understanding of the correlation between research variables and interprets the significance of the findings.
5. **Chapter V Closing**, in this chapter contains an explanation of the research which contains conclusions on the results of the research. In addition, practical and academic advice was conveyed for the

government, policy actors, and subsequent researchers who conduct similar research.



CHAPTER V

A. Conclusion

Indonesia has a long-term vision to become a developed country which is realized through the achievement of Golden Indonesia 2045. This vision requires continuous efforts to improve the performance of the national economy from year to year. As an archipelagic country with a water area covering about two-thirds of the total national area, Indonesia has enormous maritime potential to be developed optimally. Effective and targeted management of the maritime sector is believed to be able to increase the sector's contribution to national economic growth. Therefore, a management strategy is needed that not only focuses on increasing economic output, but also pays attention to welfare aspects. The application of the concept of sustainable resource utilization through the blue economy approach is one of the relevant solutions in the development of the maritime sector in Indonesia.

This study aims to analyze the influence of the maritime sector based on the concept of the blue economy on economic growth in Indonesia. The results of the study show that:

1. The test results show that the fishery export variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia.

2. The test results of sea transportation show that the variables of marine transportation for fisheries have a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia.
3. The fishery catch tested shows that the fishery sea transportation variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia.

B. Suggestions

Based on the results of the study, there are several options for the government and subsequent researchers related to the blue economy in Indonesia:

1. For the government as a policymaker, it is expected to encourage the development of the blue economy sector through several steps. First, the government can support the implementation of the blue economy concept through investment or funding in the maritime sector. Second, the provision of labor and employment in the maritime sector. Third, increasing the competitiveness of Indonesian marine products to be able to compete in the global market.
2. For future researchers who research in the same field, it is expected to use more specific indicators, especially in the maritime tourism sector. As well as examining in more detail the implementation of the blue economy in Indonesia.

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