



Blue Sukuk as a Solution to Indonesia Maritime Economic Crisis due to the Global Covid Pandemic

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze and provide a solution related to the maritime economic crisis in Indonesia which occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting almost all countries in the world. The research technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative using secondary data. As the largest archipelagic country in the world, the ocean plays an important role in Indonesia. The marine and fisheries sector contributes to food security, livelihoods, and foreign exchange earnings. Currently, more than 6 million people are involved in Indonesia's maritime and fisheries sector, including small businessmen and fishermen. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, it has disrupted Indonesia's economic sector, one of which is in the fisheries sector. According to the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a decline in the price of fishery products in several national fishing ports by up to 50 percent. This price decline occurred due to distribution disruptions caused by the emergency to contain the spread of COVID-19. This policy resulted in the accumulation of fish stocks in almost all cold storage. Thus, a stimulus is needed so that this crisis will not harm fishermen and other related industry players further. Blue sukuk can be a solution to this problem. With the issuance of the blue sukuk, it can become a reserve fund in the maritime sector and can be a long-term solution for the government in increasing Indonesia's maritime potential.

Keywords: Blue sukuk, maritime economic, fisherman, Indonesia

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1. Introduction

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the existence of a new virus called SARS-CoV-2, causing a disease called COVID-19. Started in Wuhan China, the virus spreads very quickly throughout the world and almost the entire world is now affected by the virus. The COVID-19 pandemic is spreading on an alarming level. The apprehension is not baseless given the fact that 28,946,628 people in the world have been infected (data as of 13 September 2020) by the virus ([Worldometers, 2020](#)). Not only it has an impact on health, but this pandemic also has an impact on the condition of the national economy, especially on people's livelihoods. According to the ([Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019a](#)), there are three most important sectors, namely agriculture, forestry, and fisheries which have an impact on 30.46 percent or 38.70 million people in Indonesia ([Ariansyah, 2020](#)). Fishermen are one of the sectors affected by the pandemic. Fishing communities across the region may be indirectly and directly impacted by COVID-19 cases through trade disruptions, infected people unable to work and government response policies ([Campbell et al., 2020](#)).

In Indonesia, there are 2,265,859 fishermen of which 80 percent is small scale fishermen ([Ariansyah, 2020](#)). In some areas in Indonesia, such as in East Nusa Tenggara, small fishermen have suffered a major decline in

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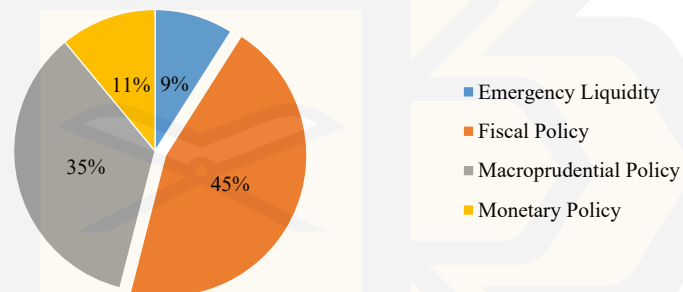
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their income not only because of smaller fish catches but also as a result of a fall in prices because of distribution disruption caused by emergency measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. According to a survey conducted by local NGO *Perkumpulan Pikul*, the revenue losses could amount to IDR 2 trillion (US\$133.8 million) in 2020. The survey also found that the decline in fish production and the fall in prices have severely affected the livelihood of approximately 66,525 fishing households consisting of 226,526 people (Amnifu, 2020). The fishermen on the north coast of Java Island such as in Lamongan also experience the same problem. Before the pandemic, the small crab costs IDR 65 thousand per kilogram and now it falls to IDR 45 thousand. Lobster drops from IDR 300 thousand per kilogram to IDR 100 thousand. In a larger scope, the export of sea commodities such as crab and others has fallen by 50 percent (Ariansyah, 2020).

This condition requires the government to take immediate action and provide the best solution so that fishermen do not get worse during the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the policies that have been implemented is fiscal policy. Fiscal policy is the government's way of adjusting its spending and revenues to influence the broader economy. By adjusting the level of spending and tax revenue, the government can influence the economy either by increasing or decreasing economic activities in the short term (Congressional Research Service, 2019). According to Yale University (2020) (refer Figure 1), until April 2020 fiscal policy has a tendency to be the most commonly used policy by countries in the world in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic, namely 45%, followed by macroprudential (35%), monetary (11%), and emergency liquidity (9%). The value of fiscal policy will continue to increase in line with the launch of a number of stimulus.

Figure 1: Proportion of Policy Implementation in Overcoming the Covid Pandemic



Source: Yale University (2020)

2. Literature Review

2.1 Sukuk

The term sukuk comes from Arabic which is the plural of 'sakk' which means document or certificate. Sukuk is financial instruments similar to bonds and also shares that are compliant with Islamic law (Zolfaghari, 2017). Based on the *fatwa* of the National Sharia Council No. 32 / DSN-MUI / IX / 2002 Regarding Sharia Bonds, it is explained that Islamic bonds are long-term securities based on Shariah principles issued by the issuer to investors (bondholders) which obliges the issuer to pay income to investors in the form of profit-sharing / margin/ fee as well as paying back the investment funds at maturity. Various types of sukuk structures are known internationally and have received an endorsement from The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and adopted in Law No.19 of 2008 on SBSN, such as sukuk *ijarah*, sukuk *mudharabah*, sukuk *musyarakah* and sukuk *istisna'*.

According to the Securities Commission of Malaysia (SCM), the classification of sukuk into asset-based and asset-backed is made based on the sukuk's technical and commercial features. In the asset-based sukuk category, the originator only passes beneficial ownership of the asset to sukuk holders, while still keeps its legal ownership. In other words, from legal perspective there is no true sale in asset based structure since sukuk holders do not have concern in the underlying asset. As a consequence, the sukuk holders cannot sell the asset to a third party. It also means the sukuk holders only have the recourse to the originator/obligor. Whereas asset backed sukuk can be defined as an Islamic security issued pursuant to a securitization transaction (SCM, 2009). This transaction involves true sale and the transfer of legal ownership of the asset from the originator to a third party, which is normally a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

2.2 Blue Sukuk

The Blue Economy is comparatively a new concept, despite humans having used the ocean for economic gain for hundreds of years. It is a broad term with its roots in the 'green economy' of the late 20th century (UNEP, 2012). As can be expected from a new concept, the Blue Economy has been the foundation of additional linked concepts, one being 'blue growth'. Blue growth is seen as a means of adding to a country's GDP and economic wellbeing, using Blue Economy as the policy tool (Wenhai et al., 2019). One of the policy tools that can be used to develop blue economy is blue bond. Blue bonds are a new and innovative financing tool (FAO, 2017) with fundamental links to green bonds (Roth et al., 2019). They function in the same way as the general bonds introduced above. The idea behind blue bonds is to enable countries to raise the capital required to invest in their Blue Economy (Hanna, 2019). This may require the restructuring of sectors within their current economy, such as their fisheries or investing in new possibilities, such as offshore renewable energy (FAO, 2017).

In 2018 the Seychelles government, with THE assistance from the World Bank, issued the world's first blue bond, pioneering the concept internationally. The proceeds from the bond were earmarked specifically for improvements in priority fisheries governance, expanding the current marine protected areas (MPAs) and the development of the Blue Economy (Roth et al., 2019). Since then, many global financial institutions have followed suit by issuing their own blue bonds. Nordic Investment Bank launched its Nordic-Baltic Blue Bond in January 2019, raising 2 billion Swedish krona (\$213 million) for the Scandinavian country's water resource management and protection programs. In April, Morgan Stanley and the World Bank issued \$10 million in blue bonds as part of a joint effort to solve the world's marine debris problem (Nugraha, 2019). This could be tremendous potential opportunities for Islamic finance industry in Blue Economy covering all three segments i.e. *musharakah*, *ijarah* and *sukuk* (Shahzad, 2020).

2.3 Maritime Economy

Based on BPS data, the GDP of the fisheries sector in 2019 reached IDR 420 trillion, or 2.65 percent of the national GDP which reached IDR 15,834 trillion. According to the *Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan* (2018), there are four superior Indonesian products, namely seaweed, shrimp, crab, tuna and skipjack. Every year, the largest commodity produced by Indonesia is seaweed with a production figure of 10 million tons. The labor force in the agricultural sector consists of laborers, business owners, and of takers who distribute their products to consumers. In February 2018, the number of workers in the agricultural sector reached 36.91 million people. This number represents 28.23% of the total workforce in Indonesia. Labor working in the agricultural sector is divided into four sub-sectors. In which, the largest employment absorption came from the food crop subsector, amounting to 46.58%, the plantation sub-sector as much as 30.79%, livestock 13.47%, and the horticulture sub-sector 9.16%. From year to year, the food crop sub-sector is the most consistent in recruiting the largest number of workers. Indonesia is also known as the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) which focuses on 5 sectors, namely maritime culture, marine resources, archipelago connectivity, maritime diplomacy, and naval development (Nurhayati, 2017). As a maritime country, these sectors have a big contribution to Indonesia.

2.4 Fishermen

Fishermen are people whose livelihoods depend on the maritime sector, be it fisheries or marine. Fisherman occupies a fairly large role in the economy. Even so, the life of fishermen in Indonesia is quite concerning. 2.7 million fishermen constitute 25 percent of the national poverty rate, as most of them are living under the poverty line. Around 53% of families in coastal regions are also living in the same condition. It becomes a specific characteristic of the vulnerability of fishermen and fish farmers in the socio-economic context, particularly in facing the COVID-19 (Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolk Union (DPP KNTI), 2020).

3. Data and Methodology

The research technique used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Moleong (2007) describes qualitative research as the collection of data in a scientific setting, using the scientific method, and carried out by people or researchers. This approach was chosen because the authors wanted to comprehensively understand the potential of blue sukuk as a solution for fishermen in this Covid-19 pandemic, so as to create a stable income for the fishermen. The fall of demand for fish has an impact on export activities. The use of qualitative analysis is to optimize the potential of blue sukuk to solve Indonesia's maritime economic problems during the pandemic.

Researchers try to describe the various steps used in searching for sources, processing sources, analysis, and methods of research. Types and sources of data used in writing scientific papers is secondary data, namely data obtained indirectly through intermediary media. Secondary data are generally in the form of e-papers, e-journals, evidence, notes, or historical reports that have been compiled in archives (documentary data), both published and unpublished. The analysis is in the form of a recommended description.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1 The Condition of Indonesia's Maritime Economy during the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the Indonesian economy, one of which is the fisheries and marine sectors. This sector has been one of the hardest hit as it affects the livelihood sector of Indonesians who work as fishermen, not to mention fish farmers and those working throughout the supply chain. Since the pandemic, almost all fishermen have experienced an economic downturn because the fish they have caught are not maximally marketed. Many countries have implemented lockdown measures to limit the movement of goods, people, and supply chains for various commodities, both in domestic and international markets. As a result, fish supply is abundant while market access is reduced (Baihaki and Muawanah, 2020).

The lockdown policy prevents domestic fish from being exported optimally. The shrimp-fishing communities are also having a hard time as fish exports, especially to key market China, have declined significantly (Mubarok and Ambari, 2020). Restrictions on exports from other countries like France, Italy, the Netherlands, the US, Thailand and Taiwan have caused a fall of 70 percent of Indonesia fish exports (Mubarok and Ambari, 2020).

Table 1: Development of Fishery Commodity Exports
January-June 2018, 2019 & 2020

Comodity	Net Weight (Ton)					
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019	Change (%)	January-June 2019	January-June 2020	Change (%)
Capture fisheries	26 488,7	45 125,7	3,77	45 148,5	40 535,5	-10,22
Fresh or cold caught fish	1 149,2	25 548,0	-3,55	25 542,1	25 559,8	0,07
Catch shrimp	1 294,2	1 294,2	12,63	1 316,1	1 356,7	3,08
Live fish caught	2 248,3	1 798,4	-20,01	1 758,4	876,3	-50,16
Crab	5 388,7	4 675,5	-13,23	4677,6	3652,2	-21,92
Mollusks	3 022,2	3 865,9	27,92	3 909,0	4 443,6	13,68
Clamshells and others	4 502,7	7 903,7	75,53	7 903,7	4 465,2	-43,50
Other aquatic invertebrates	684,9	39,9	-94,18	41,6	181,7	336,78
Aquaculture	88 053,2	87 971,8	-0,09	87 930,1	77 110,2	-12,31
Seaweed and other algae	83 133,5	82 643,8	-0,59	82 643,8	73 703,5	-10,82
Live fish cultivated	2 522,1	3 242,0	28,55	3 180,8	1 639,1	-48,47
Pearls cultivated	3,2	3,9	19,99	3,9	2,1	-46,15
Shrimp cultivated	2 394,5	2 077,8	-13,22	2 097,6	1 765,5	-15,83
Fresh or chilled farmed fish	0,0	4,3	-	4,0	0,0	-100,000

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik* (2020)

Table 1 above shows Indonesia's total fishery exports before and during the pandemic. Before the pandemic (exports in January-June 2018 & 2019), a decline in export value occurred in several fisheries commodities. The largest decrease of 94.18% occurred in other aquatic invertebrates. This commodity is indeed erratic and not widely exported considering market availability and demand. Meanwhile, the types of fish that are commonly consumed, such as fresh fish and shrimp decreased moderately hence, is still normal. Meanwhile, aquaculture also experienced a moderate decline in several commodities, thus still in normal conditions as well. Unlike the previous year, in 2019-2020 almost all fishery commodities, both caught and cultivation experienced a decline. The average value of the decline is more than 10% for all commodities that have decreased. This decline in export value has occurred since the existence of social distancing and regional restrictions or Large-scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) applied in several regions in Indonesia, causing the hotel and culinary sector to be closed, hence the demand for fish is also reduced.

To make matters worse, access to cold chain infrastructure, including such services as a supply of ice and cold storage are limited for many small-scale fishers, be it in the coastal cities or remote fishing villages. This led to degraded fish quality and plenty of fish catches being wasted and perished (Baihaki and Muawanah, 2020).

The high domestic fish stocks have resulted in a drastic drop in fish commodity prices in almost all regions in Indonesia. Based on the results of a survey by the Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolk Union (DPP KNTI) in several areas including Bulungan Regency and City of Tarakan-North Kalimantan, Aceh, Medan-North Sumatra, Tulang Bawang-Lampung, Bintan-Kepri, Serang-Banten, Tangerang-Banten, Thousand-DKI Jakarta Islands, Semarang-Central Java, Demak-Central Java, Indramayu-West Java, Pangandaran-West Java, Surabaya-East Java, Gresik-East Java, Lamongan-East Java, Sumenep-East Java, Maumere-NTT, West Manggarai-NTT, and East Lombok-NTB, reported a significant drop in fish prices (Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolk Union (DPP KNTI), 2020).

Table 2: Farmers Terms of Trade of Fishermen/Fish Farmers Indices and Their Change in 2018-2019 (2012 = 100)

Sub Sector, Group and Subgroup	2019						Change May'19-Jun'19
	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Farmers terms of trade of fishermen/fish farmers	106,82	107,10	106,66	106,22	106,61	106,74	0,12

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik (2019b)*

Table 3: Farmers Terms of Trade of Fishermen/Fish Farmers Indices and Their Change 2020 (2018 = 100)

Sub Sector, Group and Subgroup	2020						Change May'19-Jun'19
	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Farmers terms of trade of fishermen/fish farmers	101,31	100,65	100,30	98,70	99,11	99,48	0,38

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik (2020)*

Tables 2 and 3 show the farmers' terms of trade of fishermen/fish and farmers' index in 2019 and 2020. This index is calculated from the ratio of prices received by fishermen and prices paid by fishermen. If the prices received level is higher than the prices paid level, then the index value will increase, and vice versa. This index identifies the welfare of fishermen. The standard of fishermen's welfare based on this index is 100. When the index > 100 , the production price increases, which is greater than the increase in the consumption price. This means that fisherman's income increases greater than their expenditure or a surplus. In 2019, all indices value of more than 100 indicates that in this period fishermen and fish farmers experienced a surplus. Meanwhile, in 2020, the indices have decreased, even in April-June the value is less than 100, indicating that in this period the price paid by fishermen and fish farmers are greater than the price received by them for the sale of fish. This is due to the low prices of fishery commodities during the pandemic.

Decreasing in consumer demand, both on a local and international scale, has resulted in sellers selling their fish at half the normal price or even closing their fish selling points. The high price index that must be paid by fishermen is due to the operational costs such as fuel prices which remain expensive and scarce in some areas. Also, they need to pay for living costs such as to buy staple foods which the prices currently are increasing in several areas. Additional costs are also needed because of the pandemic, such as to buy disinfectants. It means that the operational costs to go for fishing during the pandemic period are relatively higher, while the income of fishermen has decreased (DPP KNTI, 2020). According to the Office of the Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs and Investment's Human Resource Development, Science, and Maritime Culture, Deputy Safri Burhanuddin, the fishermen's average income goes down to IDR 1.5 million (USD 102, EUR 92) per month (Dao, 2020). If the situation continues, the fishermen will suffer losses. Fishermen in East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara barter to meet their basic daily needs. Economic

hardship in some areas has made fishermen choose not to go to sea anymore because they do not have capital (DPP KNTI, 2020).

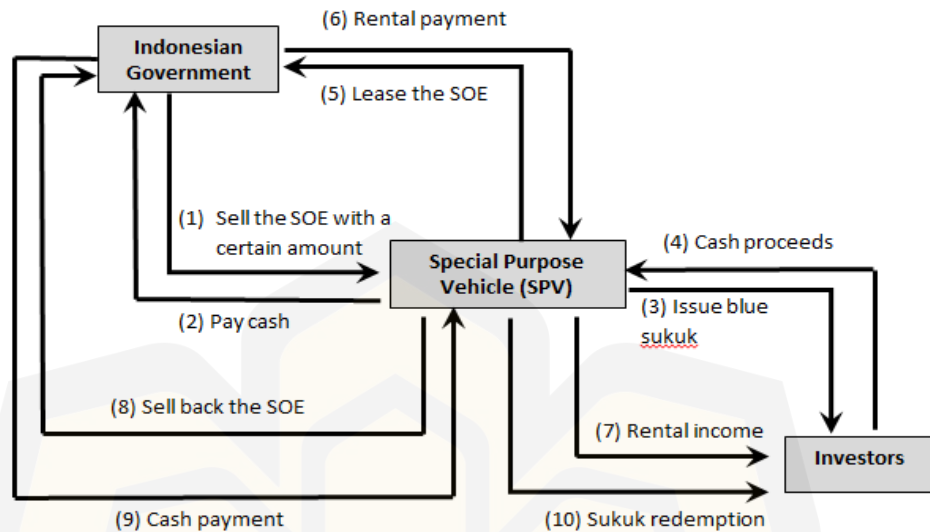
4.2 Blue Sukuk Role in Overcoming Indonesia's Maritime Economic Crisis

The COVID-19 pandemic affecting Indonesia's fisheries sector has resulted in sluggishness in the maritime economy. This problem is a big challenge for the Indonesian government to sustain economic growth and support the livelihoods of people who depend on this sector. In growing the fisheries sector amid the economic slowdown due to the pandemic, the government has begun to overcome various challenges including infrastructure, financing, and a lack of human resources (Siregar, 2020). The Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries proposed a 1.024 trillion-rupiah stimulus package for fisheries and aquaculture. The package will also be used to supervise fishery resources, such as surveillance for illegal foreign vessels and internal audits (Siregar, 2020). Fishermen are expected to be allocated IDR 413.27 billion (USD 28.2 million, EUR 25.4 million), while aquaculture farmers may receive a fund of IDR 406.55 billion (USD 27.7 million, EUR 25 million). Meanwhile, a fund of IDR 36.07 billion (USD 2.5 million, EUR 2.2 million) would be used to assist fish processors and marketers and IDR 106.48 billion (USD 7.3 million, EUR 6.5 million) would be allocated to combat poaching (Dao, 2020).

The government has scrapped temporarily the 3% of GDP budget deficit cap for 2020-2022 to give policymakers greater flexibility in responding to the pandemic. This measure will push the budget deficit to 5.1% of GDP in 2020, from 2.2% in 2019 (Fitchratings, 2020). Until now, it is not certain when the pandemic will end. If the government only relies on funds from the state budget, of course the budget will not be able to restore the economy as a whole because during the pandemic the budget received by the state has also decreased. Therefore, another stimulus is needed that can help sustainably restore the fisheries sector, namely through blue sukuk. The issuance of sukuk amidst the pandemic still received high enthusiasm from investors. This is evidenced by the issuance of global sukuk which is used to help the government fund the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia (The Government) returned to issue Global Sukuk in the international market in 144A / Reg S Trust Certificate format with the amount of USD2.5 billion consisting of US\$750 million 5-year, US\$ 1 billion 10-year, and US\$750 million 30-year with *Wakala* structure (BI, 2020b). The sukuk offering received positive responses from the global and domestic investors with an order size of USD16.66 billion or oversubscription of close to 6.7x above the Government's target of USD2.5 billion issuance (BI, 2020b). This shows the high level of investors' confidence in investing in sukuk. So that it could be an opportunity for the Indonesian government to restore the fisheries sector through the issuance of blue sukuk. Blue sukuk as an investment instrument and Shariah-based financing will be used for infrastructure development that supports the maritime sector. As previously explained, one of the government's steps in growing the fisheries sector is through infrastructure improvements. Blue sukuk will assist the government in developing integrated marine and fisheries centers.

In 2016, the government has prepared several policies to help support the Indonesian fishery industry through the development of more than 30 integrated marine and fisheries center or called SKPT (*Sentra Kelautan dan Perikanan Terpadu*) around the outer islands (California Environmental Associates, 2018). This is in line with what was conveyed by Jakarta based independent marine and fisheries consultant, Ahmad Baihaki. According to him, the fishing industry is highly focused on the island of Java, where the capital city of Jakarta is located and the center of Indonesia's economy. Fish caught in the eastern part of Indonesia are usually processed in Java and also for commodity export must go through the main ports of Java. It is different if the fish are caught, processed and sent abroad from ports in eastern Indonesia, of course it will save more costs. Whereas most of Indonesia's main export destinations are closer to the areas where fish is caught (Siregar, 2020). However, until January 2018, only three SKPT had been completed, namely in Simeulue, Tahuna, and Natuna (California Environmental Associates, 2018). Through the blue sukuk, the government can continue the construction of the SKPT according to the planned target. The issuance of this blue sukuk will use an asset based sukuk scheme with an *ijarah* contract. The following is the scheme.

Figure 2: Schematic of Issuing Blue Sukuk with the System Asset-based Sukuk Ijarah Contract



Source: Authors' own

In the scheme above, there are 3 parties involved in the issuance of blue sukuk, namely the Indonesian government as the party issuing the sukuk, investors as the sukuk holder and SPV as the party that will connect the government with investors.

1. The Indonesian government will use state property or State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) as the underlying asset. The regulation on the use of State Property (BMN) as the underlying asset of State Sharia Securities (SBSN) / State Sukuk has been regulated in Law Number 19 of 2008 concerning State Sharia Securities (Law 19/2008 concerning SBSN), particularly Article 10, Article 11 and Article 12. These assets will then be sold to investors through SPV in the nominal amount needed for the construction of the SKPT.
2. SPV will pay cash as a form of purchase of SOE property.
3. SPV will issue blue sukuk to be purchased by investors.
4. SPV will receive money to buy blue sukuk from investors.
5. The sale of SOE assets by the government is basically not a true sale because the party who buys the asset through the issuance of a sukuk cannot sell or even use the asset personally. This is because these assets are needed by the government. Therefore, the government will lease SOE assets that have been sold according to the required time period, 10 15, or even 20 years.
6. During that time, the government will pay annual rental fees to SPV on the leased assets.
7. The rent will be distributed to investors as profit received per year.
8. After the lease period ends, the government will buy back the asset at the nominal value of the asset sale.
9. SPV will receive redemption money on the purchased SOE asset.
10. The investor will receive a repayment of funds, on the investment funds paid for the purchase of sukuk.

It is hoped that the fulfillment of the government's plan in developing the SKPT will give a positive impact during this pandemic, reduce the cost for fishermen and increase the export and distribution of Indonesian fisheries at the domestic level.

The existence of the blue sukuk can also be an alternative source of financing for the Indonesian government so that it does not continue to depend on foreign debt. The position of government external debt as at the end of May 2020 was recorded at USD192.1 billion (BI, 2020a). This amount is of course a burden for the government especially during the pandemic, because pandemic condition also has an impact on reducing budget revenue, hence the blue sukuk can be a more realistic source of financing.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

In our findings, it shows that Indonesia maritime economy has been significantly affected since the COVID-19 pandemic which is currently hitting almost all countries in the world. This impact can be seen from the disruption of the fisheries sector which affects the livelihoods of Indonesian people who work as fishermen. Fish exports decreased by 70% due to the lockdown policy implemented by export destination countries, resulting in abundant fish stocks in cold storage places. The abundance of fish stocks has resulted in the low price of fish in several regions in Indonesia, which has even reached 50% lower than the normal price. This condition is very detrimental for fishermen because it causes a decrease in income while the cost of fishing is still constant and even increases in some areas. The government has implemented a fiscal policy by providing stimulus in several sectors including fisheries. The high stimulus that must be issued by the government has resulted in a deficit in the state budget, so it is necessary for the government to cover the required funds by issuing securities, one of which is issuing the State Sharia Securities (SBSN) or sukuk. Blue sukuk can be one of the fiscal policy instruments for the government to build infrastructure that can support growth and recovery in the maritime sector. In order to focus on maritime projects, the government can issue blue sukuk as a form of government attention in restoring and developing the maritime sector. Blue sukuk can be a source of financing to continue the construction of SKPT in several regions in Indonesia, with an asset-based sukuk *ijarah* contract scheme so that it can make it easier for fishermen to export during a pandemic and can reduce the costs incurred. This SKPT can also be an integrated institution that will help fishermen find new markets, considering that many export destination countries have implemented lockdowns. That way, exports will be able to increase gradually during this pandemic.

Even though it has a high potential to be issued in Indonesia, the government cannot easily issue new sukuk. According to the Director of Sharia Finance, Directorate of Management and Risk of the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, Dwi Irianti Hadiningdyah, said it was not easy to issue green sukuk (Astutik, 2019). This proves that the government needs high efforts to issue new sukuk. This possibility could occur when Indonesia wants to issue blue sukuk. So it needs an in-depth study from the government regarding how much investors' interest in the blue economy is. Is it equivalent to investors' interest in environmentally friendly projects so that when they have the potential to be published they can get high enthusiasm from the public. In addition, the government also needs to continue to disseminate and educate people, both millennial and adults, about the importance of investing in Islamic financial instruments.

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