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INDONESIAN SALT IMPORT POLICY AS A THREAT AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE CONCEPT OF BLUE ECONOMY IN INDONESIA

Tomi Aris[1], Desi Albert Mamahit[2], and Abdul Rivai Ras[3]

[1,2,3] Maritime Security Study Program, Indonesia Defense University, Kawasan Indonesia Peace and Security Center (IPSC) Sentul, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, tomiaris.skel@gmail.com

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Abstract

Salt is a strategic resource or commodity with great potential and has not been appropriately managed. Indonesia, with a potential coastline of 81,000, has great potential to become a salt-exporting country, but currently, to meet the national salt demand, Indonesia must import salt. The right solution is needed to eliminate the problem of importing salt that occurs. The concept of the Blue Economy, which prioritizes economic growth from the marine and fisheries sector while ensuring the sustainability of resources and the coastal and marine environment, is closely related to the current salt import policy. This study aims to analyze the policy of importing salt from other countries to Indonesia as a threat or opportunity to realizing a Blue Economy in Indonesia. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach and the analysis used is PESTEL. It is recorded that 20 factors represent opportunities to import salt and 15 factors that threaten salt import. Even so, the study results show that the score for import opportunities is lower than the threat. From the score obtained, it can be concluded that although many factors encourage Indonesia to import salt, the urgency for Indonesia to import salt is still not too strong. This policy-making must be in line with the Blue Economy concept, which emphasizes the benefits and impacts of achieving welfare for the community. There needs to be a government policy to increase national salt production to suppress the increasing number of salt imports. The critical factor for its success is increasing the amount of domestic salt production. In the future, the results of this study can be used as material for consideration by the Indonesian government in developing national salt production

Keywords: *Blue Economy, Salt, Import, Policy, PESTEL*

INTRODUCTION

Salt is one of nine necessities and various kinds of the raw materials industry. Salt is an essential commodity in people's lives. In addition to being consumed, much salt is needed in several industries, including preservation and a mixture of chemicals. Natural salt contains magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, magnesium bromide, and other trace compounds[1]. In general, salt is divided into two types, namely consumption salt and industrial salt. Consumption salt is salt used as a raw material for production for the iodized consumption salt industry (table salt), for various foods, and others. Meanwhile,

[1] Yuliana Ulfidatul Hoiriyah, 'Peningkatan Kualitas Produksi Garam Menggunakan Teknologi Geomembran', *Jurnal Studi Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 6.2 (2019), 71–76 <https://doi.org/10.21107/jsmb.v6i2.6684>.

industrial salt is salt used as raw material for industry. Salt can be produced in three different ways: evaporating seawater with the help of sunlight, mining salt from rocks in the earth's bowels (rock salt), and mining salt from brine wells (brine). Indonesia uses the first method, so salt production is influenced by weather and climate.

Even though Indonesia is known as a maritime country and producer of consumption salt now we are still importing pharmaceutical, industrial, and various food quality salt[2]. The total industrial salt needs must be imported, especially from China, India, Germany, and Australia, considering that there are no domestic producers. As the largest archipelagic country, Indonesia has a beach length of 81,000 km, which has excellent potential to become a salt exporting country. National salt demand is increasing from year to year, and to overcome this, more production is needed. Indonesia does not have to import salt with the existing potential if domestic salt production can be maximized. So far, industrial salt has not been produced domestically, so everything comes from imports. Currently, Indonesia's salt imports are around 1.63 million tons per year, or about 60 percent of the national demand, causing Indonesia to import salt from several countries to meet its domestic needs[3]. The successful use of marine resources that are independent, environmentally friendly, and sustainable will be able to be the right solution to driving the economy in Indonesia; this is what is known as the Blue Economy concept.

The Blue Economy is all economic activities related to oceans, seas, and coasts. This includes the various interrelated activities and the various sectors within them[4]. The Blue Economy has the dynamics of thinking about the concept of sustainable development with ecological, economic, and environmental principles. In principle, applying the Blue Economy concept in coastal areas will provide more points and influence national development, besides that, the development of self-reliance and national food security is the main primary basis that is expected to be realized[5]. Blue Economy is a new idea in development oriented to the marine sector as the primary focus. In its development, high innovation is needed to get maximum results[6].

The concept of the Blue Economy creates a critical thinking paradigm that can minimize excessive use of natural resources so that it is more efficient. It is believed that the Blue Economy will be able to encourage economic growth and provide a large portion of the community if the government can provide empowerment for people who live and live on the coast by enjoying natural resources without destroying the existing ecosystem

[2] Eriawan Rismana and Nizar, 'Kajian Proses Produksi Garam Aneka Pangan Menggunakan Beberapa Sumber Bahan Baku', *Chemistry Progress*, 7.1 (2014), 58–61.

[3] Sony Hendra Permana, 'Kebijakan Pengembangan Produksi Garam Nasional', *Jurnal Ekonomi & Kebijakan Publik*, 2.2 (2011), 657–80.

[4] Frederik. Scholaert and European Parliament. Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union., *The Blue Economy : Overview and EU Policy Framework : In-Depth Analysis.*, 2020 <https://doi.org/10.2861/253712>.

[5] Rendi Prayuda, Dian Venita Sary, and Universitas Islam Riau, 'Strategi Indonesia Dalam Implementasi Konsep Blue Economy Terhadap Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Di Era Masyarakat Ekonomi Asean A', *Indonesian Journal of International Relations*, 3.2 (2019), 46–64 <https://doi.org/10.32787/ijir.v3i2>.

[6] Nota Morra Banu, 'Konsep Blue Economy Terhadap Pembangunan Ekonomi Di Indonesia', *Ekonis: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 22.1 (2020), 27–31 <https://doi.org/10.30811/ekonis.v22i1.1907>.

values. The Blue Economy is a new economic concept that is the hope for two big problems currently being experienced by the world, namely environmental issues and the energy crisis. Amid this complexity, the concept of the Blue Economy is present as an exact and sustainable solution (exact and sustainable solution)[7].

This study is also intended to determine the policy of importing Indonesian salt as a threat or opportunity in the Blue Economy concept in Indonesia. In addition, it is also hoped that this research can be a reference for similar studies that also discuss people's salt productivity or salt import policies in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the salt import policy in terms of various factors, namely Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal Factors. as well as analyze the Salt Import Policy from abroad to Indonesia regarding the concept of the Blue Economy in Indonesia.

Indonesia has the fourth-longest coastline globally with a length of more than 95,181 km, but Indonesia has not been able to meet its salt needs, choosing to import salt. In addition, the government is not serious about increasing the productivity of salt farmers through the People's Salt Business Empowerment (PUGAR) program, which is also another reason why Indonesia has not been able to reduce the amount of salt imports[8]. The government's firmness and consistency in increasing domestic salt production through the utilization of potential natural resources and presenting modern and high-quality processing technology is expected to be realized by the government. This is related to Indonesia being one of the salt exporters in the world[9]. To maintain the welfare of salt farmers, the government must keep their salt production, but on the one hand, the government is required to protect the industrial sector that requires salt. The government needs to take the right policy because it should be noted that the salt user industry also plays a vital role in a country's economy[10].

Many types of research on salt production innovation have been carried out; this research aims as an alternative to increasing national salt production. Yansa (2016), in her journal entitled *"Sea Water Filter with Circle Method for Increasing the Production of Iodized Salt Towards the Achievement of National Salt Self-Sustainability Sustainable,"* researched about Seawater filter with a circle which is a simple technology to remove dirt deposits in seawater without removing the salt content (NaCl). Basic principles of the process of making salt that is carried out is to produce a salt that is better quality. the result, Seawater filter with circle method provides good benefits from the

[7] Heltina Wati. Sitorus, 'Analisis Konsep Blue Economy Pada Sektor Kelautan Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2014 Tentang Kelautan.', *JOM Fakultas Hukum Volume V Nomor 2, Oktober 2018.*, 11.1 (2018), 1–5.

[8] Lukman Baihaki, 'Ekonomi-Politik Kebijakan Impor Garam Indonesia Periode 2007-2012 (Economics Politics Policy on Salt Importation in Indonesia during 2007-2012)', *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 17.1 (2013), 1–16.

[9] Diana Putu Sri Wedari and I Wayan Sukadana, 'INDUSTRI PENGGUNA GARAM DAN MULTIPLIER EFEKNYA TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN Putu Sri Diana Wedari I Wayan Sukadana Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana , Bali , Indonesia ABSTRAK PENDAHULUAN Indonesia Sebagai Negara Kepulauan Mempunyai Potensi Yang Be', *E-Jurnal EP Unud*, 9.5 (2018), 1171–99.

[10] Anggie Ayu Bintang, 'FAKTOR INDONESIA MENGIMPOR GARAM DARI AUSTRALIA TAHUN 2014-2017', *JOM FISIP Vol. 6: Edisi I Januari – Juni 2019 Page 1*, 110265 (2017), 110493.

aspect of improving economy, industrial aspect, iodine content, salt farming land aspect and of course to realize sustainable national salt self-sufficiency[11]. The importance of increasing innovation and technological development is needed to increase national salt production. In his journal, Jaya's research (2016) also revealed that the salt production process from pre-crystallization, storage, and iodization to post-packaging has not seen significant progress to date[12]. For this reason, a technological solution is needed, which is expected to help the salting process to industrialization with similar quality.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research studies things in their natural form, which are interpreted according to society's meaning of the phenomenon. The analytical method used is PESTEL analysis. This is supported by the PESTEL analysis's factors, which consists of a qualitative structure. The researcher is the key instrument in this research. PESTEL is a tool and technique for scanning the business environment. PESTEL analysis aims to identify and study as many external factors as possible. PESTEL analysis is a valuable tool for understanding the risks associated with market growth or decline, and thus the business's position, potential, and direction.

In conducting PESTEL analysis, there are several steps including; Brainstorm and listing key issues that are beyond the organization's control, Identifying broadly the implications of each problem ,assess their relative importance to the organization (e.g., critical, extensive, important, significant, moderate, or insignificant), Assess the likelihood of occurrence (e.g. ,certainty, likely, likely, potentially, remotely likely, or will not happen) and briefly consider the implications of the problem did occur[13]. In looking at the relationship between two or more variables in a study, correlation analysis is used. In general, correlation analysis is used to show the connection or relationship between two (or more) quantitative variables. To assess how significant the influence of each variable is, the correlation coefficient is determined. In this study, the following correlation coefficients were used;

Table 1: Correlation Table

Score	Correlation Strength
1	Very Weak
2	Weak
3	Fair

[11] Yansa Hajra, '"Sea Water Filter with Circle Method for Increasing The Production of Ioded Salt Towards The Achievement of National Salt Self-Sustainability Sustainable"', *Jurnal PENA|Volume 2|Nomor 1|ISSN 2355-3766|227*, 4.1 (2016), 1–23.

[12] Nur Taufiq, Syamsudin Putra, and Retno Hartati, 'Produksi Garam Dan Bittern Di Tambak Garam', *Jurnal Kelautan Tropis*, 19.1 (2016), 43–47.

[13] I. Nengah Putra A. and others, 'The Effect of Strategic Environment Change toward Indonesia Maritime Security: Threat and Opportunity', *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*, 12.16 (2017), 6037–44.

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4	Strong
5	Very Strong

Source: Author's Interpretation

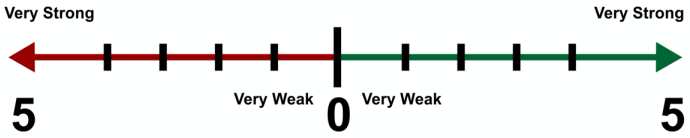

Figure 1. Correlation Coeffisien

Source: Author's Interpretation

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia's Salt import policy

The salt import policy in Indonesia is closely related to salt production which is considered not sufficient for the needs of the Indonesian people. Basically, salt production in Indonesia from year to year has increased. During 2007-2009 salt production continued to increase but this was accompanied by an increase in domestic consumption. The low productivity of national salt producers is caused by several factors, including low selling prices at the salt farm level or at the warehouses of middlemen (not determined by the price set by the Government). Policies that do not benefit salt farmers cause them to be faced with difficult and downturned situations and are in marginal conditions. Many farmers are unable to stick with their choices and some even switch businesses. In addition, high rainfall in several areas has resulted in a significant decline in Indonesia's salt production. Salt centers in areas with high rainfall, such as Central Java and West Java, result in low productivity per hectare. Another very influential factor is the distribution chain is still dominated by big traders, so that the bargaining position of farmers is weak.

During 2007 production was 974,000 tons, 2008 was 997,000 tons, and 2009 was 1,205,000 tons. Facts show that most smallholder salt farmers manage 0.5 to 1 hectare per person with pond productivity below 100 tons/ha/season and generally low quality[14]. Another problem is the Joint Decree (SKB) of the Minister of Trade and the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries regarding prices which is not effective because in reality prices are regulated by market mechanisms. The price of second-quality salt at the farm level is only Rp.380,000 per tons or lower than the government's benchmark price of Rp.550,000 per tons. While the price of quality one is only valued at Rp.550,000 per tons, while the Government's benchmark is Rp.750,000 per tons. The lower price of imported salt compared to local salt has crushed the hopes of farmers to produce. With the entry of imported salt at a price. an average of Rp.540 per kg, causing the price of salt for farmers of quality 1 (KW1) to drop to Rp.400 per kg. Problems in production technology, quality of salt produced, storage, marketing and the effects of climate change

[14] Pusriskel Litbang KKP. 2021. Revitalisasi Tata Kelola Tambak Garam dalam Kerangka Penerapan Ekonomi Biru pada Industri Garam Rakyat.

are some of the problems that must be considered to ensure the national salt supply.

In terms of the salt trade system, the bargaining position of the salt farmer community is very weak because it does not yet have a solid and strong representative institution that truly fights for the interests of salt farmers. Access to capital to financial institutions and banking is weak. In fact, at the beginning of the people's salt business requires large costs. The low price of salt at the level of salt farmers is caused by the low quality of salt and the abundance of production, while farmers cannot store salt due to limited land, warehouse and capital. The capacity of the merchant's warehouse is limited, so if the warehouse is full, the merchant will no longer make purchases. The use of a method that is still simple results in the resulting salt produced still having the quality as it is. This quality is shown by the appearance of good salt physically and chemically. Good salt is indicated by the form of fine crystals and has a clear white color. Chemically, the quality of salt is determined by the level of NaCl contained in salt[15].

In addition, the manufacture of salt which is managed by the community still uses traditional methods without any innovation and application of technology. As a result, the productivity and quality of the salt produced decrease. The productivity of domestic salt production which is not comparable to salt consumption has resulted in Indonesia still importing salt. The problems faced by the people's salt business are quite complex and require integrated handling. Based on the Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), PEB, and PIB documents. It is known that the 7 biggest salt importing countries include; China, Singapore, India, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, and also Denmark. Indonesia's largest salt importing country is Australia with a record in 2019 of 1,869,684.2 tons of salt from Australia entering Indonesia. Then followed by India with 719,550.4 tons of imported salt entering Indonesia in 2019. Total national salt imports in 2019 reached 2,595,397.3 tons, and there was an increase in the number of salt imports from year to year.

PESTEL Analysis

In this study, the authors analyzed the salt import policy of 6 factors, namely; Politics, Economics, Social, Technology, Environment, and Law. Each of these factors is assessed (scoring) to obtain the correlation value of each factor and the magnitude of its influence as both a threat and an opportunity. The results of the PESTEL analysis were carried out from 6 factors (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal) in which each factor has 6 important influences. The following is a table of PESTEL analysis results;

[15] Khoironni Devi Maulana and others, 'Peningkatan Kualitas Garam Bledug Kuwu Melalui Proses Rekristalisasi Dengan Pengikat Pengotor CaO , Ba (OH)2 , Dan (NH4)2CO3', *Journal of Creativity Student*, 2.1 (2017), 42–46 <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/jcs/article/view/13237/7359>.

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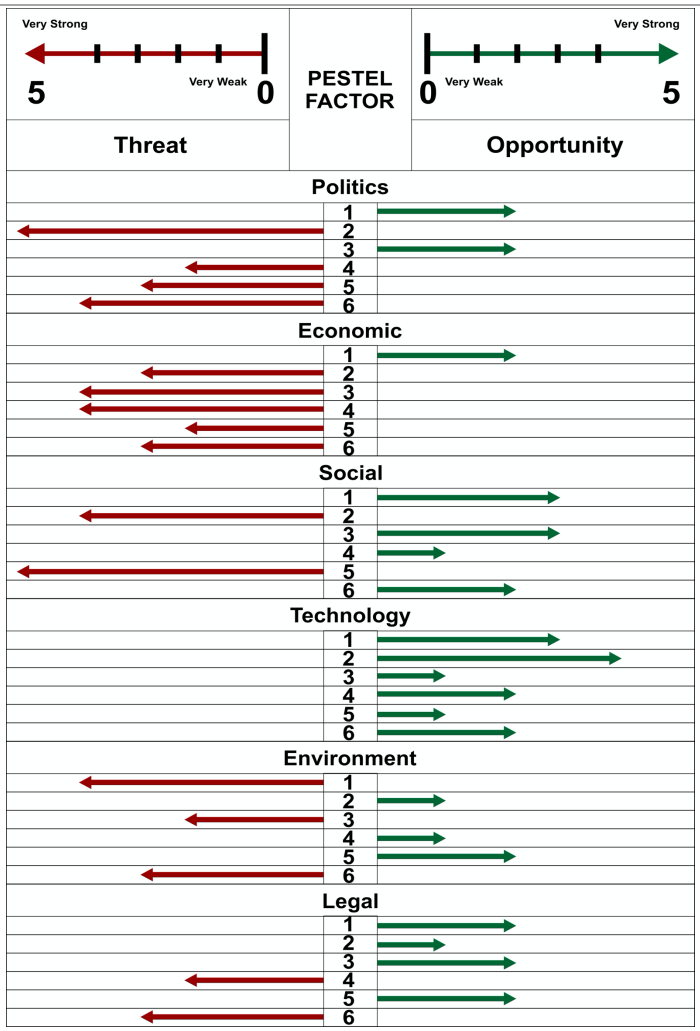

Figure 1. Correlation Coeffisien

Source: obtained from primary data

After analyzing the six factors above, the PESTEL analysis results were obtained from the six factors. In the results of the PESTEL analysis conducted by the author, it was found that the opportunity for gram imports was very strong. This is due to the urgency of meeting the very strong national salt needs. It is recorded that 20 factors represent opportunities to import salt and 15 factors that threaten the import of salt. The main factor for the opportunity to import salt comes from the Social, Technological, and Legal sectors. Meanwhile, the threat factor is the import of salt from the political and economic sectors.

Based on the research, Political Factors is a threat factor for salt imports because the government's political policies towards the people are actually prioritized when compared to the benefits of salt imports and trade cooperation with other countries. So that the political policies taken by the government are very in favor of the people. Apart from political factors, economic factors are the biggest threat for Indonesia to import salt. This happens because the economy of salt farmers is threatened by the entry of imported salt. Not only salt farmers but the national economy also affected. Lack of productivity will have a great chance of bringing Indonesia to fall into dependence on imported products. Environmental factor is one of the factors that tends to be neutral, does not tend to provide

significant opportunities or threats. We can see this from Indonesia's environmental potential. The large potential of salt pond land that can be utilized but due to the influence of season, rainfall, pollution and others, both of them have a strong influence. There is a need for environmental protection and the development of existing potentials in order to boost the productivity of salt in Indonesia.

Opportunities for importing salt come from 3 sectors, namely; Social, Technology, and Law. Social factors are caused by the Indonesian people nowadays being more selective in choosing products. Imported salt products are considered to have higher quality than local salt products. With a cheaper price and better salt content, as well as being by the standard, people tend to prefer imported salt to local salt. we can see rock salt in the stalls in the village is also rarely found. Technological factors are the strongest factors that provide opportunities for salt imports. Factors of Use of Production Equipment, Salt Quality, Time Efficiency, Salt Standardization, production technology innovation, and Technological developments in the industrial sector are the main factors why imported salt products have more value than local products. Legal factors are a factor in the opportunity for salt imports, including the ineffectiveness of determining the price of salt regulated in the SKB of the Minister of Trade & KKP, the absence of a Representative Institution for salt farmers who can protect and fight for salt farmers, and standardization and SNI Regulations for Compulsory Iodized Salt [16]. The existing regulations are indeed very wise, only because of the limitations of salt farmers and the lack of sophisticated technology used, so many local salt products are considered not to meet the standards.

Even so, the results of the study show that the score for import opportunities is lower than the threat. The opportunity score for the import of salt is 39 points, while the threat score is 53 points. From the score obtained, it can be concluded that although many factors encourage Indonesia to import salt, the urgency for Indonesia to import salt is still not too strong. The government together with salt companies and salt farmers have great potential to avoid importing salt. Another reason is because of the economic factors of coastal communities, especially salt farmers whose welfare will be threatened if imported products are favored. As said by the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia that "Importing salt according to the Minister of Industry is a compulsion that must be carried out by the government"[17].

Salt Import Policy in the Blue Economy Concept in Indonesia

Good management of people's salt ponds and producing independently can be a driving force for the economy of salt farmers themselves. salt producers with the adequate land area can produce salt with industrial quality and can support the fulfillment of national salt needs. But so far, there have been many problems that have resulted in the Blue Economy concept not being implemented as expected. The main problem is related to the low national salt production which has resulted in the emergence of a salt import policy. the policy of meeting the national salt needs through salt imports will affect the income of farmers and is regulated by regulation. The increasing demand for national salt

[16] BSN. 2022. BSN: Penting Konsumsi Garam Beryodium yang Miliki SNI.

[17] CNN Indonesia. (2022). Menperin: Impor Garam Sebenarnya Keterpaksaan. 28 Januari 2022.

must be accompanied by high national salt productivity. If not, what happens is that Indonesia will depend on salt imports from abroad. In addition, there is a perception that the quality of local salt is lacking in quality, and the price is more expensive, which is a challenge for the government that must be resolved immediately.

The decline in the income of salt farmers is due to the cheaper selling price of imported salt. Many local salt products are considered not to meet lower standards and quality. As a result, local salt farmers' products will be increasingly difficult to compete in the market. With the import of salt, the aspect of independence and the fulfillment of food security that is economically and environmentally beneficial for the community in the Blue Economy concept cannot run well. The welfare of the salt farming community with the import of salt will also be questioned.

In general, it can be concluded that the import of salt in the condition of meeting the national salt needs with various existing shortage factors needs to be done. but with the existing potential must bring prosperity to the community. This policy-making must be in line with the Blue Economy concept which emphasizes the benefits and impacts of achieving welfare for the community. welfare which refers to the concept of sustainable development with ecological, economic, and environmental principles. Increased human resources and science and technology must be increased to reduce the urgency of importing salt. the government with salt companies and salt farmers are expected to be able to cooperate based on the principle of independence in meeting the national salt needs.

CONCLUSION

Many questions arise in the community about when the import policy will end. There are also concerns about Indonesia's dependence on other countries to meet salt needs. The urgency of importing salt at this time is urgent, and cannot be avoided. Because as we know there is still too much difference between the national salt production and the national salt demand. The stabilization of national salt production in meeting the national salt needs still takes time. The duration of this depends on the development of the national salt production being carried out.

Based on the USGS Minerals Yearbook, Indonesia in 2010-2013 was listed as the number 36 salt-producing country in the world. The data on Indonesian salt production recorded by the USGS is lower than the data recorded by the KKP, so the data may be only limited to salt for household consumption because the volume is only in the range of 700 thousand tons[18]. Countries with very abundant salt potential must lose to small countries such as Germany and even the Philippines. Of course, this is something that the government needs to take seriously. Because indirectly this also causes Indonesia to import salt from other countries. With a very large salt production potential, Indonesia is able to meet the national salt demand without having to import salt from other countries.

The latest information in the Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022. It was recorded that in 2020 and 2021, Indonesia was still unable to penetrate the ranking of the top 20 salt-producing countries. Based on the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, in 2018, it was stated that the average annual national salt production was 1,281,522 tons,

[18] Zamroni Salim and Ernawati Munadi, *Info Komoditi Garam*, *Al Mawardi Prima*, 2016 <https://bppp.kemendag.go.id>.

followed by the number of salt imports per year average of 2,3of 54,847 tons. This amount can support the average federal salt requirement of 3,185,194 tons[19].

We can see a far-reaching comparison between production salt and imported salt in the fulfillment of industrial salt. It will be very worrying if this continues and Indonesia is dependent on importing salt from other countries. Although at the end of 2019 and 2020, there has been an increase in salt production, the amount is still too small. The import policy will continue until domestic salt production can cover all national salt needs. There needs to be a government policy to increase national salt production to suppress the increasing number of salt imports. The critical factor for its success is increasing the amount of domestic salt production.

But so far, there are still many obstacles faced in the salt production process. according to the author, there are at least 3 factors, including;

1. Lack of Production Technology

   National salt production does not only rely on government salt companies; it is also necessary to support increasing salt production by the community. So far, the production of salt by the community is still minimal, but it can be a vast potential. One of the obstacles to increasing output for salt farmers is that they are still using traditional methods. The government in the future can work with the community to build more modern tools that are intended for salt farmers.

2. Environmental Factors

   Environmental factors are crucial for salt farmers because they are still very dependent on the weather and environmental factors to support salt production. Rainfall, sunshine duration, humidity, wind speed, air temperature, slope, and soil texture are essential factors. The solution that the government can do is to use modern technology that allows people to be able to produce salt without worrying about the weather or the environment being unfavorable.

3. Production Quality

   The quality of salt for traditional salt farmers is often underestimated because it is considered that the quality is not as good as imported salt. The existence of consumer doubts about traditionally produced salt results in a lack of consumer interest which leads to low salt prices. The production quality factor is essential because it is related to its economic value; therefore, improving production quality is critical. The government can improve the quality by gradually cooperating with the salt farming community to build a more modern salt production tool. Salt farmers need to increase the amount of raw material used for Rock salt to increase the NaCl level by at least 94% to meet the quality requirements for iodized salt consumption. With more modern tools supported by the proper marketing techniques, it will undoubtedly help increase the economy of the salt farming community and the amount of national salt production.

Indonesia's policy of importing salt to maintain the fulfillment of national salt needs may be considered a suitable solution but not the desired solution. Indonesia's myriad maritime potential should be able to meet the national salt needs and even export salt abroad. The salt import policy carried out directly impacts the welfare of salt farmers.

[19] USGS. 2022. Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022.

Based on the research results related to the Blue Economy concept, it is necessary to import salt to meet the national salt needs for now. Because of the limited salt production in Indonesia, which is still not able to meet the national salt needs. But with the existing potential, salt imports must impact the community's welfare. Blue Economy as a new economic concept will be the hope of two significant problems currently being experienced by the world, namely environmental issues and the energy crisis, as well as being the answer to improving the welfare of salt farmers.

In this study, limitations were carried out to make the research more focused. The analysis used in this research is only from several aspects such as Political, Economic, Social, Environmental, and Legal. In the future, the results of this study can be used as material for consideration by the Indonesian government in developing national salt production so that it will immediately experience an increase and can be used as consideration in strategic and decision-making processes regarding salt import policy that can be stopped in the future.

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