

## Conclusion

Our dream is to create a life of plenty, freedom, and safety in a society that is peaceful, stable, democratic, diverse, and tolerant. To achieve this dream, we identified three targets – to uphold democracy and become maritime global powers, to be in the GDP top 5, and to achieve a high quality of life beyond the SDGs 2030. The ‘Challenges’ and policies to achieve these goals are discussed in the preceding chapters.

The chapters have some common elements – human resource development, maritime aspects, utilisation of digital technology, and infrastructure development.

Human resource development is the foundation of maintaining democracy, contributing to the international order, developing the manufacturing sector and other industries, and reducing social disparity.

Maritime aspects are also emphasised in this report. Japan and Indonesia should contribute to keeping maritime space as an open and inclusive zone. Maritime related industries have greatly contributed to both the Japanese and Indonesian economies. Sustainable use of marine resources will contribute not only to the environment, but also to the economy.

Digital technology has a big impact on our society. Cyber security is an emerging issue. Moreover, some jobs will be diminished because of artificial intelligence and other digital technologies. But digital technologies, especially, communication technology, can also contribute to disseminating quality education to remote areas, to reducing urban congestion through teleworking, and to improving disaster resiliency through use of early warning systems. It is also a base for Indonesia and Japan to be a part of global supply chains. Thus, human resource development for the digital era is vital both in Indonesia and Japan.

Infrastructure development is also important. Use of digital technology in remote areas is still limited, because the infrastructure is not ready. Infrastructure for transportation such as airports, ports, roads, and railways, and for energy supply including renewable energy supply are also important for economic development, sustainability, and quality of life in rural areas.

To help shape our common futures, the Executive Committee of Project 2045 agreed to propose joint flagship projects to the Indonesian and Japanese governments (see Annex). The members also agreed on the need to set up a joint follow-up committee to facilitate the realisation of joint projects, to review the progress of cooperation between Indonesia and Japan, and to make further recommendations.