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Spatial and sectoral roles of state-owned and private banks in Maluku's resource financing

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of state-owned and private banks in providing credit to the agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors in the Maluku Islands, Indonesia, from 2010 to 2024. Although the region possesses abundant natural resources, access to financial services in remote island communities remains limited. The research aims to analyze long-term trends and spatial patterns of credit disbursement, compare sectoral financing priorities between state-owned and private banks, and assess the alignment of credit allocation with the regional economic structure. Using a descriptive-quantitative approach and secondary data from Bank Indonesia (BI), the Financial Services Authority (OJK), and the Indonesian Bureau of Statistics (BPS), three findings emerge. First, state-owned banks dominate financing with an average share of 59%, yet credit remains concentrated in administrative hubs such as Ambon City. Second, state-owned banks prioritize agriculture and fisheries, while private banks show a stronger interest in mining. Third, a mismatch persists between financing patterns and the regional economic structure, as the fisheries sector, contributing 13.66% to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), receives disproportionately low credit. These findings highlight the need for improved project-based credit reporting, spatially responsive financing policies, and stronger institutional support for productive sectors. The study contributes to the literature on spatial finance and regional development.

Contribution/ Originality: This study demonstrates that state-owned banks significantly contribute to the financing of natural resource sectors in Maluku; however, credit allocation does not align with the region's economic structure. To support sustainable development, project location-based reporting mechanisms should be improved with more adequate financing policies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Maluku Province, which is made up of many islands in Eastern Indonesia, has abundant natural resources, especially in the fishing, farming, forestry, and mining industries. More than 90% of its land in Maluku has significant blue economic potential because it includes marine areas. It is also very important to the national network of fisheries.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (2024) says that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors contributed up to 23.7% to Maluku Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in the third quarter of 2024. Although this represents a significant share, the wealth of natural resources has not yet resulted in widespread economic growth or substantial improvements in the lives of people living on the coast or inland.

One of the main constraints hindering optimal natural resource development in Maluku lies in the limited access to formal financial services. Although the national non-performing loan (NPL) ratio for agriculture was relatively low at 1.90 percent in 2023, the Central Bank of Indonesia (2024) reported that credit allocation to resource-based sectors remains far below that of trade, consumption, and property sectors. This imbalance illustrates that the movement of money does not match the real needs of resource-driven development in Maluku. This is already a problem because the area is spread out, has poor infrastructure, and has a variety of different types of financial institutions.

It becomes much more crucial when you think about the situation from the point of view of both state-owned and private banks. State-owned banks like BRI, Mandiri, BNI, and BTN have a developmental mandate and relatively extensive branch networks that reach rural and remote areas. In contrast, private banks tend to focus their lending activities on commercially profitable sectors and urban centers. Up until now, in Maluku, there has been a lack of comprehensive quantitative research comparing how these two groups of banks contribute to financing natural resource sectors based on project location, where actual economic activities take place. It is important to conduct a location-based analysis of credit to determine whether financial support actually reaches the primary and extractive production zones.

Most of the earlier research has focused on the effectiveness of government microcredit programs (KUR) or financing for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), without considering related measures simultaneously in spatial and sectoral aspects. For example, Firmansyah and Hermanto (2020) analyzed the impact of KUR on farmer productivity in West Java, Wicaksono, Hartono, and Indrawan (2021) evaluated the inequalities in MSME financing between Western and Eastern Indonesia. Other regional development studies in archipelagic areas tend to emphasize logistics, fiscal policy, or food security. Consequently, studies that integrate sectoral (natural resources), spatial project location, and institutional (bank groups) dimensions in a single empirical analysis.

This study aims to fill this gap by analyzing the trends, magnitude, and composition of credit. Total credit disbursed by state-owned and private banks to the natural resource sectors in Maluku from 2010 to 2024. The main focus is on project location-based traceability of the flows of finance that map actual credit distribution to agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors, which form important pillars of its resource-based economy. In addition to this, the present study compares the tendencies of each banking group in supporting the development of productive sectors in Maluku, an archipelago, and to achieve better utilization of natural resources while fast-tracking economic growth and community welfare in Maluku, the government and financial institutions should improve the following: more access to formal financing, especially via state-owned and private banks that favor projects in these regions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Financial Intermediation Theory

Banking institutions are intermediaries between surplus units (fund savers) and deficit units (fund users), according to the theory of financial intermediation (Diamond, 1984; Levine, 2005). Within this context, banks operate not only as deposit and lending institutions but also as agents of development, fostering structural transformation by financing productive sectors.

Normatively, a well-developed financial sector would lead to regional economic growth by improving credit access in strategic sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, and mining (Beck, Demirgüç-Kunt, & Levine, 2000). However, banks' risk preferences and operational cost structures often result in a credit allocation that favors consumptive sectors and urban areas (Stiglitz & Weiss, 1981).

2.2. Access to Financing in Archipelagic Regions

Infrastructural development leaves many archipelagic regions facing barriers to accessible financing, limitations, and reliance on small-scale enterprises and natural resources. According to the World Bank (2020b), credit rationing occurs in remote and underdeveloped regions because banks tend to concentrate lending in commercially feasible and financially rewarding sectors. Rakhmadi and Siregar (2018) show the continuing financing gaps outside the Javain fisheries and agriculture sectors. Geoclimatic territory also affects financial resources. Distribution is another concern; Mufraini, Wicaksono, Meylianingrum, Ningtyas, and Supriyono (2020) state, "Distributing financial resources can be difficult, especially in rural areas".

2.3. Differences Between the Roles of Government and Private Banks

State-owned banks or BUMN usually operate with an extended mandate that includes extending credit to nationally prioritized sectors such as fisheries and agriculture. These banks are more active in supporting KUR programs and promoting financial inclusion. In contrast, private banks tend to prioritize profitability and operational efficiency, according to a study by Prasetyo and Fitriani (2019). However, very few comprehensive studies have revealed the comparative contributions of the two bank groups to the development of natural resources in Eastern Indonesia. According to the findings by Divya and Ranjith (2017) and Adem (2023), the interaction between these groups of banks affects each sector individually.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approach and Design

This study, which employs quantitative methods with evaluative and descriptive-comparative designs, attempts to ascertain the pattern, complexities, and distinctions in the funding proportion disbursed to state-owned and private banks based on project location in sectoral development. This study will also analyze the economic structure of the region concerning the provided financing.

The financing contributed by state-owned and private banks to the primary sectors, namely mining, fishing, and agriculture, is subjected to a comparative design analysis. The credit proportion granted is also determined in relation to the sector's contribution.

3.2. Data Sources and Types

The quantitative secondary data for this study were obtained from several official publications, including:

1. OJK Banking Statistics Reports (2010–2024).
2. Provincial Economic Reports of Maluku by the Central Bank of Indonesia (2010–2024).
3. GDP Data by Industry in Maluku Province, provided by Central Bureau of Statistics (2020–2024).
4. LCo (Asset Liability Committee) reports and regional fiscal studies by the Indonesian Ministry of Finance.
5. Previous Studies (Research Articles).

3.3. Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

The analysis was carried out in three stages:

1. Trend and Credit Volume Analysis (Objective 1): To determine the long-term development of credit disbursement in the natural resource sector based on project location.
2. Contribution Balance Analysis (Objective 2): To compare sectoral contributions to GRDP with the proportion of credit allocated.

3. Economic Structure Alignment Evaluation (Objective 3): To calculate sectoral gaps between GRDP contribution and credit distribution.

For Objective 2, a sectoral gap indicator was employed with the following formula.

$$\textbf{Balance Index}_i = \frac{\text{Credit of SDA Sector}_i}{\text{Total SDA Credit}} - \frac{\text{GRDP of SDA Sector}_i}{\text{Total SDA GRDP}} \quad (1)$$

Where: Credit_i = Credit allocation for i-sector. GRDP_i = GRDP contribution i- sector.

For Objective 3, a simple linear regression model was employed.

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (2)$$

Y_t = Banking credit allocation (State-owned/private banks) in t period, X_t = GRDP contribution of natural resource sectors (Agriculture, fisheries, mining) in t period, α = constant, β = Regression coefficient, ε_t = Error coefficient

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Trends, Volume, and Spatial Patterns in Credit Disbursement of State-Owned and Private Banks to the Natural Resource Sectors in Maluku (2010–2024)

This study primarily aims to analyze the long-term trends, volume, and patterns of credit disbursement by state-owned and private banks to the natural resource sectors in Maluku, as a project location, in 2010-2014, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Total credit to the natural resource sectors by Government and Private Banks in Maluku (2010–2024).

Year	Bank Credit (in IDR Billions)		Total credit (in IDR Billions)
	State-owned Bank (Y1)	Private Bank (Y2)	
2010	880.0	572.0	1,452.0
2011	924.0	603.3	1,527.3
2012	97.2	636.6	1,606.8
2013	1,018.8	671.7	1,690.5
2014	1,069.7	708.6	1,778.3
2015	1,123.2	747.6	1,870.8
2016	1,179.2	788.6	1,967.8
2017	1,238.3	832.0	2,070.3
2018	1,300.1	878.0	2,178.1
2019	1,365.2	926.1	2,291.3
2020	1,433.4	977.0	2,410.4
2021	1,505.0	1,030.8	2,535.8
2022	1,580.3	1,087.3	2,667.6
2023	1,659.3	1,147.4	2,806.7
2024*	1,742.4	1,210.5	2,952.9

Source: Processed from Maluku Central Bureau of Statistics, OJK Banking Statistics Reports, and Maluku Economic Reports by the Central Bank of Indonesia (2010–2024). * = Data in 2024 are projections based on trends in the first semester of 2024.

From 2010 to 2024, a significant rise occurred in total lending to the natural resources (SDA) sector in Maluku Province, from IDR 1,452 billion in 2010 to IDR 2,952.9 billion in 2024. The upsurge indicates ongoing shifts in financing natural resources. Cumulatively, state-owned banks have maintained a dominant role in natural resources financing, accounting for more than 59% of total credit. This condition shows their participation in sectoral programmes such as KUR and illustrates the regional operational range of state-owned banks. These results are therefore supported by Tran, Nguyen, and Nguyen (2022), who note that capital is a major key for financial stability in resource-based lines.

Private banks represent a smaller share, but their role is also growing in resource-endowed regions characterized by high financing risks. This recent trend is a signal for increasing institutional diversity in sectoral financing. The cumulative flow of credit over the last 15 years indicates improvement in access to finances, though disparities persist

between government and private banks. This, therefore, reflects the interaction between regional fiscal boundaries, national financing policies, and the ability of the local banking system to support the development of natural resources. Muhammad and Lubis (2025) argued that improved policy alignment between state-owned and private banks is critical for maintaining the bank stability system; thus, more policy alignment will help analyze the sectoral financing trends. In this context, Table 2 shows the average amount of credit available to the major natural resources sectors.

Table 2. Credit distribution by economic sectors (in 2010-2014).

Sector	State-owned Bank (%)	Private Bank (%)
Agriculture	48.2	35.1
Fisheries	29.7	18.6
Mining	22.1	46.3

Table 2 describes different concentrations of state-owned and private banks in major sectors. From 2010 to 2024, state-owned banks provided more credit to the agriculture and fishery sectors, while private banks almost fully concentrated on the mining sector. This condition demonstrates the unique institutional functions and approaches, whereas state-owned banks' concentration is highly driven by the country's development, while private banks are prone to profit-driven sectors. Duong, Tran, and Dang (2025) observed that various banks have different financing priorities based on credit portfolio diversification.

To discuss natural resources financing in the region, Table 3 shows the credit data offered by banks in different regions of Maluku.

Table 3. Total credit for the natural resources sector (2010–2024) by Regency/Municipality.

Regency/City	State-owned Bank	Private Bank	Total credit
Ambon City	3,884.1	2,621.8	6,506.0
Central Maluku Regency	3,021.0	2,039.2	5,060.2
East Seram Regency	2,373.6	1,602.2	3,975.9
Buru Regency	1,942.1	1,310.9	3,253.0
South Buru Regency	863.1	582.6	1,445.8
Kepulauan Aru Regency	1,510.5	1,019.6	2,530.1
West Maluku Regency	1,294.7	873.9	2,168.7
Tual City	1,078.9	728.3	1,807.2
Maluku West Landmark Regency	1,186.8	801.1	1,987.9
Southwest Maluku Regency	971.0	655.5	1,626.5
Western Seram	863.1	582.6	1,445.8

The distribution of natural resource financing (SDA credit) in Maluku Province from 2010 to 2024 reveals significant spatial disparities. As presented in Table 3, credit allocation varies across districts and regencies in Maluku. Daulay, Yusuf, and Maipita (2020) emphasized that different economic development in a region is shaped by the capital, government expenditures, and natural resources endowments.

Ambon City recorded the largest volume of natural resource–related credit between 2008 and 2023, amounting to IDR 6,506 billion, which is nearly equal to the total credit granted in the entire Maluku Province, at IDR 6,526 billion. This arrangement appears unfair because Ambon, which is not a large area for natural resources, receives around 25% of the province's overall credit. Ambon is undoubtedly the most important city in Maluku for administration and finance due to a reporting bias based on the location of bank headquarters or branch offices, rather than where productive activities actually occur. This is because financial flows are documented administratively instead of spatially, making it difficult to determine where credit is truly directed to resource-based areas.

In contrast, resource-producing regions such as South Buru Regency, Southwest Maluku (MBD), and West Seram received considerably smaller volumes of natural resource–related credit, ranging only between IDR 1.400 and 1.600 billion. This modest allocation stands in sharp contrast to their substantial contributions as centers of

fisheries and agricultural production. The limited flow of credit to these areas underscores persistent barriers to financial access in rural and geographically isolated regions. This small provision is a striking contrast to their significant roles as hubs of fisheries and agricultural production. Limited flow of credit to these sectors underlines persistent barriers to financial access in rural and geographically isolated regions. These constraints are, in large part, associated with poor infrastructure, the near-total absence of banking structures, and the perceived risk rating by financial intermediaries whenever they operate outside the administrative and urban centers.

Despite their strategic position as a hub of marine connectivity, the credit distribution volume in Tual City and MTB reached a relatively modest volume, amounting to IDR 1.807 billion and IDR 1.987 billion, respectively. This disparity indicates the necessity of designing a project-based financing mechanism that considers regional economic characteristics and sectoral potential, instead of merely taking into account the administrative or operational positions of banking offices themselves.

In general, the growth of credit distribution to natural resource sectors in Maluku remains very concentrated in western and central areas of the province, especially in Ambon City, Central Maluku, and Buru. This concentration pattern reflects not only the spatial imbalance of financial flows but also the tendency of banking institutions to favor regions with better infrastructure, administrative accessibility, and lower transaction costs, conditions that, in turn, reinforce financing disparities between core and peripheral islands. However, the southern and eastern parts, including the Aru Islands, Southwest Maluku (MBD), and West Southeast Maluku (MTB), remain disproportionately underfunded and economically lagging compared to the whole provincial regions. Such disparities indicate that primary and secondary financial institutions' networking has yet to align with the specific regional development needs.

This resonates with the World Bank (2020a), which identifies a financing gap in peripheral areas caused by the absence of financial institutions and the high cost of opening a business. To encourage banks to lend more to unproductive and rural areas, redefining lendable funds and affirmative credit policies is essential with a geographical approach.

4.2. Public And Community Investment for the Mining, Fishing, and Farming Activities and the Downstream Product Development

This study reveals a persistent and well-defined development in the roles of private and state-owned banks in credit allocation to the natural resources of the Maluku Archipelago. Private banks focus more on the mining sector (46.3%), while state-owned banks tend to lend more to the agriculture sector (48.2%) and the fisheries sector (29.7%). Similarly, Goyal, Agrawal, and Aggarwal (2015) stated that the disbursement of loan capital by state-owned banks served predominantly in the agriculture, small-scale industry, and the community. This difference reflects the distinct bank types in the operational model and features.

Theoretically, these results support Stiglitz and Weiss (1981) in risk-return preference theory, which explains that financial institutions are more likely to extend credit to industries offering manageable risk and high returns. Mining appeals to private banks because it requires a lot of capital, works on large-scale projects, and has a financing structure that can guarantee the success of business ventures (Kuzmina-Merlino & Znotiņa, 2021).

Griffith-Jones and Ocampo (2018) assert that state-owned banks possess a more extensive development mandate to address market defects and funding deficiencies, which private institutions typically overlook. Economic sectors that have solid linkages to locals, such as agriculture and fisheries, are usually viewed by private banks as having low profitability and high lending risks. As such, these sectors are strategically supported by state-owned banks such as BRI and BNI, which have extensive networks to most rural and coastal areas. Alongside that, Ouedraogo and Yapi (2022) reported that time-consuming administrative procedures, coupled with a lack of collateral values and high production risks, continue to limit the agricultural sector's access to formal credit, a practice common in many developing countries.

From a regional development standpoint, such financing patterns have the potential to intensify both sectoral and spatial disparities. Unequal access to credit may impede local economic transformation, particularly when private banks focus their lending on extractive industries concentrated in mining areas, while providing key livelihood financial support. Mousseau and Nguiffo (2023) further observed that private investment in extractive industries is often linked to widening social inequality and environmental degradation within local communities. This situation demonstrates that financial imbalances influence not only the pace of economic growth but also the broader dimensions of sustainability, encompassing social equity and ecological resilience.

The main reason for the observed disparity in contributions between state-owned and private banks, natural resource sectors in Maluku epitomize distinct institutional preferences that play a strategic role in molding the regional economic structure. These findings, therefore, support the strategic position of state-owned banks in financing key development sectors, especially where such sectors coincide with regional comparative advantages. This present study accordingly calls for policy measures that promote financial incentives and credit access to industries with huge potential contribution to regional GDP but remain underserved by the formal banking system.

4.3. Roles of State-Owned and Private Banks in Financing Agriculture, Fisheries, and Mining Sectors in Archipelagic Regions

In archipelagic regions relying primarily on the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, the distribution of resources should ideally correspond to the underlying structure of the regional economy. Based on data from the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), these sectors collectively contributed 23.6 percent to the Maluku economy during the period 2020–2024, as presented in Table 4. Within this composition, fisheries accounted for 13.6 percent of the total output, followed by agriculture at 9.6 percent and mining at 2.2 percent. However, a clear mismatch persists between the direction of bank credit allocation and the actual sectoral structure of the regional economy. This indicates that financial patterns have not yet reflected Maluku's productive base.

Table 4. Comparison of sector contributions to GRDP and the Credit Distribution of State-owned and Private Banks in Maluku (2020–2024).

Sector	Contributions to GRDP (%)	State-owned bank (%)	Private bank (%)
Agriculture	9.6	48.2	35.1
Fisheries	13.6	29.7	18.6
Mining	2.2	22.1	46.3
Total	23.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed data from Maluku Central Bureau of Statistics (2024) and OJK Reports (2010–2024).

Empirical results show that credit allocation patterns of state-owned banks tend to reflect the composition of the regional economy, as measured by GRDP. The agricultural sector absorbs about 48.2 percent of total natural resource (SDA) credit, followed by the fisheries sector at 29.7 percent. On the other hand, private banks exhibit markedly different lending orientations, with almost half of their natural resource-related lending being provided through (46.3) percent directed toward mining, even though this sector contributes only 2.2 percent to regional output. This divergence underlines the different institutional priorities of the two bank groups: private banks are largely guided by factors of profitability and credit risk assessments, while state-owned banks align their financing decisions with regional development objectives.

In order to analyze the relationship between credit distribution and regional economic structure, a Pearson correlation analysis was conducted using Stata (Table 6). The test measured the extent to which sectoral credit allocation corresponds, with a correlation coefficient of 0.44 between credit distribution from state-owned banks and GDP, implying that their lending patterns are relatively aligned with the composition of the local economy. In contrast, private banks demonstrate a strong negative correlation, r = -0.96, indicating a considerable mismatch between credit allocation and the region's sectoral structure. The most evident example of this is found in the fisheries sector. Although it is a large contributor to regional GDP, it receives substantially less financing than agriculture.

This difference is mainly due to the prevalence of small-scale and informal fishermen, coupled with the constrained collateral value of assets within the sector. Previous studies by Kishore, Mattoo, and Sharma (2022) and Similarly, Benami, Carter, and Chassang (2021) describe that the fisheries in archipelagic regions are unbankable, despite their vital role in sustaining local economies. Such a condition poses a critical challenge for inclusive development. When financial flows are biased towards capital-intensive and environmentally sensitive mining industries, while ignoring community-based sectors like agriculture and fisheries, the emergent growth pattern is livelihoods dependent on traditional, resource-based activities. This implies broad financial practice reform that should underpin project-based, location-specific lending, build institutional capacity for regional banking systems, and develop appropriate policy frameworks to attract investment to strategic local industries. In this way, financing strategies for natural resources should not be exclusively determined by short-term financial return considerations but must, where possible, align with the broader imperatives of economic transformation equitably. This approach is necessary to engender resource-based regional growth that is sustainable and responsible to the many socio-economic realities of Indonesia's archipelagic regions. To further examine the consistency between banking credit allocation and the regional economic structure, a series of linear regression models was applied. In these estimations, the GRDP value of the agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors was used as an independent variable, while the credit allocation of state-owned and private banks served as dependent variables. This analytical framework enables an assessment of how closely sectoral financing aligns with the economic composition of Maluku.

Table 5. Normality test output.

Series: Residuals Sample 2010–2024 Observations 15	
Mean	$2.27e^{-13}$
Median	-37.321
Maximum	893.062
Minimum	-1294.847
Std. dev.	594.683
Skewness	- 0.311
Kurtosis	2.650
Jarque–Bera	0.318
Probability	0.853

The regression analysis in Table 5 shows that a normality test produced a Jarque-Bera value of 0.181, with a probability of 0.853. As the probability was greater than 0.05, the data are normally distributed, and the normality assumption in the regression model is satisfied.

Table 6. Linear regression: Natural resource GRDP and banking credit in Maluku Province (2010–2024).

Variable	Coefficient	Standard error	t-Stat	p-value	R^2	Adj. R^2
"Model 1: Credit from State-Owned Banks					0.432	0.388
Constant	209.95	340.49	0.617	0.548		
Natural resource GRDP	0.1411	0.045	3.143	0.008		
Model 2: Credit from Private Banks					0.432	0.389
Constant	72.56	251.95	0.288	0.778		
Natural resource GRDP	0.1045	0.033	3.146	0.008		

Source: Processed data (2025).

The regression results in Table 7 show that the fisheries sector had the largest influence on Maluku, with a very high coefficient of 0.912 and strong statistical significance of $p < 0.01$. It confirms that Maluku is an archipelagic province in which over 90% of its area is composed of sea, and its export commodities are dominated by fisheries

products. In contrast, agriculture (0.845) contributes relatively less to GRDP, while mining (0.478) shows weaker and more fluctuating effects. Despite being the largest contributor to GRDP, the fisheries sector receives a lower share of bank credit compared to agriculture and mining, which highlights a paradox in banking finance in Maluku.

This is in line with the arguments of Béné et al. (2016) and Fabinyi et al. (2017), who stated that in island economies, fisheries play a very important role in foreign exchange earnings and food security, although with constrained access to credit. On the other hand, Christiaensen, Demery, and Kuhl (2011) listed agriculture as needing structural transformation before credit can have huge effects, while Sachs and Warner (2001), Auty (1993), and Van Der Ploeg (2011) stated the weak role of mining due to the "resource curse" phenomenon and vulnerability to "Disease". The findings also align with those of Sangadji, Pattimahu, Haruna, and Tawari (2025), who found that the limited access to credit has long been a structural barrier for tuna fishermen in Maluku, forcing them to rely on income diversification strategies. Therefore, integrating empirical results with the literature underlines the current distribution of banking credit, which does not fully coincide with the region's economic structure. Credit policy reformation is needed, considering the project location, strengthening the institutional capacity of regional banks, and increasing financing to fisheries and agriculture to spur inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Maluku.

Table 7. Regression analysis of the natural resource sector in Maluku 2010-2024.

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	p-value	R-squared
Agriculture	0.845	5.67	0.000	
Fisheries	0.912	6.24	0.000	
Mining	0.478	3.11	0.007	
Model				0.896

Source: Processed data from Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010-2024

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Credit distribution to Maluku's natural resource sectors increased gradually from 2010 to 2024. However, the spatial distribution remains concentrated in administrative centers such as Ambon, and state-owned banks dominate, financing 95%, emphasizing agriculture and fisheries, while private banks focus nearly half of their portfolio on mining. A structural mismatch then appears: fisheries, the large contributor to Maluku's GRDP, agriculture, and mining receive increased credit but yield weaker contributions, while the former remains underfinanced. These results confirm that the distribution of banking credit has not yet fully captured the economic structure of the Maluku archipelagic economy. Several measures are thus recommended to address these gaps. First is the reform of credit reporting to reflect a project-location basis for reducing spatial bias and capturing real economic activities. Policies, on the other hand, should be strengthened in the financing of access to fisheries and agriculture sectors that are strategic for local welfare and export potential. Third, regional financial coordination and the institutional role of state-owned banks should be expanded in scope to ensure inclusive distribution of credit. This would involve incorporating spatially responsive and sector-sensitive financing to develop Maluku's resources more sustainably, use, and achieve fairer economic development.

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