

## Rejuvenation of National Defense and Security Policies in Facing Global Constellation Threats

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**Abstract.** National defense and security policy is an important focus in dealing with threats that are developing amid the current global dynamics. In the Indonesian context, national security involves various aspects, not only physical but also non-physical such as political, economic and cyber. These non-physical threats are increasingly relevant with the rapid development of globalization. It was found that Indonesia has a sufficient legal framework to regulate national defense and security, but there are still differences in interpretation and integration between institutions. Threats to national defense and security are multidimensional, involving various sectors such as the military, police, intelligence and local government. The author uses doctrinal legal research method with primary legal materials in the form of regulations and laws, and secondary data in the form of books and scientific journals. This article analyzes the existing conditions related to defense strategies and policies as well as the state's efforts in facing political, economic, and global disruption threats. Strengthening the national defense and security system requires close cooperation between the government, society and the private sector. By optimizing future defense projections, Indonesia seeks to maintain state sovereignty and mitigate threats that may arise, especially from tensions between the United States and China.

**Keywords:** Threats, Defense and Security, Disruption, National Security Legal Plan

**Abstrak.** Kebijakan pertahanan dan keamanan nasional menjadi fokus penting dalam menghadapi ancaman yang berkembang di tengah dinamika global saat ini. Dalam konteks Indonesia, keamanan nasional menyangkut berbagai aspek, tidak hanya aspek fisik namun juga non fisik seperti politik, ekonomi, dan siber. Ancaman non-fisik tersebut semakin relevan dengan pesatnya perkembangan globalisasi. Ditemukan bahwa Indonesia memiliki kerangka hukum yang memadai untuk mengatur pertahanan dan keamanan negara, namun masih terdapat perbedaan interpretasi dan integrasi antar lembaga. Ancaman terhadap pertahanan dan keamanan negara bersifat multidimensi dan melibatkan berbagai sektor seperti TNI, Polri, Intelijen, dan Pemerintah Daerah. Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian hukum doktrinal dengan bahan hukum primer berupa peraturan dan perundang-undangan, serta data sekunder berupa buku dan jurnal ilmiah. Artikel ini menganalisis kondisi eksisting terkait strategi dan kebijakan pertahanan serta upaya negara dalam menghadapi ancaman disruptif politik, ekonomi, dan global. Penguatan sistem pertahanan dan keamanan nasional memerlukan kerja sama yang erat antara pemerintah, masyarakat, dan sektor swasta. Dengan mengoptimalkan proyeksi pertahanan ke depan, Indonesia berupaya menjaga kedaulatan negara dan memitigasi ancaman yang mungkin timbul, terutama dari ketegangan antara Amerika Serikat dan Tiongkok.

**Kata Kunci:** Ancaman, Pertahanan dan Keamanan, Gangguan, Rencana Hukum Keamanan Nasional

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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a constitutional state that places the constitution as the highest law in carrying out the rights and obligations of a state, one of which is maintaining defense, resilience and national security as well as guaranteeing the protection of citizens. Defense is defined as the main entity in creating national security; National resilience is defined as the condition of a country that covers all aspects to protect the country from threats; while national security is a condition for ensuring state security includes society and individuals. However, these three entities are often only associated with things related to physical attacks such as war so other non-physical threats are not given much attention, such as the economic, political and cyber sectors. In the increasingly rapid development of globalization, non-physical threats in the economic, political and cyber fields need to be a concern for countries to maintain national defense, resilience and security to ensure the protection of citizens. This is because the rapid development of globalization has made the style of warfare in this digitalization era more modern. This modernization of war is carried out non-militarily by emphasizing control from coalition countries supported or driven by developed countries to destroy certain countries through the economic, ideological, socio-cultural, political and defense and security sectors of the country.<sup>1</sup> One example of a threat in the economic sector is the policy that the European Union wants to implement to reduce imports of palm oil from Indonesia which is considered unsustainable because it causes forest destruction in the European region. Apart from that, palm oil is categorized as a commodity that has a high risk of Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC) so it is not included in the renewable energy target.<sup>2</sup> The European Union has made it mandatory to use renewable energy since the beginning of 2020 and will reduce the use of imported palm oil starting in 2024. If this is not addressed

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<sup>1</sup> Rahmah Ningsih dan Nurbaiti, (2023), *Ancaman Perang Modern dalam Perspektif Hukum Humaniter*, Jurnal Siyasah Hukum Tata Negara Volume 3 Nomor 1, Hlm. 7

<sup>2</sup> Ulfa Andriana Nur Mahzumi, (2020), *Realisme: Analisis Ancaman Perang Dagang antara Indonesia dan Uni Eropa terkait Kebijakan tentang Nikel dan Sawit*. Universitas Airlangga. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342467558\\_Realisme\\_Analisis\\_Ancaman\\_Perang\\_Dagang\\_antara\\_Indonesia\\_dan\\_Uni\\_Eropa\\_terkait\\_Kebijakan\\_tentang\\_Nikel\\_dan\\_Sawit](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342467558_Realisme_Analisis_Ancaman_Perang_Dagang_antara_Indonesia_dan_Uni_Eropa_terkait_Kebijakan_tentang_Nikel_dan_Sawit)

immediately it will have an impact on the economic development of Indonesia's income from commodity exports, especially palm oil.

Another form of non-physical threat can be seen from the political field, which was expressed by Minister of Defense Ryamizard Ryacudu for the 2014-2019 period stating that the most dangerous non-physical threat is the threat of mindset attacks in the form of changing the state ideology of Pancasila which is the unifier of the Indonesian nation. Mindset attacks can influence people's minds and hearts with the aim of distorting understanding of state ideology. The condition of globalization which means there are no borders between countries means that access to various information between countries can be reached quickly so that Indonesian citizens will find it very easy to know and learn and ultimately embed it in their daily lives. Apart from that, non-physical threats can also come from the cyber sector, which can be seen from data from the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) which states that in the period from January to August 2020 there were around 190 million attempted cyberattacks in Indonesia.<sup>3</sup> These data show that the state needs to pay attention to non-physical threats to defense, resilience and national security that could threaten the protection of citizens. This was reinforced by the statement by TNI Commander Gatot Nurmantyo who stated that the real threat in the future that Indonesia would face was economic war.

Departing from this, the National Security Bill (RUU) which is currently being drafted needs to be ratified immediately considering that there are several laws that form the basis for the formation of this Bill, such as Law (UU) Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Police Law), Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning (TNI Law), and Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information (Public Information Openness Law). The Police Law and the TNI Law can be used as a basis for ratifying the National Security Bill because the ratification of these two laws is based on security as the main entity and the TNI as a means of national defense, while the Public Information Openness Law can be the basis for

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<sup>3</sup> Muhammad Irfan, *Konstruksi Pertahanan dan Keamanan Negara Terhadap Perlindungan Data Dalam Cyberspace Untuk Menghadapi Pola Kebiasaan Baru* Hlm. 116

accessing information, which in this case the Public Information Openness Law provides legal basis regarding citizens' rights to obtain public information, but in drafting the National Security Bill in order to create national defense, resilience and security that is free from physical and non-physical threats in all fields, including politics, economics and cyber, it is necessary to exclude access confidential public information to ensure the protection of citizens.

The drafting of the National Security Bill (RUU Kamnas) has drawn many pros and cons among the public. If you look at the pro side of drafting the National Security Bill, it is seen that this bill could make the head of state declare a state of military emergency. This closes down the opportunity for military authorities to act outside the law based on their own interests,<sup>4</sup> so it is necessary to limit the state of emergency, the authority to declare a state of emergency, and the mechanism for granting an emergency declaration needs to be approved by the House of Representatives (DPR). Apart from that, the National Security Bill can become a legal basis for providing security, certainty and guarantees for the national security of the Indonesian nation. This legal certainty not only protects against physical or military threats, but also prevents non-military threats that are difficult to predict. Apart from that, the Cyber Security and Resilience Bill (Kamtansiber) which can also be used as a legal basis for strengthening national security and defense still has several weak points in its draft substance because the direction of movement contained in the Kamtansiber Bill is not clear as stated in Article 10 paragraph (2) regarding national cyber entities, they do not mention the network as one of the national cyber entities, even though the core of cyber is the network itself.<sup>5</sup> Apart from that, in Article 13 which discusses risk mitigation, it is stated that Indonesia will create special mitigation regarding this matter, but the Chair of the Indonesian Digital Forensics Association (AFDI), Muhammad Nuh, stated that this is not necessary because there are international standards regarding mitigation from International Standards Organization so that

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<sup>4</sup> *Majalah WIRA*, (2015), <https://www.kemban.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/6.-Wira-Edisi-Khusus.pdf> diakses pada 21 Februari 2024

<sup>5</sup> Nurcahyadi, Ghani (2019), *Media Indonesia, Pegiat Keamanan Siber Ungkap Kelemahan RUU Keamanan Siber*, <https://mediaindonesia.com/politik-dan-hukum/252763/pegiat-keamanan-siber-ungkap-kelemahan-ruu-keamanan-siber> diakses pada 22 Februari 2024

Indonesia only needs to adopt the existing mitigation from ISO which has been involved in this field previously.

Even though there are still weak points in the substance of the Kamtansiber Bill, this does not cover the urgency of passing the Kamtansiber Bill in order to provide a legal basis for national defense, resilience and security. This urgency is further strengthened by Indonesia's geopolitical conditions which are in the middle between the United States and China which are still waging a cold war. This is made worse by the presence of military bases owned by the United States in the Southeast Asia region to monitor China. One of these military bases is in the Philippines, totaling four military bases which aim to monitor China in the South China Sea and around Taiwan.<sup>6</sup> If the conflict between the United States and China escalates to the point of causing a military attack, then Indonesia can certainly be affected by a military attack between the two countries considering the geographical conditions between the Philippines and Indonesia which are close together. Thus, the substance of the Cyber Security Bill must be immediately completed so that it can be ratified immediately so that it can be used as legal certainty in the process of strengthening national defense, resilience and security for the protection of citizens. If you look at the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in point 16, namely Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions, especially in point 16.1 which mentions the reduction in forms of violence and death rates and 16.a is related to synergy between national institutions through international cooperation to prevent Terrorist violence and crime can be aligned as a preventive measure against military threats that may be faced by Indonesia. Not only that, non-military threats can also be overcome through the SDGs goal in point 16.2 which states that countries based on national and international law must work together to ensure equal access to justice for each other, which in this case can be linked to the threat of economic war between countries in determining export and import taxes are too high, causing problems in other fields which can impact each country's fulfillment of the rights of its citizens.

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<sup>6</sup> Rupert Wingfield-Hayes, (2023), BBC News, *AS amankan akses pangkalan militer di Filipina demi awasi China*  
<https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-64496138>

## METHODOLOGY

In this case, the author uses doctrinal legal research methods which refer to legal doctrine, court decisions and other legal literature. This research was carried out using statutory, comparative, conceptual and analytical approaches, and used data collection methods in the form of literature study and document study. The legal materials used consist of primary (the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and statutory regulations), secondary (scientific publications on law such as books, dictionaries and articles), and tertiary (books and scientific articles outside the law ). Data processing and analysis was carried out in the stages of identifying legal issues, formulating problems, compiling legal materials, determining research methods, and qualitative analysis. Conclusions are prepared as a short answer to the problem formulation, while suggestions contain recommendations based on identified weaknesses or problems, to provide concrete solutions and implementation in society.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **Existing Conditions Related to Land and National Security Strategy and Policy in Indonesia**

The state has the main task of ensuring the political, health, economic and socio-cultural life of a country in order to achieve the welfare of its people. Not only that, national security and defense are also important elements so that people's rights can be fulfilled so as to create national stability. The existence of interests from various aspects such as health, political and economic interests also have an impact on defense interests.

Bambang Pranowo believes that national resilience can be defined as a dynamic state of a country that covers all dimensions of national life and can develop and systematically face threats, challenges, disturbances and obstacles.<sup>7</sup> The depiction of the embodiment of the concept of national resilience can be reflected in Pancasila and

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<sup>7</sup> Dewie Mardhanie, dkk (2020), *Keamanan dan Pertahanan dalam Studi Ketahanan Nasional*, Jurnal Pertahanan dan Bela Negara, Vol.10 No.3, hal 281

the 1945 NRI Constitution, namely the 3rd principle which was later outlined in the 1945 NRI Constitution as a unitary state. In Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, it is explained that Defense is all measures taken to provide protection for Indonesian sovereignty in aspects of the state, territory and society of the Republic of Indonesia from various national threats and disturbances.<sup>8</sup> Meanwhile, national security is an important aspect related to the protection and maintenance of a country's main interests which involves various efforts to maintain stability, sovereignty, territorial integrity and people's security from various threats, both originating from within and outside the country.<sup>9</sup>

A country is obliged to have an integrated defense policy so as to create a national security system for its people. Bearing in mind that a threat is an action that endangers the government and sovereignty of the country, especially Indonesian democracy. This form of threat can be divided into various types, namely military and non-military threats, direct and indirect threats, as well as domestic and foreign threats. The main threats occurring in Indonesia currently are threats that occur in the border areas of the Republic of Indonesia, thus having an impact on the country's territorial integrity and territorial sovereignty. Therefore, this threat to state security which is multidimensional must be addressed by involving various sectors, not only the TNI, military and police, but also the foreign affairs department, home affairs department, intelligence agencies, and also regional governments. local.<sup>10</sup>

If you look at the state constitution which regulates the concept of national defense and security, there are differences regarding the regulations applied. This difference is reflected in each institution which interprets the concept of defense and security differently, namely the separation of the TNI and POLRI in TAP MPR No VI/MPR/2000 and TAP MPR No VII/MPR/2000 regarding the roles of the TNI and POLRI, Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, and Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning

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<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>9</sup> Prabowo, E. Estu, (2013), *Kebijakan dan Strategi Pertahanan Indonesia*, Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional, No 14 Vol 3, hal 120

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*

the TNI. From an institutional perspective, the POLRI is responsible to the President, while the TNI is overseen by the Ministry of Defense.<sup>11</sup>

The nation's strategic problems can be overcome by using "Astagatra" or the 8 elements of national life approach which consists of 5 dynamic elements and 3 static elements. Natural Gatra (static), namely Geography, Demography and Natural Resources. Meanwhile, Social (dynamic) dimensions include Ideology, Politics, Economics, Socio-Culture, and Defense and Security.<sup>12</sup> Based on this, it can be seen that the threat to national resilience and security is a comprehensive and interrelated matter. Therefore, taking action and controlling security threats is not only the responsibility of the TNI and POLRI, but is also the scope of intelligence in providing early detection information if these threats occur.

In several developed countries, such as the European Union, Turkey and Japan, it can be seen that handling resilience issues in these countries is the existence of a special institution called the National Security Council to discuss strategies and prepare systems for dealing with national threats. The European Union also has the European Defense Fund, where this institution is expected to make a contribution to supporting the resilience of the European nation by funding research in the digital and technological domains which will produce various innovations in the field of defense products.

The resilience threats that attack the European Union are mostly traditional military threats, namely threats originating from external sources or enemy countries. Countries in the European Union are very vulnerable to the threat of terrorism. Attacks of this nature pose a potentially serious threat to internal security, requiring a rapid and effective response from authorities to protect the country's citizens and infrastructure. Second, the problem of organized cross-border crime, such as human trafficking, illegal weapons, drugs, as well as financial market infiltration and environmental damage, demands strong international cooperation in law

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<sup>11</sup> Kapoh, Febri Hendro (2022), *Strategi Pertahanan Indonesia Memasuki Era Baru Pasca Pandemi*, Jurnal Studi Sosial, Vol 7 N 2, hal 128

<sup>12</sup> *Loc. cit*

enforcement and security. Third, the threat of cybercrime continues to grow in line with technological advances and the shift of trading and banking activities to online platforms. This poses a huge potential risk to digital infrastructure, data security and the economy as a whole, so proactive steps are needed to protect systems and information from cyber attacks.

Until now, the Indonesian state does not yet have a policy or strategy in the form of regulations and rules because there is no common perception regarding national defense and security, resulting in widespread security threats in sectoral areas. Indeed, Indonesia already has statutory regulations regarding national security coordination. However, in reality, these laws are not yet harmonized and can be said to be far from synergistic in their implementation. Moreover, looking at the condition of the national security bill which has not received any clarity until now. Thus, it is felt that a concrete and efficient legal umbrella is important in the realm of defense and security in this era in order to face various kinds of security and national defense threats in the future.

### **State Responsibility in Guaranteeing the Land System and National Security Amidst Political, Economic and Global Disruption Threats**

Strengthening the national defense and security system is a crucial aspect in maintaining the stability of a country amidst political, economic threats and global disruption. As part of constitutional rights, the state has the responsibility to protect citizens and ensure that national security is maintained in accordance with the mandate of the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. To realize this, the state must be able to come up with carefully designed strategies and policies.<sup>13</sup>

One of the concrete efforts made is through the implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning the Openness of Public Information. This is not only a form of

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<sup>13</sup> Pusat Pendidikan Pancasila dan Konstitusi Mahkamah Konstitusi RI, 2022, Jaminan Hak Konstitusional Warga Negara dan Hukum Acara Mahkamah Konstitusi, [https://pusdik.mkri.id/materi/materi\\_273\\_Jaminan%20Hak%20Konstitusional%20WN%20dan%20Hukum%20Acara%20MK%20\(M.%20Guntur%20Hamzah\).pdf](https://pusdik.mkri.id/materi/materi_273_Jaminan%20Hak%20Konstitusional%20WN%20dan%20Hukum%20Acara%20MK%20(M.%20Guntur%20Hamzah).pdf)

government transparency to the public, but also strengthens public participation in monitoring and protecting national security. However, it is important to understand that information relating to national defense and security must be strictly regulated. Some information can be accessed by the public to increase understanding of strategic issues, while other parts must be protected because they have a high level of sensitivity.

In harmonizing understanding of the objectives of a regulation, character development is needed, one of which is through state defense education. Awareness of defending the country becomes a strong moral foundation for every individual in carrying out their roles and responsibilities towards the country.<sup>14</sup> The essence of fostering awareness of defending the country is an effort to shape the character of the Indonesian nation, by instilling a sense of nationalism and patriotism, as well as strengthening national resilience in order to guarantee the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in maintaining the implementation of national development in achieve national goals.

With the emergence of cyberspace, the concept of war between countries has shifted, no longer limited to physical battles but also involving battles in cyberspace, known as cyber war. In the view of cyber war,<sup>15</sup> the perpetrators or actors are not only limited to countries, but also involve individuals or hacker groups, non-governmental organizations, terrorist networks, organized crime groups, as well as the private sector such as internet service provider companies.<sup>16</sup> Unfortunately, several regulations in force in Indonesia cannot accommodate modern threats which are increasingly varied. The government must continue to make accelerated efforts to face crises and threats that come from various fields. Through adequate legal instruments, the state can regulate concrete steps to deal with various emerging threats and ensure the

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<sup>14</sup> Kementerian Pertahanan, 2017, Wira Edisi Khusus, Bela Negara Dalam Perspektif Strategi dan Kebijakan Pertahanan Negara, <https://www.kemhan.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/wiraindoedsusrevisi.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Rahmawati, I. 2017. Analisis Manajemen Risiko Ancaman Kejahatan Siber (Cyber Crime) dalam Peningkatan Cyber Defence. *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara*, 52.

<sup>16</sup> Pearlman, W., Cunningham, K. 2012. Non-State Actors, Fragmentation, and Conflict Processes. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*.

continuity of national sovereignty and security. Strengthening the national defense and security system also requires close collaboration between the government, society and the private sector. In this way, the country can ensure that the national defense and security system is adaptive and wise in facing complex global dynamics.

### **Government Policy and Strategy in the Fields of Politics, Defense and National Security**

Departing from the military threat from the cold war between the United States and China, several of whose military bases are close to the Indonesian border, Indonesia must increase national defense and security to protect its citizens. This is because the Indonesian National Army and the Republic of Indonesia Police are the front guard in national defense and security. Actions to improve national defense and security can be carried out through the procurement and development of law enforcement officers, such as the TNI and Polri. This training is carried out to guarantee and maintain material readiness to support the implementation of national defense from military and non-military threats.

The TNI as the front guard in the field of defense is regulated in Article 5 and Article 6 of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army explaining that the TNI has an essential role and function in the field of national defense, namely as a means of national defense in warding off all kinds of threats. military and armed forces from abroad and within the country in order to maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, while the legal basis regarding the Police as the front guard is regulated in Article 5 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia which states that the Police have a role in maintaining security and public order in order to create stability and security in the country. Thus, from these two articles we can see the essential roles and functions of the TNI and Polri in the defense sector.

Fostering a sense of national defense in the nation's next generation can be done through a military conscription program for residents who are at least 17 years old to participate in military training. This program not only helps to foster a sense of

national defense, but can also be carried out in the context of procuring candidates for law enforcement officers, such as the TNI and Polri, to strengthen national defense, especially in emergency conditions. This is also in accordance with the reserve component clause regulated in Article 28 and Article 30 of Law Number 23 of 2019 which states that one of the reserve components consists of citizens who undertake voluntary national defense efforts which will be managed through prior coaching activities. .

In 2021, the government is designing several government policies in the defense sector in terms of procurement and development in the defense sector, both in terms of personnel and facilities and infrastructure. Some of the policies implemented are related to the procurement of human resources in the field of national defense through the establishment of undergraduate programs at the Defense University, the development of defense resources through the development of national logistics reserves, the development and provision of TNI posture through the modernization of the Main Weapon System Equipment (Alutsista) for land equipment, sea and air, as well as the formation of sea, air and land reserve components. Procurement of defense equipment is an activity to obtain defense equipment, especially for the TNI and Polri, from the planning stage to the receipt of the defense equipment for use according to its intended use. One form of optimizing the procurement of defense equipment which is being carried out by the government is through the procurement of submarines which are used as a top priority for modernization defense equipment.<sup>17</sup> This action is not only to fulfill the TNI's defense equipment, but is also considered a step to build the domestic defense industry and strengthen adequate maritime defense forces.

If you look at the potential for military threats in the future, especially considering the ongoing cold war between the United States and China, Indonesia needs to project the field of national defense and security as a government policy that is a top priority to ensure the protection and security of its citizens. One form of government projection

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<sup>17</sup> PAL Indonesia, (2022), *Perkuat Pertahanan Maritim, PT PAL Siap Lanjutkan Program Kapal Selam*, <https://www.pal.co.id/perkuat-pertahanan-maritim-pt-pal-siap-lanjutkan-program-kapal-selam/>

in the defense sector is to apply the concept of optimum essential force, namely the process of modernizing defense equipment and providing network-centric defense equipment in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This action can also be balanced with synergy between defense instruments, both land, sea and water for the prevention and control of acts of terrorism or the like. Thus, projected government policies in the procurement of the TNI and Polri and defense equipment have a significant role in facing and minimizing military threats that are expected to impact Indonesia.

### **Government Policies and Strategies in Facing Threats in the Economic Sector**

In this modern era, the potential threat of armed war is less likely than the threat of economic war. According to a survey conducted by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in the January 2024 edition of Chief Economists Outlook, a number of world chief economists stated that the global economic outlook for 2024 is still predicted to be weak and full of uncertainty. The survey involved thirty respondents, of which 56% of them predicted a decline in the global economy, while 43% predicted that the situation would stagnate or experience a slight improvement compared to 2023. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said geopolitical tensions were still a source of major uncertainty in the global economic outlook.<sup>18</sup>

This economic threat is becoming more real with the economic recession in one of the countries with the title of world economic giant, namely Japan. For the first time in the last five years a technical recession occurred in Japan. The cause is the decline in private consumption, which is the main component of the economy, for three consecutive quarters, accompanied by increasing cost pressures and ongoing global challenges. Apart from that, capital expenditure and public investment also decreased. The Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, Sri Mulyani, considers this to be due to an increase in interest rates in a short time.<sup>19</sup> This shows

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<sup>18</sup> Revo M, CNBC Indonesia, 2024, "4 Raksasa Dunia Lagi 'Sakit', Presiden Baru RI Mesti Waspada" diakses di <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/research/20240216115942-128-515006/4-raksasa-dunia-lagi-sakit-presiden-baru-ri-mesti-waspada>

<sup>19</sup> Maulina, Ulfa, 2024, IDX Channel, "Jepang dan Inggris Masuk Jurang Resesi di Awal 2024, Ekonomi Negara Maju Bakal Suram?" diakses di <https://www.idxchannel.com/economics/jepang-dan-inggris-masuk-jurang-resesi-di-awal-2024-ekonomi-negara-maju-bakal-suram>

that economic threats are closely related to the phenomenon of globalization which removes restrictions and barriers to the flow of capital, goods and services.<sup>20</sup> While globalization opens up opportunities for domestic products to compete in the global market, at the same time, global products can also enter the country and become a threat to the economy.

Currently, business actors in Indonesia are not yet facilitated with harmonized regulations, so guarantees for rights, obligations and relationships between business actors cannot yet operate according to applicable regulations. Integrated coordination is needed to ensure that all sectoral policies related to trade do not cause bureaucratic confusion that results in inefficiency. In facing this threat, Indonesia needs to take strategic steps, one of which is by ratifying amendments to Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade to create added value, which not only requires efficient trade infrastructure, but also policies that aim to create added value.

The threat of modern war is more complex than conventional war because it involves various aspects such as global coalition domination, interference by state and non-state actors, and the potential for reducing state capabilities and sovereignty. In addition, the response scheme that Indonesia must adopt involves efforts to maintain a balance between national economic interests and international relations. Therefore, the state must adopt a strategy that involves mastering technology and regulations to strengthen the foundations of state integrity, as well as maintain national unity and improve social justice for the entire society.<sup>21</sup> This is an important step in ensuring the sustainability and stability of the Indonesian economy amidst threats that are increasingly complex every day.

### **Government Policy and Strategy in Facing National Defense and Security Threats in the Cyber Sector**

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<sup>20</sup> Arjanto, Dwi., Tempo, 2024, "Anatomi Penyebab Ekonomi Jepang Alami Resesi", <https://dunia.tempo.co/read/1836209/anatomi-penyebab-ekonomi-jepang-alami-resesi>

<sup>21</sup> Ningsih, Rahmah, & Nurbaeti, 2023, "Ancaman Perang Modern Dalam Perspektif Hukum Humaniter" *Siyasah Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara* 3 (1), hlm 1-20.

Global geopolitical dynamics have accelerated in recent years. This is caused by various factors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and digitalization as a result of globalization occurring in society. Technological advances that occur in society cause the phenomenon of disruption, namely systemic changes in people's habits in various aspects of daily life.

Technological developments have a significant influence on global society, especially Indonesian citizens. Various positive impacts have been felt, such as the ease of carrying out various activities in the fields of health, politics, economics and socio-culture. However, this era of disruption is also vulnerable to negative impacts which can then lead to destruction if existing technological advances are not utilized properly. This leads to a new problem, namely the emergence of threats in the field of technology called cyber threats. Cyber threats are a consequence of the evolution of digital technology known as the new combination of technologies or The New Hybrid of Technology. This threat can cause serious disruption, such as interception of confidential information by unauthorized parties, negative impact on economic activities, and create distrust of the government due to failure to protect sensitive systems and data from cyberattacks. This shows that the challenges faced in the digital technology era are complex and require effective steps to overcome them.<sup>22</sup>

| <b>Cyber Attacks January - August Period 2018<sup>23</sup></b> |          |
|--|----------|
| Data theft   | 31,7 %   |
| System takeover attacks  | 22,91 %  |
| Attack to paralyze the system with a denial of service program | 13,98 %  |
| Information theft attacks                                      | 10,79 %  |
| Information theft attacks                                      | 12, 62 % |

Data source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

<sup>22</sup> Rahmatika, Nur A (2022), Strategi Pertahanan Negara Indonesia dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Artificial Intelligence, Jurnal Peperangan Asimetris, Vol 8 No 1, hal 92

<sup>23</sup> *Loc. cit*

Various forms of cyber security threats have become a major problem for Indonesia in recent years. This fact is certainly a hard blow for the government considering that the community has the right to receive protection for their lives and is obliged to provide a sense of security, as well as being responsible for eliminating all threats, challenges and obstacles for each of its citizens. The National Security and Cyber Bill which will be presented in the future is a dream for every element of society so that it can become the main spearhead in security legislation which functions as an instrument to protect and guarantee state security. Not only that, efforts are also being made to create a national security system to create a national security system so as to create sovereignty for the Indonesian state.

## CONCLUSION

Basically, the state's task is not only to guarantee the political, health, economic and socio-cultural life of a country, but the state also plays a role in ensuring national stability within the scope of a country's security and defense. Along with the era of globalization and very rapid technological developments, countries are faced with many forms of threats, such as military threats and non-military threats, direct threats and indirect threats, as well as domestic threats and foreign threats. However, until now Indonesia does not have a policy or strategy to base issues regarding national defense and security, so this has resulted in widespread security threats in the ego-sector.

Departing from technological developments that make fighting in the era of digitalization not only focus on physical fighting, but also fighting in cyberspace which is called cyber war, in which case the perpetrators of cyber war can involve individuals or groups of hackers, Indonesia needs to make regulations that can accommodate increasingly varied modern threats to strengthen national defense and security in facing complex global dynamics. This is because basically the state has the responsibility to strengthen the national defense and security system, which is a

crucial aspect in maintaining the stability of a country amidst political, economic threats and global disruption.

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