DEFENCE MINISTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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WHITE PAPER

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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Thanks to God Almighty, The Indonesian Defence White Paper mandated by the National Defence Act No. 3 of 2002 has been accomplished with the contribution of all stakeholders.

As the largest archipelago country in the world, Indonesia, located between two oceans and two continents has a unique geographical position. This requires Indonesia to strategize its position carefully. This unique position places Indonesia centrally amongst its ten neighbouring countries sea and land borders. Indonesia's territorial seas are important for Indonesia's international trade. This results in Indonesia being vulnerable to security threats. As an archipelago and maritime country, Indonesia is very interested

in creating security in the region, including maritime security in order to support the Indonesia's interests as the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF). Therefore, Indonesia's management of natural resources, its border region, and defence is required.

In the context of international relations, Indonesia has been prioritized free and active foreign policy, and is guided by the principle of peace and a passion for independence and sovereignty. Indonesia assumes its neighbouring countries are friendly countries who shared commitment in maintaining regional security and stability. An important priority of Indonesia is to work cooperatively within the region to problem solve and encourage peace in accordance with United Nations Charter fundamental principles.

Strategic environment dynamics can bring changes to a complex spectrum of threats that have implications for national defence. The complexity of threats is multi-dimensional, military, non-military and hybrid threat which can be classified as factual and non-factual. In consequence, Indonesia's National Defence requires an integrated military and non-military approach which strives to build a strong and respected national defence with a high deterrence capability.

National defence is managed in a total defence system to achieve its national goals. The system is essentially a defence involving all citizens in accordance with their roles and functions. The involvement of every citizen in national defence is in-line-with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. A State Defence Programme, or defined as *Bela Negara* programme, is implemented within the next decade and expected to reach 100 million citizens who are militant. This programme will continually develop the needs of national defence.

This Defence White Paper is an updated editions and is defence policy statement as a guideline for the implementation of national defence; it is expected to meet the challenges and needs of stakeholders and the public who are required to understand the national defence policy. This White Paper is distributed to the public, both domestically and internationally, as an instrument to establish defence cooperation with other countries in order to build mutual trust, equality, and respect.

As the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia, I express my appreciation and gratitude to all who have participated and contributed to the delivery of this Defence White Paper.

May God Almighty always give grace and guidance to the beloved Nation of Indonesia.

Jakarta, November 20, 2015

DEFENCE MINISTER,

RYAMIZARD RYACHUDU

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The Defence White Paper is a statement of national defence policy as a whole and it is disseminated to the public, both domestically and internationally to create mutual trust and eliminate any potential conflict.

CHAPTER
1

PREFACE

1.1 Today's global security and strategic environment influences national defence. One of the dynamics which needs to be observed during the next five years is economic growth and how it affects regional military power enhancement. The dynamics greatly affect the pattern and form of threat which is increasingly complex and multidimensional with the continued presence of military and non-military threat, and hybrid threat which can be categorized as factual and non-factual. These threats include terrorism, radicalism, separatism and armed rebellions, natural disasters, border violations, sea piracy and natural resources theft, epidemics, cyber attacks and espionage, trafficking and drug abuse as well conventional war or armed conflicts. In country conditions cannot be separated from the influence of the strategic environment triggered by ideology, political, economical, socio-cultural, and security factors. These developments become challenges in managing the national defence.

1.2 The execution of Indonesia's national defence is intended to maintain and protect

The execution of Indonesia's national defence is intended to maintain and protect the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation from national threats. (Law No. 3/2002 on National Defence).

National defence of Indonesia is held within a total defence system. A defence that is established involving all citizens, regions, and other national resources, which early prepared and held in total, integrated, directed and continued by the Government. (Law No. 3/2002)

the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation. The national defence is managed in a total defence system, which is non-aggressive and expansive to protect national interests. To solve problems related to and affecting the national defence, Indonesia must prioritise diplomacy supported by modern military force.

Google

Indonesia actively encourages global partnerships, and promotes the spirit of togetherness and realizes a dynamic equilibrium.

To respond to every dynamic, Indonesia actively encourages global partnerships, promotes the spirit of togetherness and establishes a dynamic equilibrium, a condition characterized by the absence of a dominant state power in the region. This is established on the basis of trust as an opportunity for the increased cooperation and partnership to enhance the nation's defence power.

1.3 Indonesia prioritizes free and active foreign policy by referring to the principle of independence whilst maintaining peace. Indonesia believes that neighbouring countries are friends who have shared commitment to promoting security and stability in the region. Establishing a common perspective is needed to minimize the problems faced in international relations, both bilateral and multilateral.

Developing defence power is not intended as an arms race; it is an effort to gain standard professionalism of defence forces by referring to vision, mission, Indonesia's policy (*Nawacita*) and the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) policy. To establish GMF policy, the Government needs to build maritime defence power supported by satellite technology and drone systems.

The Government needs to build a maritime defence power supported by satellite technology and drone systems in realizing the Global Maritime Fulcrum policy.

National defence development is executed by orienting towards the integration of national defence, namely military and non-military defence in order to face threats. Indonesia places the National Defence Force (*TNI*) as Main Component and is reinforced by a Reserve and Support Component to face military threats. It is capable of facing a non-military threat by placing Ministries and Institutions outside the field of defence as Main Elements assisted by Other National Power Elements. These forces are capable of jointly managing a hybrid threat.

Gradually, Indonesia will increase its national defence capability that has the deterrent power through the posture development. Indonesia's national defence policy is an important consideration when strengthening the borders around the outermost and forefront smaller islands and establishing a reliable national defence posture.

1.4 The Defence White Paper is a mandate by Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defence. The White Paper is a statement of national defence policy as a whole and as a guideline for the execution of the functions of national defence and it is disseminated to the public, both domestically and internationally. Domestically, the white paper is used to convey the policy of the Government in the field of defence as a form of transparency, accountability, understanding and awareness of national defence. Internationally, this document is used to build confidence with other countries; this paper contains a general overview of national defence policies, the national defence strategy, and the national defence posture development.

Defence white paper is a comprehensive defence policy statement issued by the Ministry of Defence and disseminated to the public, both domestically and internationally to create mutual trust and eliminate potential conflicts. (Law No. 3/2002).

In the South China Sea issue, Indonesia is not a claimant state. Indonesia conduct external and internal policies to realize a peaceful regional, as well as each country's involved could refrain from any action.

CHAPTER
2

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

2.1 Overview

To achieve national goals and protect the national interest, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) formulates a number of factors categorized as a threat. The process of strategic analysis to formulate the threat carried out continuously to data, facts and trends on a global scale situation both regional and national levels.

Estimated threats, challenges, and national defence risks can be determined through a strategic environment analysis.

The development of the strategic environment shows increasingly escalated symptoms and is complex in many parts of

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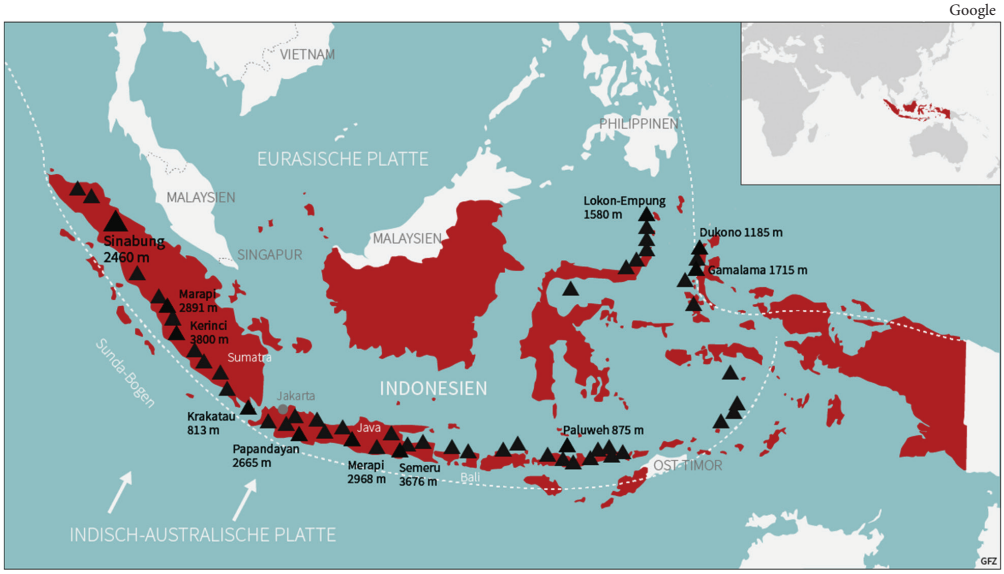

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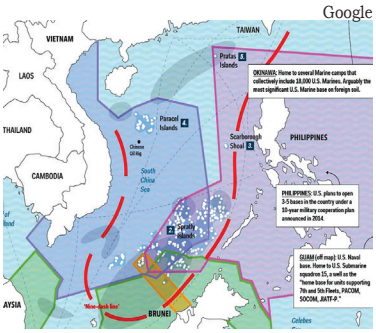
the world. It shows a continuing reflection of the previous problems caused by various factors.

Various strategic development issues in the region become the attention of the world because of the dynamic intensity. Therefore, an understanding of the strategic environment dynamics is an important factor in formulating policies and strategies of national defence to support government policy related to Maritime Fulcrum.



2.2 Dynamics of Strategic Security Environment in the Asia Pacific Region

The Asia-Pacific region is a strategic area in terms of economy, politics, and the military. There are countries with more than one billion people in this area (India and China), modern military technology, a large number of military human resources affecting the economy and global politics.

- The potential of the Asia Pacific region as the world economic powerhouse can be a trigger for security challenges, both traditional and non-traditional.

In a traditional security perspective, the Asia-Pacific region has very complex opportunities and challenges as well as the risk factors that can lead to conflict between nations. South China Sea, East China Sea, the Korean Peninsula disputes, and the tension around some borders needs to be addressed wisely. Meanwhile, in the non-traditional security perspective, this region has a long history of drug smuggling, human trafficking,

arms smuggling, sea piracy, natural resource theft, and separatism. Terrorism issues intensified in the last three decades due to various factors including economic issues and radicalism.

A very dynamic development of the Asia-Pacific region will impact on economic and security issues. The development needs to be observed and affects the security and stability is China's economy and military policies, strategic policy of the United States (US) in the region, and South China Sea disputes.

Chinese economic growth enables the country to modernize its military. This condition makes speculation and varied responses coming from countries in the region and it also creates worry about the military balance, thus, it can be a security dilemma for countries in the region.

The US rebalancing policy in the Asia Pacific region reached through three initiatives, namely: security through the presence of military power, economy through the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) to make a balance of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) as well as diplomacy engagement.

South China Sea disputes involving several countries may affect the stability of security in the Asia Pacific region. This region has a very strategic geographic position and a high economic value of natural resources.

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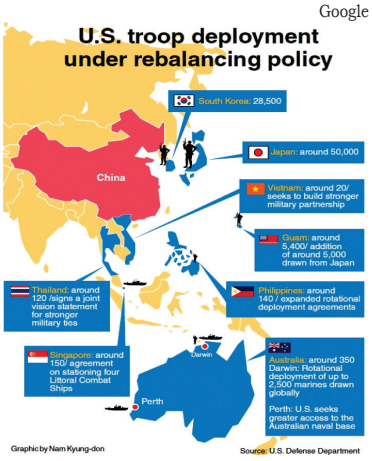

The existence of the United States and China in the South China Sea issue should not affect security conditions, but it can increase economic growth, prosperity, stability, and peace in the region.

Geographic position is the cruising lines and international communications, while the potential of natural resources is likely to be explored.

South China Sea disputes have the potential to become an (open) armed conflict caused by: the parties involved in the South China Sea dispute who often use the military instrument to strengthen their claim, the involvement of countries outside the region in the conflict, and there being no institution or credible international organization in resolving the dispute. Instead, armed conflict will not happen because ASEAN member states have made commitments amongst of themselves in the settlement of the conflict without using armed violence. This decision was reached through dialogue and brotherhood based on mutual understanding, respect, and trust.

2.3 Modernization of Military Power

Some countries in the Asia-Pacific region has made efforts to modernize their defence forces, in line with the better economic growth.

Google

Modernization of military force is influenced by the advancement of defence technology.

Some countries in the Asia-Pacific region have modernized their defence forces supported by better economic growth. The purpose is not only to be equal and achieve standardization of the alliance system, but also to anticipate the uncertainty.

Weapon systems modernization and a provocative placement can lead to miscalculations and misperceptions. Judgement errors on an event can create a complex and dangerous situation, mainly

associated with the potential for the ongoing conflicts in the region, such as in the East and South China Seas.

Modernization of military power is also influenced by the progression of defence technology. Some countries in the region have taken advantage of these technologies to modernize strategic and conventional weapons systems and modern integrated sensing systems. Some examples are Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Observation and Reconnaissance, and cyber defence systems, specifically about cyber, today's cyber war has become a strategy to cause losses on the strategic impact of a country.

2.4 Inter-State Border Issues

The Asia Pacific region still has the potential for border disputes must be addressed. Empirical fact indicates that one of the main causes of the war is borders issue. Conflict and the ongoing crisis in this context can increase the occurrence of traditional threats, if this is not managed cooperatively.

As a very open archipelago, Indonesia has a number of unresolved border issues. In addition, Indonesian has 92 outermost islets; 12 which require priority management so the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia can be secured optimally. This condition may potentially cause

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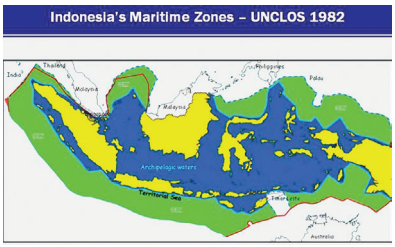

Indonesia has 92 outmost small islands where the 12 islands of which require Government's management priority so that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country can be maintained.

the violation of the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, as it relates to land borders which do not have a collective agreement and the outermost islet where management development is on going. Violation of Indonesia's sovereignty in the airspace and sea can cause tension and has potential to conflict.

Indonesia has a moral responsibility to promote world peace as a translation of the 1945 constitution.

2.5 Intra and Inter-State Conflicts

Intra and inter-State conflicts are still occurring in some regions of the world. Internal conflicts still happen in Africa, the Middle East, Eastern European and Western European countries, with potential increase for civil war causing the exodus of population. Generally, conflict is triggered by political competition, power, discontent and injustice, access competition for resources, oppression, corruption and the problem of the absence of democracy. Some of these conflict triggers can be transformed into the Asia Pacific region.

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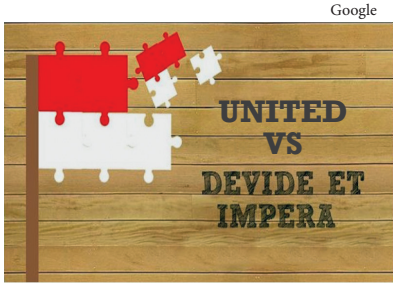

Intrastate conflicts tend to escalate and transform significantly. The conflict happening in some areas of North Africa, Central Africa, Israel-Palestine, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia and Europe are still occurring resulting in peaceful solution being difficult to accomplish. Likewise, international conflicts potentially occur in the East Asia region in which their resolutions require new approaches and do not use violent approaches that could threaten the stability and peace in the Asia Pacific.

2.6 Contemporary Conflict Tendency

Currently, the armed conflict pattern is undergoing significant changes and affects the influences of the general trend of contemporary conflict in the world. It is because of military technology development, the desire to reduce casualties, high cost of war and the increasingly strict application of the rules of international laws and conventions.

Patterns to occupy the space are no longer executed frontally but are executed by means of nonlinear, indirect, and it is a proxy war. Trends to occupy a country by using asymmetric 'weapons' built systematically, such as Syrian conflict and Ukraine war is increasing. To create conditions by propaganda executed by utilizing information technology advances and cyber space as social media.

Serious problems related to the contemporary conflict is an internal conflict growth that could trigger separatist movements because of political and regional interests; including the social conflict happening in some countries against the backdrop of social dynamics, culture, primordial, ethnic, race, and religion.

The pattern of divide et impera or divide the components of the internal nation is an effective way to destroy a country. As it happened in the Arab Spring phenomenon, the political and security turmoil in Egypt, as well as the civil war in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, and Syria to prove the existence of a pattern of the conflict.

Google

The use and dissemination of harmful materials of CBRN-E could potentially pose a threat to the security and safety of mankind.

2.7 Weapons of Mass Destruction Issue

Science and technology development in the field of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) simultaneously with the advancement of transportation and communication of information has increased the control, utilization, and the spread of which it essentially can be used for the benefit of human welfare. However, those hazardous materials have the potential to threaten human security and safety when it is controlled by the irresponsible party. The vulnerability is confirmed that there are still some countries producing hazardous materials and are not transparent. It poses a threat to other countries.

The spread of dangerous substances illegally through trade, trespassing, can cause vulnerability to the security of Indonesia's national defence, especially in today's era. Therefore, it is crucial this is managed and controlled properly.

2.8 Terrorism

Terrorism is a global security central issue utilizing information technology development through social networks to strengthen its global network in order to obtain weapons, financial support as well as location for concealment.

Global terrorism action, as the radical movement, the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), is clear evidence that terrorism has become a powerful act of violence in the name of a radicalism. It aims to attack the regime that controverts the paradigm believed. In addition, there are other radical groups developing which are affiliated or inspired by the ideology of Al-Qaeda including the Home grown Terrorist and Returning Fighters.

Terrorism criminal act, that is any person who intentionally using violence or threat of violence lead to a widespread condition of massive terror or fear, and inflict mass casualties. (Law No. 15/2003 Terrorism Criminal Act)

Google

2.9 Espionage

Espionage is a data and information collection activities conducted by a state against another in order to obtain information and strategic documents through various means and methods. Nowadays, evolving

strategic environment is very dynamic, uncertain and complex, therefore it makes very difficult for any country to assess the potential and the nature of the threats and challenges to its national interests. Therefore, each country will try to get information and strategic documents through various espionages.

2.10 Transnational Crime

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Indonesia is consistent in handling the illicit drug and human trafficking, sea piracy, arms smuggling, money laundering, terrorism, international banking crime and cyber crime.

Today's transnational crime is considered as an important threat to global security. In Southeast Asia, this crime is a serious threat to the stability and security, thus it becomes vulnerable to security and stability. In accordance with the implementation of the ASEAN action plan in combating transnational crime (Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime), it states that there are several types of transnational crime such as illicit drugs trafficking, human trafficking, piracy, weapons smuggling, money laundering, terrorism, international banking crime and cybercrime.

Drug crimes which can be related to the source of funding for terrorist groups and separatism becomes a common and serious threat besides, transnational crimes. Transnational crime development has grown significantly from a region, radical groups and organized crime.

Considering that crime phenomenon has a significant impact to the stability

of security and it potentially disrupts and threatens national development, Indonesia has been consistent with its efforts to uphold law enforcement to protect its citizens from transnational crime.

2.11 Science and Technology Development

Science and technology development affect the shape and pattern of future war. Although the asymmetric patterns and forms of war are still occouring in some areas, conventional war weapons technology still evolves rapidly. The future war increasingly considers the impact reduction of the damage and casualties among civilians by applying high-accuracy weapons technology and robot technology application of various weapons systems in order to reduce the use and deployment of personnel and armaments.

Information and communication technology development also create warfare based networks relying on information superiority, so it is able to be implemented in a digital or cyberspace war. The impact can make the world worrying security situation such as no boundaries cyber crime including the use of genetic engineering biotechnology and nanotechnology that are difficult to detect. Besides, engineering technology and developments in the aviation world, nuclear

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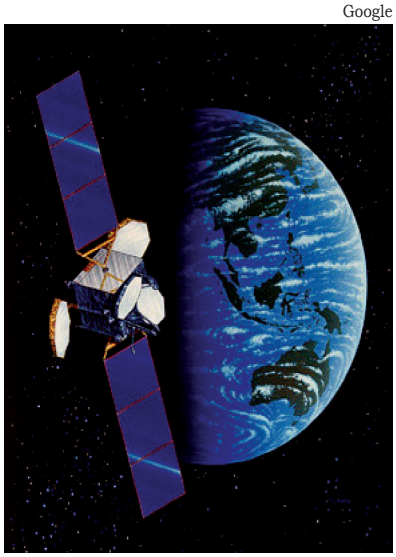

Science and technology have the potential to provide great support for the welfare of the humanity, the nation's development, safety and security of the country, environment conservation, preservation of nation cultural values, as well as the improvement of human life. (Law No. 18/2002 on Research and development, and application of science and technology).

Google

The development of information technology has led to connected various sectors of life in a cyber space through network, cable, and Internet Protocol (IP) via computer and other means.

weapons manufacture or spacecraft rocket launchers, missiles or unmanned aerial vehicle and satellite are used for national defence.

It is the perspective of defence that cyberspace has become the fifth domain used as a battlefield, excepts land, sea, air and space. The use of systems, equipment, and internet-based platforms tends to be more widespread and its potential creates vulnerability.

2.12 Climate Change

Google

Climate change will indirectly affect the security issues. The basic needs are vital to mankind's endurance in all respects.

Global climate change impacts on human life environment. This change has shown a tendency of temperature rise in the earth's surface, seawater temperature change, ecosystem change, rising sea levels, changing uncertain seasons, increased rainfall, droughts, storms and hurricanes. These trends have a direct and indirect impact on the basic needs of human beings, especially food, water, health and energy.

Climate change will affect the security issues indirectly. Non-fulfilment human life basic needs will cause disruption resilience and environment adaptability leading to insecurity. It also affects the dynamics of politics, economy, water and food crisis, the emergence of pandemic disease, the migration and conflict.

2.13 Natural Disaster

Google

Indonesia is located amongst three active earth plates, and makes it a part of the 'Ring of Fire' or world Pacific ring of fire which which is an active mountain path, therefore Indonesia is susceptible to volcanic and tectonic earthquakes.

Indonesia is located amongst three active earth plates, namely Indo-Australian plate, the Eurasian plate and the Pacific plate and traversed by an active world mountain path that is Pacific and Mediterranean Circum. This makes Indonesia a part of the 'Ring of Fire' or world Pacific ring of fire which is an active mountain path, therefore Indonesia is susceptible to volcanic and tectonic earthquakes.

The potential impact of natural disasters on people's lives consist of tsunamis, earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires as well as peat land causes smoke disaster. Natural disasters often occur in some countries are the challenges and risks faced and it will continue to be anticipated by each country.

2.14 Provision of Food, Water and Energy

Google

In the future, it should be anticipated of shortages of food caused by several factors including environmental destruction, land conversion, high fossil fuel prices, and climate change.

World food supply decreasing effect on domestic food needs. This scarcity is caused by the increase in the world's population, human life quality, and the development of industries utilizing the productive land so land availability is becoming more difficult due to the growing industry that reduces productive land. It is estimated that the world population in 2050 reaches 10 billion; therefore, it

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The oil as an energy source is estimated to decline to 36% of total world energy demand in 2030.

will require additional food. In future, it is estimated there will be food shortages caused by environmental destruction, land conversion, the high price of fossil fuels and climate change.

Reducing agricultural land as a result of population growth and rapid human need as well as reduced human farm manager resources is an important factor causing food resilience. Food dependency between countries is predicted will develop accordance with the increase of population.

The water crisis becomes a phenomenon caused by uncontrolled handling the environment and natural assets. Uncontrolled management of fresh water resources causes deterioration in the quality and availability of clean water sources.

The need of energy is getting higher year to year. The population growth, the pace of industrial development, as well as the increasing flow of goods and services cause high energy need. By the decreasing of energy resources and the ineffectiveness of energy source diversity efforts thus it is estimated oil and gas become a contested strategic resource.

The food, water and energy crisis is a potential trigger for conflict. An issue such strategic resources can be a new source of conflicts and it encourages conflicts of interest, especially if it fails in its management.

2.15 Epidemic

The world still faces several epidemics of infectious, dangerous diseases to human being. The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to warn the world that infectious, dangerous diseases to human beings is not yet resolved even it tends increasingly widespread.

Almost every year has found one to three variants of new infectious diseases in humans or an old disease reappeared. There is a tendency for respiratory infections in humans increases with the emergence of new cases in the population, as indicated in certain regions. WHO has announced a number of disease that still threatens human being, namely Dengue Fever, Tuberculosis (TBC), Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV / AIDS), BSE (Mad Cow) or Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (VCJD), Avian Influenza (H5N1) or Avian Influenza, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Swine Flu / H1N1 flu virus), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Ebola and Avian Influenza (H7N9) or new variants of bird flu, as well as Zika virus. Geographically, Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean are identified by the WHO as regions that are vulnerable to the emergence of a dangerous disease.

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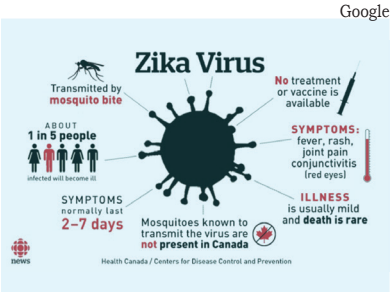

The trend of respiratory infections in humans is increasing with the emergence of new cases.

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2.16 The development of the National Strategic Environment

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Ideology

Pancasila is as national ideology and fundamental in the order of life of Indonesia. As a national foundation, *Pancasila* is the source of all law sources in the Republic of Indonesia. As a national ideology, *Pancasila* is the philosophy and the view of life of Indonesia containing moral values, ethics and noble goal to be achieved by Indonesia. Implementations of *Pancasila* in national life are in the form of harmony values, balance and harmony, unity and integrity, kinship and togetherness which have always been a philosophical foundation for citizens to think, behave and act in the national defence.

The perfection of diversity values and justice values in *Pancasila* are intended to prevent the emergence of regional ego and to strengthen the national ego. Implementation of *Pancasila* values will reduce the emergence of radical groups in society.

Politics

The democratic system is expected to run well, and the election administration needs to be improved.

National political condition is undergoing a significant restructuring in the political aspects of infrastructure, the superstructure of politics and political culture. Issues related to the political commitment should be implemented proportionally in all aspects, while the government continues to

build a democratic political communication in accordance with working relationship mechanisms. Furthermore, the political dynamics which are evolving now will continue to enhance the democratic order, so that the national political system works well.

An expected democratic system is able to run well and still requires developments relating to election process, political communication between Local and Central Government is not optimal, the Regional Head prioritizes regional interests over national interests, the regional growth and the border region dispute which will potentially cause conflict.

Google

Economy

Uncertain global economic tendency characterizes fast, accurate and scalable policy to respond to opportunities and challenges including the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). Preparation of Indonesia in to face; the free flow of goods, services, skilled labour, capital, and investment are things that need to be anticipated as a whole. The government has adjusted its economic growth target to enhance the performance of the Indonesian economy. These conditions will affect the business climate, especially in the sector of Indonesian Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which absorb labour.

Google

The trend of the uncertainty global economy requires fast, accurate, and to response opportunities and challenges, including the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Google

Understanding of the future generation of the nation's cultural values, increasingly eroded by new values that are inconsistent with national identity.

Socio-Cultural

Globalization changes values, mindset, attitudes and patterns of young generations as well as various national issues which significantly affect the national cultural order.

Science and technology development impacts directly or indirectly on existing national socio-cultural values. The comprehension of young generation related to the values of *Pancasila*, the Constitution 1945, Homeland, and advice of Unity in Diversity is increasingly decreased by the rush of new values that are inconsistent with national identity. Degradation of the noble values of Indonesia has influenced the decline of nationalism, patriotism and love of the homeland for citizens in strengthening the unity of the nation.

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Horizontal conflict triggered by a variety of characteristics of multiculturalism society, diversity of ethnicity, religion, race, class, and social conditions are still characterized by regional conflicts.

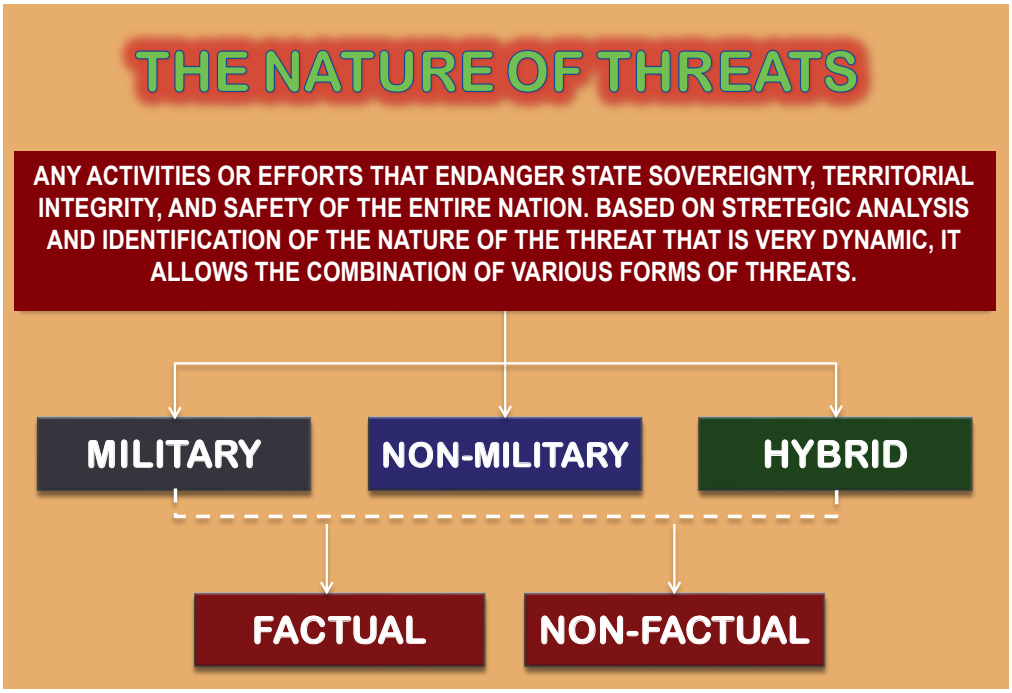
Domestic Security

Separatism is still a security issue which threatens national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Indonesia. Separatism is executed through political movements and armed by exploiting the weaknesses of the implementation of governmental functions.

Domestic security handling as a result of horizontal conflict is triggered by the diversity of culture, ethnic, religion, social class, as well as social conditions which characterize the conflicts and occur in certain areas.

2.17 Future Threats Estimation

Threats are major factors which contribute to the preparation of a national defence system design, both actual and potential. It is based on a strategic analysis and identification of the nature of the very dynamic threats; thus it allows various threats to combine. Hence, the current and future threats can be classified into three types: hybrid threats, military threats (armed and unarmed) and non-military threats. The sources of threats may or may not be from Indonesia and re executed by state and non-state actors, national, regional, and international. As for the impact of covering all aspects of social conditions consisted of ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, defence and security. Within five years, according to the priority, then these threats are categorized as factual and non-factual threat.

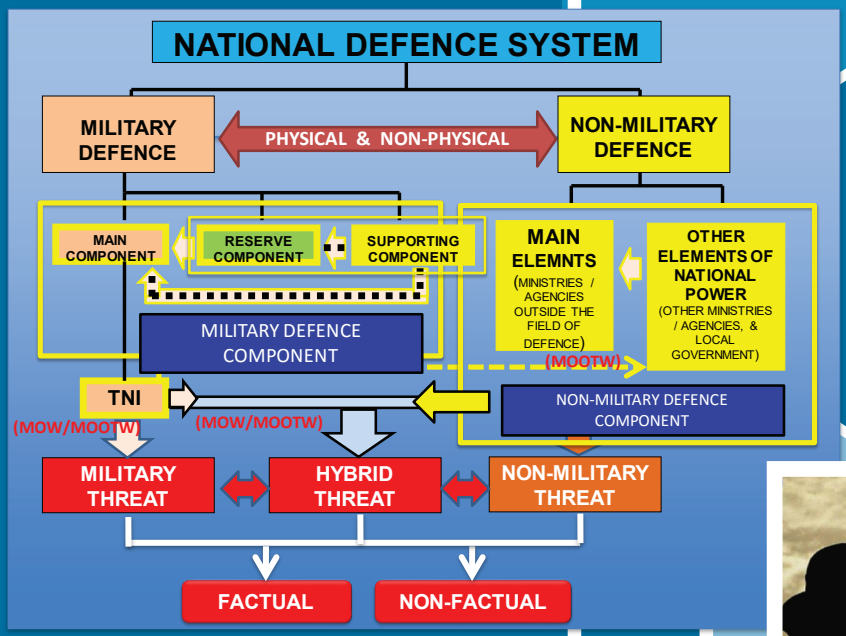


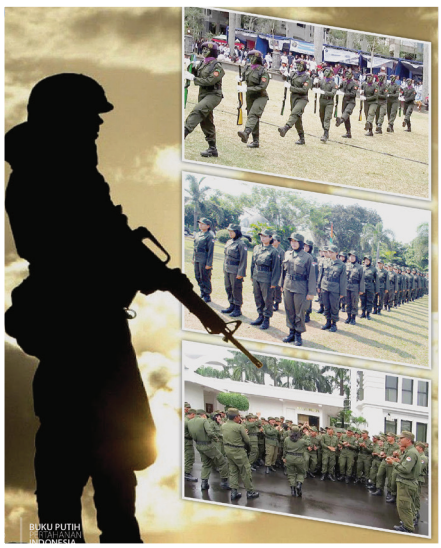
Factual Threat

A factual threat is a known threat which may occur at any time, the threat may or may not come from Indonesia. It exposes Indonesia to national sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety risks. The factual threat is a threat prioritized in handling terrorism and radicalism, separatism and armed uprisings, natural disasters, border trespassing, piracy and natural resources theft, epidemics, cyber attacks and espionage, as well as trafficking and drug abuse.

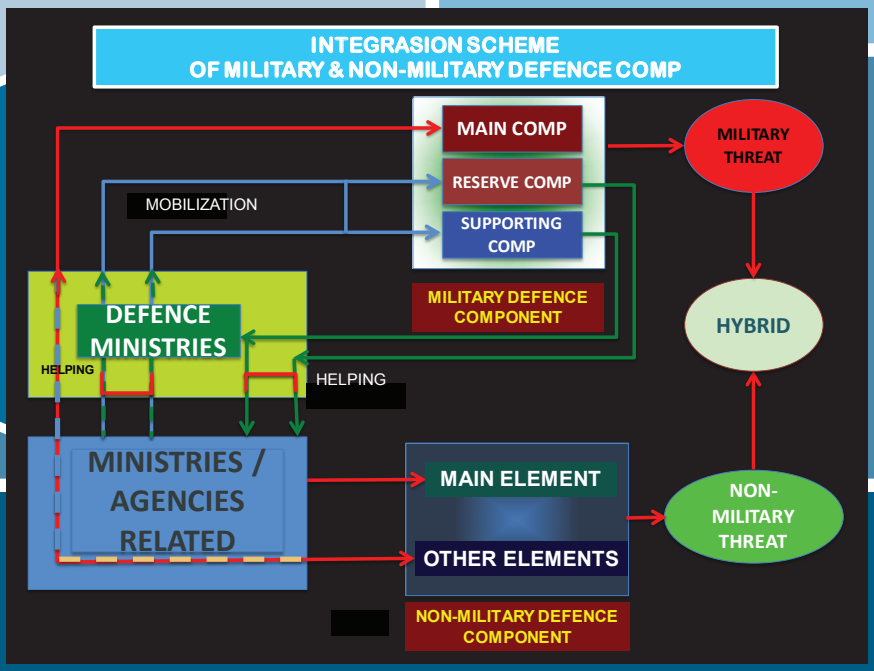
Non-Factual Threat

A Non-factual threat is an open conflict threat or a conventional war in which the power of the armed forces of each country oppose each other. The United Nations Charter articulates that all countries in the world should be committed to mutual respect for sovereignty and national interests of each other. Therefore it is unlikely to affect Indonesia at present and in the future. Nonetheless, as a nation that has tremendous potential, alertness must be maintained because of dynamic threats, which have the potential to become factual, when the national interest and honor is disturbed.





Every citizen is entitled and obliged to participate in the defence effort and security nation.



CHAPTER 3

ESSENCE OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

3.1 Overview

Indonesia's defence is arranged in a total defence system in order to achieve national goals. The system is essentially a defence involving all citizens in accordance with its role and function, and other national resources. The involvement of every citizen is based on love for the homeland oriented towards a common goal to create national interests, including government policies related to the concept of Global Maritime Fulcrum stating the maritime defence. The essence of national defence acts as a guide for every citizen to comprehend national goals, national interests, the nature of national defence, national defence system, national defence functions and national defence basic principles.

National Defence that is a total is essentially a defence that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources.

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3.2 National Objectives

National objectives listed in the preamble of 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are written to protect Indonesia

The National Objectives: to protect Indonesia and its homeland. It promotes general welfare, intellectual life of the nation, lasting peace and social justice and participation in implementing world order based on freedom (1945 Constitution).

and its homeland. It promotes general welfare, intellectual life of the nation, lasting peace and social justice and participation in implementing world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice. The three goals mean to protect Indonesia and its people physically from forceful threats and possible exploitation, to educate and promote general welfare and participate in the establishment of world order.

Disruption to world peace is not only triggered by conflict between nations, but it can also be derived from the internal conflict in the country. While a sense of independence means freedom from imperialism and freedom of self-determination of the nation itself, whereas, social justice is implemented for the benefit and Indonesian life.

3.3 National Interests

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The national interest is maintaining the Republic of Indonesia based on w and the 1945 Constitution as well as ensuring the smooth of national development in order to achieve national goals (Law No. 3 of 2002).

The national interest is maintaining The Republic of Indonesia based on *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution as well as ensuring the smooth of national development in order to achieve national goals. The national interest is implemented by considering three basic principles: the livelihood of the people in line with the *Pancasila* and the Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia 1945, a national sustainable development, environmental, and national resilience based Archipelago and to utilize the facilities, the national potential and the integrated and overall national strength.

To keep the existence of The Republic of Indonesia based on *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution Indonesia's national interest will be maintained whilst respecting the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

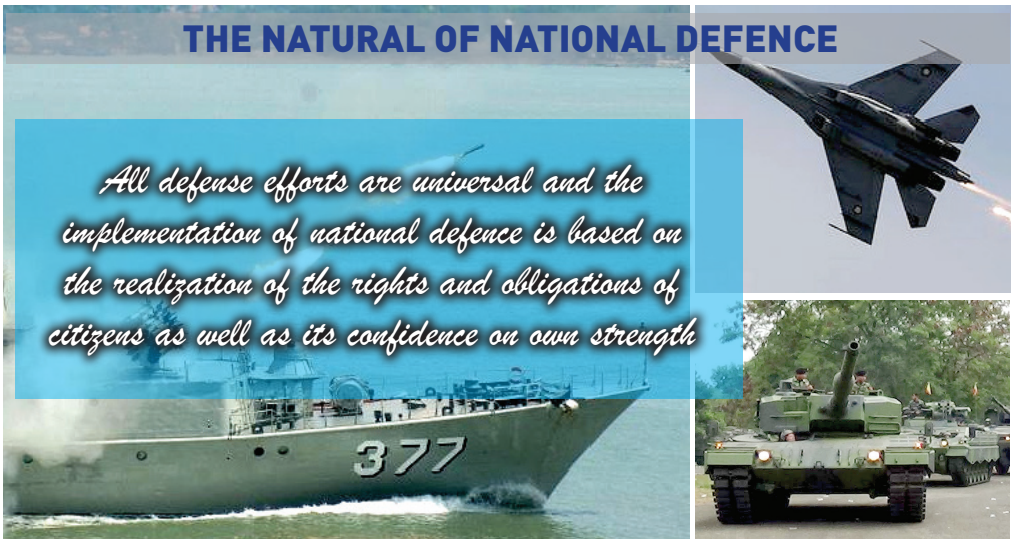
The national interest of a country is to be used as a reference in the formulation and determination of grand strategy or the national security strategy. Stable national security is preconditions for the smooth implementation of national development projects in order to achieve national goals. Within that framework, the national security is a dynamic national interest. National security is affected by the dynamics of the strategic environment change and the factors of the country; namely economic development, education, public welfare, political dynamics and interactions between communities.

3.4 The Nature of National Defence

National defence is essentially a national defence that is total and the implementation is based on awareness of the rights and obligations of all citizens as well as confidence in their own strength. Total implies the involvement of all the people and all the national resources, national infrastructure, as well as the entire territory of the country as a whole defence complete and comprehensive in the order of life of the nation.

A total defensive effort is a model that

A total defence implies the involvement of all the people and all the national resources, national infrastructure, as well as the entire territory of the country as a whole defence complete and comprehensive. (Law No. 3/2002)



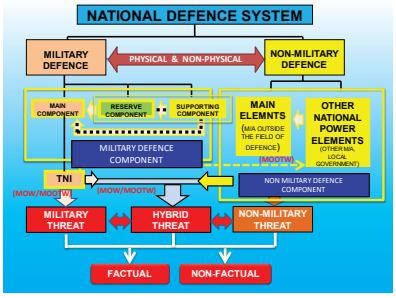
is developed as an option for Indonesia's defence held belief in the power of its own based on the rights and obligations of citizens in the country's defence effort. Although Indonesia has reached the level of progress in developing the independence of the nation, but the total of the model remains a strategic choice to be developed by placing the citizen as a subject of national defence in accordance with their respective roles.

National defence system is total characterized by democracy, the universality and territoriality. Democracy means defence orientation is enshrined together with the people and for the benefit of all the people. Total means that all the resources and infrastructure utilized for national defence efforts. Cantonal means deployment of defence forces carried out thoroughly in The Republic of Indonesia's territory in accordance with the geography of Indonesia as an archipelagic country as well as a maritime nation.

3.5 National Defence System

National defence of Indonesia is held within a total defence system. A defence that is established involving all citizens, regions, all the resources and national infrastructure, which early prepared and held in total, integrated, directed and continued by the Government. The system integrates military defence and non-military defence, through efforts to build strength and national defence capability that is strong and respected and has a high deterrent power. Early preparation means the defence system is built sustainably and continuously to deal with various types of threats which cumulatively can be grouped in the form of a factual and non-factual threat.

Order all aspects of the power held by a comprehensive, integrated and focused under unified command by integrating defence strategy, so that is the totality of national defence. To face military threats, putting the *TNI* as the Main Component supported by Reserve Component and Component Support through a mobilization in accordance with the law. To face non-military threat, putting Ministries outside the field of defence as Main Elements supported by the Other National Power, including Local Government. While facing the threat of a hybrid, It is executed in accordance with military and non-military power according to the national policy and political decisions.



The total defence system integrates military and non military defence, through efforts to build national defence strength and capability.

3.6 National Defence Function

National defence function is to achieve and maintain the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole defence, which is capable of protecting the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of the entire nation from any threat, whether that comes from outside and that emerged in the country. Efforts to achieve and maintain the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole defence held in the function of deterrence, enforcement, and recovery.

The function of deterrence is a manifestation of national defence efforts of all national powers that have a psychological effect to prevent and counteract threats, both from outside and that emerge in the country. Deterrence is conducted both physical and nonphysical efforts, that is to build and maintain an integrated capability according to the function of national defence.

The function of enforcement in facing the military threat is undertaken by deploying military defence force based on the mechanism of the system of total defence. In facing military threats from outside of the country, the organization that responsible for the enforcement is adjusted based on the form of the threat to specify the type of action taken and the state defence force that will be used. Military threat in the form of aggression

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National defence function is to realize and maintain the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole defence. (Law No. 3/2002)

is encountered by war, and this war is waged in the system of total defence.

The function of enforcement in facing non-military threats is undertaken by deploying non-military defence force in accordance with the mechanism of the system of total defence. Enforcement against non-military threats is undertaken by a functional approach by non-defence Ministries or Institutions based on the type and the nature of the threat. Enforcement function is realized in the form of rescue measures by mobilizing all available resources and national infrastructure. The form of enforcement against non-military threats originating from within the country tailored to the type of threats and the degree of risk posed, and conducted with due regard to the values of the applicable law in a democratic state.

The function of enforcement in facing of hybrid threats places the integrated military and non-military power in accordance with the nature of the threats based on the capability of professionally and proportionately. Enforcement against hybrid threats is encountered by military defence system which puts *TNI* as the Main Component reinforced by Reserves and Supporting Component, and working together with non-defence Ministries or Institutions as the Main Elements and supported by other Elements of the National Power.

The function of enforcement in facing military threat places the military as the Main Component supported by Reserve and Support Component.

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Recovery function is the integrated efforts of national defence which is undertaken in an integrated manner by the military and non-military forces to restore the security of the country which has been disrupted by war, insurrection or attack of separatist, vertical or horizontal conflicts, riots, terrorist attack, natural disaster or due other non-military threats.

3.7 Implementation of the Basic Principles of National Defence

Indonesia always supports peace, security, stability, and prosperity of the world through an non-aligned foreign policy with the principle of preserving the purity as a non-aligned country. Indonesia does not show partiality to any block and takes the methods

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Indonesia upholds the principles of democracy that promotes equality and togetherness

of dialogue in dealing with international problems, and actively participates in maintaining world peace, in resolving international tensions.

In organizing the national defence, the Indonesian nation upholds the principles of democracy that promote equality and togetherness. It is taken to resolve the problem through mutual agreement, as part of defence diplomacy, with the principle of expanding the similarities and minimizing differences in order to reduce conflict.

Indonesia is committed to living together in peace and respecting the sovereignty of other countries. Indonesia believes that neighbouring countries are friends who share a commitment to maintain security and stability in the region. Building a common ground is an important factor in international relations, both bilateral and multilateral.

Indonesia applies the principle of peace as the priority; however, independence is of ultermost important. War is the last resort if diplomatic efforts are deadlocked and being waged to fight the other countries' forces, which are threatening the Indonesia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation.

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Indonesia does not show partiality to any block and takes the methods of dialogue in dealing with international problems, and actively participates in maintaining world peace, in resolving international tensions.

The national defence is the implementation of the national defence policy (Law No. 2/2003).

CHAPTER
4

POLICY, STRATEGY, AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE CAPABILITY

4.1 Overview

National defence policy and strategy are formulated through some fundamental considerations in accordance with the objectives and national interests. National defence policy refers to the government's vision and mission that are realized proportionally, balanced and coordinated. To achieve this the government has developed a national defence and national defence strategy. It includes strategic objectives, how to achieve the goals and defence resources in order to accomplish strong, effective and high deterrence state defence capabilities. Building Indonesia's national defence force cannot be isolated from government policy, including policy of Global Maritime Fulcrum. Appreciating these policies, the Government needs to build a national defence force which

The process of creating policies and strategies is an important step in determining policies and the country's defence strategy in achieving the target.

supports and integrated maritime defence by utilizing technology of satellite and drone systems.

4.2 National Defence Policy

National defence policy is implemented through multi-tasking efforts in the management of resources and national infrastructure in order to overcome various forms of threats. This policy assists in developing Indonesia's national defence in line with its vision and mission, namely: "Achieving of Indonesia to be sovereign and independent nation and has a strong character based on mutual cooperation". The vision and mission are actualized into seven missions :

- Achieving national security which is able to maintain territorial sovereignty, sustain economic independence by securing maritime resources, and reflect the character of Indonesia as an archipelagic country.
- Achieving a developed society, balanced, and democratic nation based on law.
- Achieving foreign policy; non-aligned, and strengthening its identity as a maritime country.
- Achieving an advanced, prosperous, and high quality of life of the Indonesian people.
- Establishing a competitive nation.
- Achieving Indonesia as an independent maritime country, advanced, powerful, and based on national interests.
- Building Indonesian people to have a strong character based on their own culture.

Priority Agenda of the National Defence.

Indonesia's objectives are to maintain its political sovereignty, self-reliance in economics and its strong character based on Indonesian culture: the government has formulated nine priorities

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Nine Agenda Priorities

which are used for the development of the national defence priorities:

- Bringing back the roles of the country in protecting all the people and providing security to all citizens of Indonesia.
- Accelerating the involvement of the Government in building clean governance, effective, democratic, and reliable government.
- Building Indonesia from the periphery to strengthen these areas and villages within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Rejecting the concept of weak state by reforming law enforcement system that is free of corruption, dignified and reliable.
- Improving the quality of Indonesian human life.
- Improving people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market.
- Achieving economic independence by accelerating the strategic sectors of the domestic economy.
- Conducting a revolution on nation character.
- Strengthening diversity and social restoration.

In order to realize the vision, mission and priority agenda of national defence, the national defence policy is formulated as the guidelines in planning, implementing, and oversighting of the national defence system. It covers all efforts in building, maintaining, and developing an integrated and targeted all components of the national defence which includes development policy, empowerment, as well as the deployment of the national defence, supported by regulatory policy, budgeting and supervision.

4.2.1 Development of National Defence Policy

Development of national defence is needed to build a strong defence force with deterrent capability as an archipelagic and maritime country, so that Indonesia has a bargaining position in maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the safety of the entire nation of Indonesia. Development of national defence, both military and non-military defence is organized in an integrated manner by referring to the national defence system that is total. It is directed towards the development of the defence posture, defence system, institutional of military and non-military defence, area of defence, border and outermost and small islands, technology information and communication systems, international cooperation, defence industry, as well as the nation character.

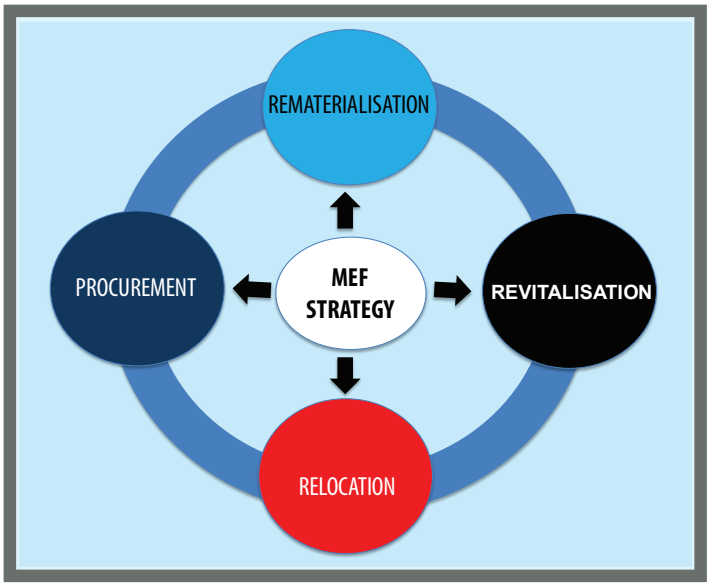
4.2.1.1 Development of National Defence Posture

The development of the national defence posture is directed to improve the defence capability. Potential threats facing by Indonesia are more complex and diverse, and requires a strong national defence capability. The defence posture is continuously adapted and directed in order to answer a variety of possible challenges, as well as factual and non-factual threats.

The development of the national defence is intended to realize

the military and non-military defence towards regional maritime power with defensive active principles in order to secure national interests. The national defence effort is organized through the development of the defence posture on an ongoing basis to realize the strength, capability and deployment. Development of military defence posture is directed to fulfill the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) of the Main Components and set up other defence components, which is prioritized in the development of maritime defence forces by utilizing satellite technology and drone systems. The development of non-military defence posture is prioritized to increase the role of Ministries or Institutions based on each tasks and functions in facing non-military threats; the ability to manage resources and national infrastructures; as well

The development of the national defence is intended to realize the military defence and non military defence towards regional maritime power with active defensive principles in order to secure the national interests.



as in the development of non-military defence capabilities in order to support the interests of the national defence.

In anticipating the development of the maritime security situation of Indonesia's territory, particularly in Natuna islands and Merauke territories, the increase of the development of defence force in these areas is necesary as part of the development of the defence posture as a whole based on the National Long-Term Development Planning.

4.2.1.2 Development of National Defence Policy

Development of an integrated system of national defence consists of military and non-military defence is geared to synergize and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of coordination in the implementation of national defence in facing of military, non-military, and hybrid threats.

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The development of national defence institutions is organized to realize the integrated national defence power by strengthening the defence management, and reorganizing and restructuring of the institutions.

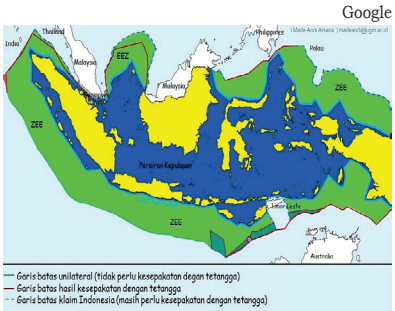
4.2.1.3 Development of Defence Military and Non-military Institutions

The development of military and non-military defence institutions is organized to realize the integrated national defence power by strengthening the defence management, and reorganizing and restructuring of the institutions. This is characterized into five functions: ***First***, establishing the Ministry of Defence vertical agencies in the region to

bridge the interests of the defence aspects of military and non-military defence in the area. ***Second***, optimizing the functions of the Defene Attaché who are responsible for conducting the national defence diplomacy in their respective country. ***Third***, the development of the national defence system that is integrated with the national security system in order to increase the capacity of the defence. ***Fourth***, strengthening the intelligence and counterintelligence institutions, including the information exchange between Ministries and Institutions in order to improve early detection and early warning. ***Fifth***, the establishment of other institutions related to military and non-military defence to enhance effectiveness, efficiency, and institutional responsiveness in facing of potential threats which have implications on national stability.

4.2.1.4 Enhancement of the National Defence Area

Development of the defence region is geared to strengthen the national defence system which is capable of facing threats, and support the border area security, maritime regions, the mainland, and aerospace region including disaster mitigation which covers an area of land, maritime, and aerospace. The development should be integrated between the elements of the Government and Local Government through national / local area



management wich is in compliance with national defence area to create a capable defence area.

4.2.1.5 Development of Border Areas and Outermost / Small Islands.

Development of border areas and the outermost / small islands is directed at development of countriy's border region with the approach of national defence and security, welfare, and environmental aspects. The Border areas are part of the country bordering of ten countries. The policy is done through: ***First***, the integration of the role and function of Ministries or Institutions and the Local Government by maximizing the role of the National Agency for Border Management (*BNPP*) in managing of country's borders and the outermost / small islands in an integrated manner. ***Second***, the optimization of diplomatic efforts to promote the peaceful settlement of border issues along with the neighbouring countries bilaterally and multilaterally.

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Development of border regions and the outermost small islands by defence, security, welfare, and the environment approach.

4.2.1.6 Development of Technology and Defence Information and Communication Systems

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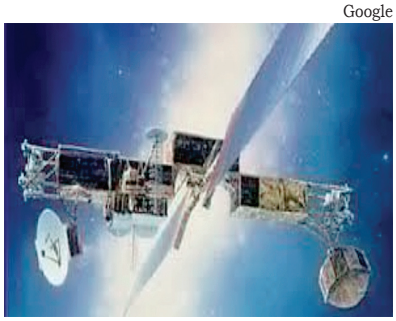

The defence information and communication development is directed to improve the quality of national defence information systems based on satellite, including cyber defence.

Development of technology and defence information and communication systems is directed to improve the quality of national defence information systems based on satellite, including cyber defence which is enhanced gradually, continuously and in integrated manner in the management of national defence.

The development of technology is carried out through; research and development (R and D) involving research and development institutions, universities and national industries; as well as the transfer of technology acquired from the acquisition by foreign defence industries, and development cooperation with industry of overseas defence equipment products, including the use of satellite technology so as to enhance the technological capabilities of the domestic defence industry.

4.2.1.7 Development of International Cooperation

Development in the field of international engagement is aimed at improving defence cooperation between bilateral and multilateral, which refers to a foreign policy; non-aligned, and strengthens its identity as the archipelago and maritime nation. The form of international

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cooperation is developed to build Confidence Building Measures (CBM), capacity building, participated in the realization of world peace, education and training, as well as diplomatic efforts through strategic defence dialogues, security and strategic partnership based on government policy.

In the regional context, Indonesia continues to support and strengthen the development of the regional cooperation by strengthening the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a regional organization that is important to the region in achieving regional integration. In the global context, Indonesia has also played an active role in maintaining world peace and humanitarian assistance under the United Nations and other international organizations.

4.2.1.8 Development of Defence Industry

The policy on the development of the defence industry is to create a strong and independent defence industry that empowers competitiveness. It can support national defence and security, and the development of national economic growth. This policy is intended to achieve independency of indigenous defence industries in order to meet the needs of the domestic defence and security equipment.

These needs are fulfilled by empowering domestic defence industry that is capable of producing and maintaining defence and

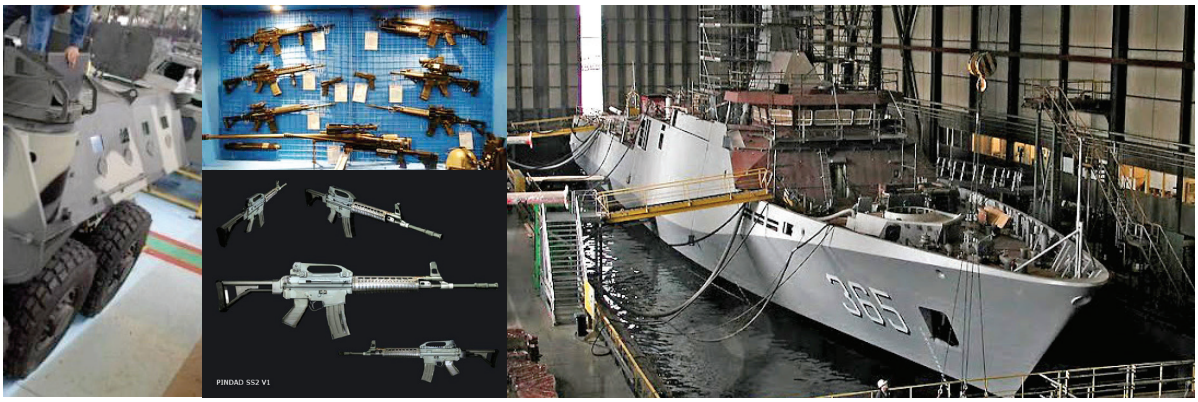
security equipment in accordance with the demands of operational and technical specifications. It should be is able to keep up with technology development.

The defence industry in general is part of the world community of the defence industry, which should have professional criteria; effective, efficient, integrated and innovative. Defence industry is responsible for building the capacity and capability to produce defence and security equipment in order to maintain high standard. It also requires a visionary management that is able to integrate and synchronize the production and maintenance in filling the gap between the ability of industry and user needs.

4.2.1.9 National Character Building

National character building as part of a mental revolution is organized by fostering awareness and ability to defend the country for every citizen to prepare the human resources of national defence, as well as strengthening of national identity based on *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution.

National character building is integrated in all Ministries and Institutions, local government, and other national components. The objective of the State Defence Awareness Programme is to form state defence cadres, or defined as "*kader bela negara*", that have the awareness and capability to defend the country based on the values of national defence.



4.2.2 Policy on Empowerment of National Defence

Empowerment of the national defence is geared to nurture and develop all the powers and the national defence potency in an integrated and directed manner by involving all citizens, utilizing all national resources and infrastructure as well as the entire territory of the country to be part of the national defence system. The empowerment of national defence also aims to improve preparation in an integrated manner in order to deal with situations of contingency and escalation of threats as a result of the dynamic development of the strategic environment.

4.2.2.1 Empowerment of Military Defence

Empowerment of military defence is organized by strengthening strategic policies, maintaining and improving *TNI* capabilities,

fostering *TNI* proportionally, managing the military deployment supported by the Reserve and Supporting Components, and managing national resources and infrastructure for military defence. The implementation is adjusted according to the characteristics of the geographic of Indonesia to face threats on an ongoing basis within the framework of Military Operations for War (MOW) and Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) with reference to the concept of 'Integrated Triservices'.

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4.2.2.2 Empowerment of Non-Military Defence

Empowerment of non-military defence is managed by increasing capacity, synergizing the roles of non-defence Ministries or Institutions as the Main Element in dealing with non-military threats based on the nature of the threats, supported by other Ministries or Institutions based on their tasks and functions as the Other Elements of the national power. *TNI* as the Other Elements of the national power is prepared to support Ministries or Institutions and the local government in implementing non-military defence in an integrated manner.

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4.2.2.3 Defence Potensial Empowerment.

The defence potential empowerment is directed at being able to support the transformation of resources and national

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facilities as the defence power by synchronizing Ministries/Agencies and Local Government in terms of: Human Resouces Management; Management and the utilization of natural and artificial resources as well as national facilities; application of the nation's values and universal values; the mastery of technology; the increase of effectivity and efficiency of the budget spending; national, province, regency territory space management which is integrated with the defence territory space management.

On the military aspect, the defence potential management is directed towards creating Reserve Component and to manage Support Component as their roles and functions in national defence system. Meanwhile the non-military defence potential empowerment is directed toward optimizing the roles and functions of Ministries/ Agencies outside the filed of defence sector as the Main Element and the other Element of the national power.

4.2.2.4 International Cooperation Empowerment

International Cooperation Empowerment is directed towards achieving the peaceful and stable region through cooperation with

the neighbouring countries in the region and the mutual efforts of influencing countries in the Asia Pacific region.

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4.2.2.5 Defence Industry Empowerment

Defence Industry Empowerment is directed towards the development of the national industries in order to acquire the capabilities to support the defence industries in line with the technology capabilities and the defence industry development plan based on the users' need to fit the national defence posture. Defence industry empowerment can be defined as the utilization of security and defence equipment product from the indigenous defence industries. It is carried out through the effort of strenghtening defence capacity (budget, technology, infrastuctures and human resources) to produce security and defence equipment products, and cooperation with defence industries of other countries in terms of production and development.

The national defence posture needs become the reference of the defence industry development, and relates to the defence industry empowerment emphasis. Today, the defence industry empowerment is emphasized in the maritime sector, which is integrated with other services of the Armed Forces (*TNI*). The main defence equipment industries are supported by other defence industry clusters, such as electronic industries, weapons/munitions and supplies.

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Empowerment Ministry/ Agencies and Local Government policy is implemented through a revitalization program of nationalism and national insight.

4.2.2.6 Ministries/Agencies and Local Government Empowerment.

Increasing the spirit of national defence in the Minismtries/Agencies and the Local Government areas for both the Main Element and Other Element of the national powers is conducted through a revitalisation in terms of improving spirit of nationalism and the national awareness in order to enhance the capacity and power synergy to face the threats in the context of supporting the national defence.

4.2.3 The National Defence Power Mobilization Policy

The National defence power mobilization policy is conducted in refference to the national policy and political decision in combating the defence's threats and in the particular condition based on the applicable laws and regulations.

The policy of the national defence power mobilization is directed towards: ***First***, confronting military aggression and non aggression, defence military power mobilizations is conducted by placing *TNI* as the Main Component supported by Reserved and Support Components; ***Second***, confronting non-military threats, non-military defence power mobilization is conducted by placing the Ministries/Agencies outside the filed of defence sector, and Local Govermnet to support the *TNI* and Other Elements of the

National Power; ***Third***, tackling hibrid warfare is conducted by military defence method, by deploying the military power proportionaly and non-military defence power wich is formated into Support Component as per the nature of threats and the escalation of the hybrid threats arisen; ***Fourth***, carrying out peace operation mission task, which is executed by *TNI* and Ministries/Agencies based on their tasks in the missions mandated by the UNSC or by the International Organisations in line with the Indonesian Foreign Policy on Politics; ***Five***, confronting any particular conditions dealing with the national interest by deploying military elements and other non-military defence elements.

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4.2.4 Regulation Policy

Regulation policy on defence matters is directed towards the acceleration in the process of regulation making which is aligned with the National Legislation Programme. The formation of laws and regulations covers all of the legislation products, not only the products which are mentioned in the laws but also those which are formed as they are needed in terms of the country defence management which are aligned with the national law provision and/or International laws based on the democracy and human rights principles. These include the applicable laws and regulations which are the part of opened cumulative list in

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the framework of the ratifications of the international agreement on defence.

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4.2.5 Budget Policy

The policy on the national defence budget is directed to fulfill the execution of national defence needs; ***First***, military defence budget supports are directed towards budget improvement in order to achieve the national defence target based on the defence priorities, targets and other tasks in accordance with the national defence strategic plan; ***Second***, the non-military defence budget supports are provided by the respected Ministries and Agencies and Local Government which are used for development, empowerment and mobilisation of non-military defence power as per the strategic plans of Ministries/Agencies and Local Government in line with the national defence interests; ***Third***, the availibility of budget in the level of both central and local administrative to fulfill the need of emergency case management in the national defence implementations.

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4.2.6 Monitoring Policy

Monitoring function is executed through both internal and external monitoring in both military and non-military defence executions. Monitoring follows the procedures, mechanisms, laws and regulations, which are

directed towards monitoring of the national defence applications in order to prevent the budget manipulations and to guarantee the accountability of budget management.

Monitoring of the national defence management is to realize the accountability of defence budget management.

4.3. National Defence Strategy

The national defences is executed through a strategy to achieve defined strategyc targets and aims. The strategy is defined into three basic subtances; what is defended, how to defend it, by what means it is defended, which is implemented in the forms of aims and targets, ways of achieving targets and resources used. The implementation of defence strategy with total characteristics remains to refer to the building of the national defence system which is executed in the priority based through: the increase of the *TNI* professionalism, preparation and development of people power, and the devolopment of defence strategy in terms of supporting the main weaponary system availability.

4.3.1 The Purposes of the National defence and Strategic Target.

The national defence aims to guard and protect the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the nation as a whole from any kinds of threat from both overseas and domestic origins. This is also executed in order to quarantee the success

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The national defence is designed to guard and protect the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the entire nation of all forms of threats.

of the vision, missions, and the government priority agendas in the context of supporting Maritime Fulcrum policy.

In order to achieve this, the national defence is formulated into five interrelated strategic targets. ***First***, creating the national defence which is capable of confronting threats; ***Second***, creating the national defence which is competent to manage maritime, land and air territorial security; ***Third***, creating the national defence which is capable to take part in supporting the world peace based free and active foreign policy. ***Fourth***, creating strong, independent, and competitive defence industries; ***Fifth***, educating the Indonesian citizens and increasing their awareness of national defence.

4.3.2 Ways to achieve the strategic targets

The national defence strategy which is formulated into basic substances in proportional, well-balanced, and well-coordinated in order to creating a strong and effective national defence power with a high deterrent effect capability, is executed through seven ways as follows:

4.3.2.1 Preparing Total Based Defence

The total based defence involves all people, territories, and other national resources which are early prepared by the government. The total characteristic is manifested in the

way of thinking unity and course of action of the people to get involved in the efforts of defending the country. Indonesia maintains the rights to defend its country and citizen have an obligation to be actively involved in accordance with Indonesia's constitution. The defence with total characteristics is executed through synergy, integrated, and coordinated military and non-military defence in order to tackle military, non-military and hybrid threats.

The military defence power places *TNI* as the Main Component which is supported by the Reserved Component and Support Component. The Reserved Component and Support Component originate from National Resouces and Facitilies which are prepared at the earliest and mobilized as per regulations and laws. The Ministry of Defence works together with all ather Ministries/Agencies to create the national defence components. The non-military defence places Ministries/Agencies as the Main Elements and Other Elements of the national power, and the Local Governments as per their respective roles, tasks and functions.

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4.3.2.2 Preparing Defence of Defensive Active

The Defence of defensive active is a non aggressive defence and non expansive; however national interests will always be the priority. Indonesia promotes diplomacy through foreign political policy of non-aligned as the part of national defence. Aggressive actions such as war will result in unnecessary suffering; conflicts should be handled by persuasive political approach through intensifying diplomatic efforts

The defensive active against military threats, is executed through diplomacy to prevent other countries from attacking the national interests. Meanwhile, other military and non-military defences are used to strenghten diplomacy efforts, and to continue to conduct the further measures in case of diplomacy fails. The success of diplomacy efforts is strongly dependent from the quality and ability of executing the strategyc diplomacy which is done by elements of the national defence.

The defensive active against non-military threats is executed through preparation of territorial potential for defence power by the Ministries/Agencies outside the filed of defence sector. Furthermore, They are also to prepare defence logistic supports at the early stage and integrated through national development for welfare purposes.

The defensive active against hybrid threats is conducted jointly with all national

defence components through the integrated and comprehensive military defence pattern approach. Hybrid threat is a threat that is a mixture and integration between military and non-military threats.

4.3.2.3 Making of Layered Defence

The establishment of a layered defence is executed in comprehensive, integral, and holistic ways in order to be able confront both factual and non-factual threat dynamics patterns. The characteristics of threats towards the country's sovereignty, the totality of the country's territory and the safety of the nation are difficult to be estimated. The threats tend to be assimetrics in all aspects of life can be derived from in country and out country simultaneously.

The layered defence strategy is implemented and enhanced to prevent, and overcome any form of threats, synchronizing both military and non-military defences. This is the implementation of the defence of defensive active and total which rely on the national defence efforts as one of national defence in integral way and support one another in terms of preventing and dealing with any kinds of threats.

4.3.2.4 Enhancing the Maritime, Land, and Air Territorial Security.

Improvement of the territorial security is executed in integrated ways based on the government policy in reference of the Indonesian geographic conditions to support the Maritime Fulcrum policy covering territorial securities of maritime, land and air.

The improvement of the territorial security is conducted by maritime power deployments which are able to reach the outmost islands and maintain effectively the sovereignty of the national jurisdiction of maritime territory and is directed to be able to monitor the security of the areas of Pacific and Indian oceans. The improvement of land terrritorial security, land border security, and outmost small islands is conducted through effective land power deployment in territorial empowerment. Land power is projected to optimize the land territorial

security as the part of national defence of territorial management. The improvement of air territorial security is done by deploying air power element in order to support Indonesia's territorial border security of land and maritime by improving the ability of air monitoring and reconnaissance through drone system which is able to monitor the security of Pacific and Hindia Oceans territory.

4.3.2.5 Improving International Cooperation

Defence cooperation is directed towards creating a peaceful and stable region through joint efforts amongst countries and upholding the rights and sovereignity of respected countries. Furthermore, Indonesia enhances cooperation between countries ouside South East Asia countries borders with Indonesia. Besides, it fosters cooperation with major powers with important influence on the region, including the national interests, in order to Indonesia can move forward and has strong influence on the region.

Indonesia has a strong commitment in fighting for the everlasting world peace based on the equal rights and positions, the respect of all countries' sovereignty, and non intervening of home affairs of each other country. The commitment is based on how the Indonesian defines peace, as it is impossible for a country to live peacefully within the world of no stable condition.

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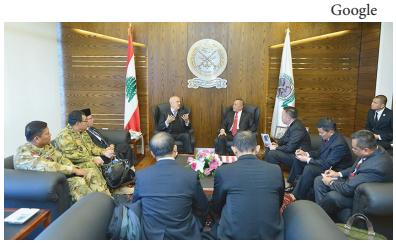

The important role of Indonesia as the strategic partnership of the International community is conducted through peace promoting efforts in different regions in terms of building the world trust. The efforts of promoting peace and stability in different regions both in regional and global scales is conducted through diplomacy efforts which guarantee the national interests. The diplomacy is based on the foreign politics policy of free and active in order to build the integrity of foreign politics in terms of international relations.

4.3.2.6 Building and Utilizing the Defence Industries

Building and utilizing the defence industries is based on the Law number 16, year 2012 on Defence Industries. The obligation of using the domestik defence industry products and maintenance services of the the products in Indonesia, becomes the refference of the government in building and utilizing the domestic defence industries.

The defence industries are encouraged to conduct import subtitution activities and local content improvement in order to minimize the import dependencies. The concequence is that the defence industries is to improve the mastery on technology and manufctures, capability in cooperation and maintanace services, and after sale serivices. In terms of building and utilizing the defence industries involving the use of high technology, the

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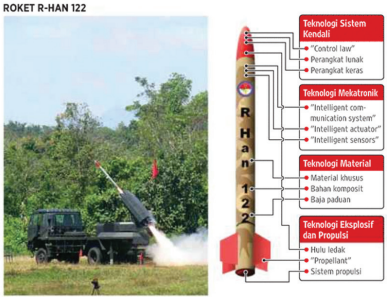


acceleration of technology mastery and priority programme determination in the sphere of defence is conducted through the defence technology development and the reinforcement of technology innovations.

4.3.2.7 Solidifying the Awarenes and Capability of State Defence

State defence awareness is defined as non phisical power which is basically the readiness to serve and sacrifice all kinds of devotion proportionally between profession and national defence needs. The state defence is the life dinamics of the citizens in all aspects of life as per profession to not be separated from national defence system with characteristics of total.

The efforts of solidifying the awareness and capability of defending the country are conducted through management revitalisation of state defence awareness to all citizens, which is developed on the education, workplace and residential environments.

4.3.3 Defence Resources

The defence resources are managed through transformation process to transform from both the potential resources and national facilities to national power elements. The elements consist of both military and non-military defence resources which are all

together deployed in the efforts of county's defence. The defence resources cover the resource power, national facilities, values, technologies, and buget which managed and utilized for the country's development. This is conducted in order to synegize between the interests of welfare and national defence.

4.3.3.1 Military Defence Resources

The military defence resources are the result of the transformation of military defence component power which is formed from the national defence power, consisting of Main Component strengthened by the Reserved and Support Components.

- **Main Component**

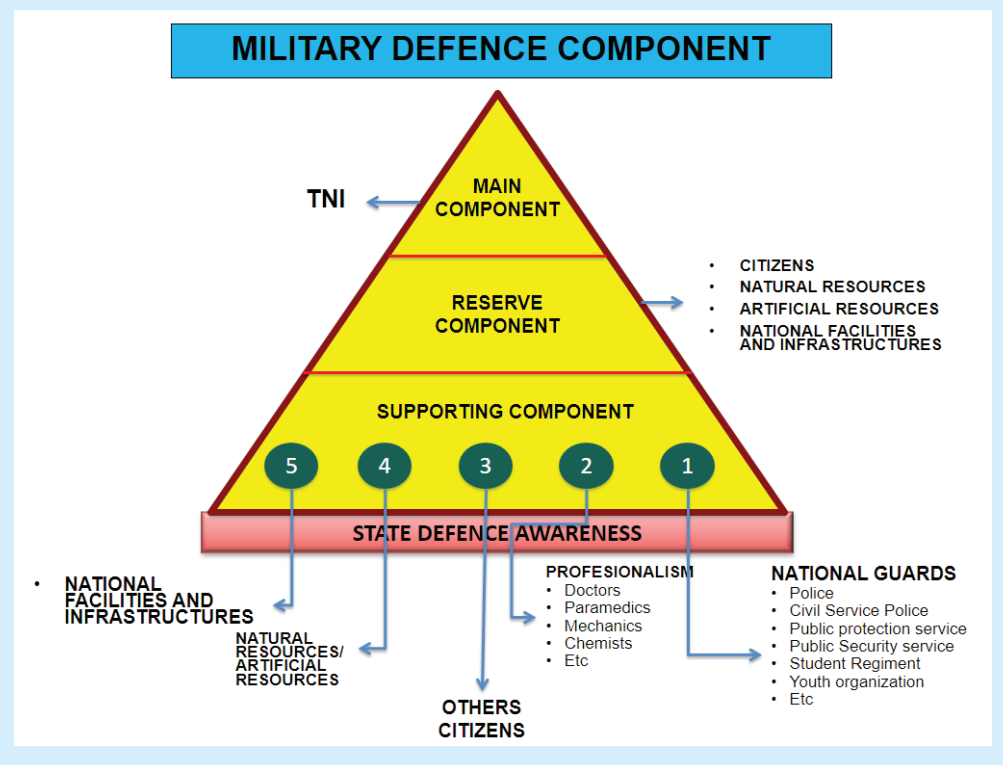
  The Main Component is the readily deployed *TNI* to execute defence tasks. The *TNI* has the duty of maintaining the country's sovereignty, maintaining the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation, conducting Military Operation for War (MOW) and Military Operation Other Than War (MOOTW) and actively participating in the regional and international peacekeeping missions.

- **Reserved Component**

  The Reserved Component consists of the citizens, natural resources, artificial resources, and national facilities which have been early prepared and organized to be deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen the Main Component. Preparation and organizing the Reserved Component is formed into units as per the Main Component needs, so that they can be integrated into the Main Component power when they are mobilized.

- **Support Component**

  The Support Component consists of citizens, natural resources, artificial resources, and national facilities which are prepared and organized in order to increase the power and the capability of the Main and Reserved Components. The Support Component is classified into segments containing three elements; Human Resources (National



Guards, professionals/skilled personnel, and other citizens); Natural/ artificial resources which are prepared as the local logistics and reserved strategic materials; and the national facilities which are classified into facilities of Army, Navy and Air Force, and the national industries which are used for defence interests.

4.3.3.2 Non-Military Defence Resources

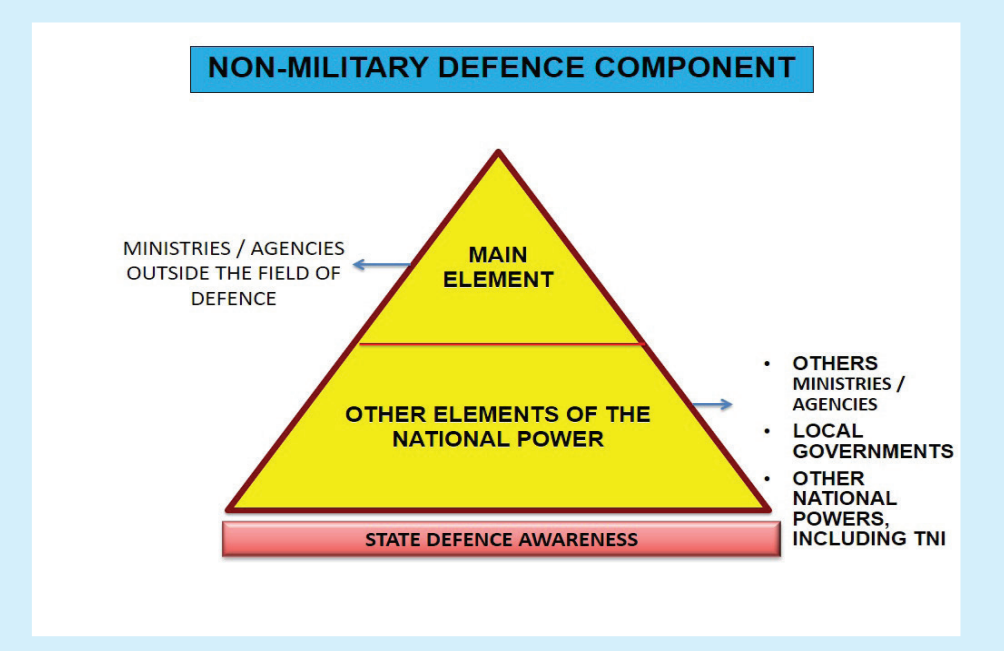
Non-military defence resources are organized by the Ministries/ Agencies outside the filed of defence sector, and the Local Government in the course of preparation to deal with any non-military threats, which is organized into the Main and Other Elements of the national power.

- **The Main Element**

  The main element consists of Ministries/Agencies outside the filed of defence sector which conducts functions as per the types and the characteristics of the non-military threats in which they are facing, also synergy with other national powers in managing and executing the national defence.

- **Other Element of National Power**

  Other Element of national power consists of government institutions in defence sector including *TNI* along with other national powers that support effectiveness and efficiency of main task of Other Element in order to deal with non-military threats.



4.4 Capability Management of Nation Defence

Capability management of nation defence conducted is executed through management of resources and national infrastructure, values, technology and fund that can be used to enhance the capability of national defence.

4.4.1. Human Resources

Human resources is a central factor that can be subject for management of national resources which is centered on totality of professionalism and state defence awareness from every citizen for the national defence needs. Development of human resources capability for national defence is conducted in order to manage and utilize the entire national resources in facing any threat.

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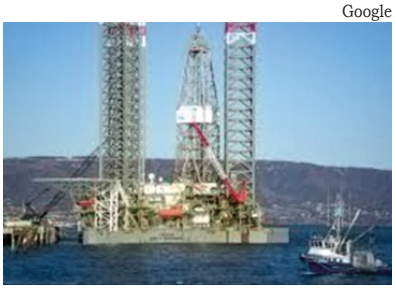

4.4.2. Natural/Artificial Resources

Managing and utilizing natural/ artificial resources professionally and proportionally in supporting the success of the national development in every sector is important and the power in supporting nation defence.

4.4.3. National Infrastructure

Availability of national infrastructure which is managed and utilized professionally is based on citizen state defence awareness in supporting the success of national development in every sector. It is the basic and power in supporting nation defence.

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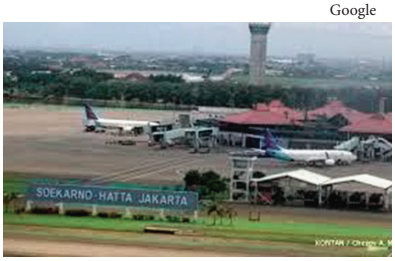

4.4.4. Values

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Commitment and loyalty of every citizen in developing nation power with all regulation, principal and condition which is believed from the truth is also used as instrument in managing of moral, identity, character and national identity, based on Five Principles (*Pancasila*) and 1945 Constitution. It is a basic which can harmonize national development in every sector. In the national defence' perspective, these values become basic of country's devotion, awareness as citizen, willingness to sacrifice for nation and state defence capabilities.

4.4.5. Technology

Mastery and professionalism of every citizen in updated technology in order to manage resources and national infrastructures independently is a power in implementing national development in every sector. Mastery of technology which is based on state defence awareness is a basic that supports the independent of nation in fulfilling goods and services procurement in fulfilling human basic needs, energy development, management of mineral resources, industry, social and cultures, and, national economic, and national defence.

4.4.6. Fund

Management and utilization of fund effectively, efficiently and accountably is a support for the completion of national development in every sector, including in the managing national defence sector.

CHAPTER
5

DEFENCE INDUSTRY

5.1 Overview

Defence industrial development has direct impact on infrastructure approach and maritime connectivity in the local investment policy, especially shipping industrial development. Nevertheless, it will indirectly empower other maritime pillar axis through culture, economic, diplomacy and maritime defence approach.

Development of defence industrial technology is heading to develop the capability to produce defence and security equipment in which is fulfilling operational prerequisites, that are high-quality, weather-proof, high-accuracy, high speed and power, undetectable and other benefits.

Development of defence industry is a series of technology mastery activity to support the success of a strong national defence system with deterrent effect capability, modern, and dynamic. The mastery of defence industrial technology will increase bargaining position in defence technology mastery.

The national defence industry consists of state-owned enterprises and privately owned enterprises which produce defence and security equipment to meet defence and security strategic interests. (Act No. 16 of 2012 on Defence Industries)

5.2 Direction of Defence Industrial Independent

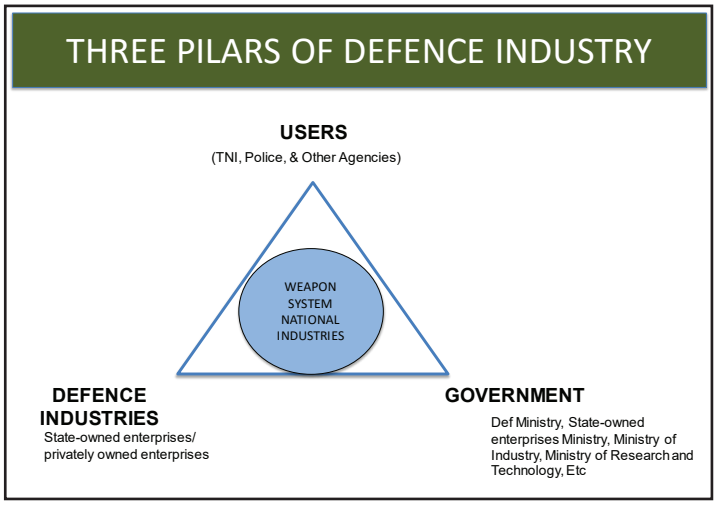
Empowerment defence industry is defined as the use of domestic defence industry products through the capacity strengthening activities

Direction of defence industrial development is heading to reach a strong, independent and competitive defence industry. Utilization of industrial defence needs cooperation among stake holders (government as regulator, user as consumer and industrial defence as producer). The Committee of Industrial Defence Policy (KKIP) as the function's executor and its responsible for formulating and evaluating development and industrial policies.

5.2.1 Institution of Industrial Defence

Institution of industrial defence is government, user and industrial defence that are integrated in connectivity and responsibility. Government gives mandate to KKIP as national policy coordinator in

Three Pillars Concept of Defence Industry consist of users, producers, and designers/researchers



planning, formulating, executing, controlling, synchronizing and evaluating the implementing of defence industry.

5.2.2 Criteria of Defence Sector Priority Program

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Defence industry' stake holders have decided to put priority on technology mastery. Therefore, it is anticipated that defence industry will become a focus in national resources management. Criteria of programme priority, they are: long term high technology, it is executed gradually leaping the year, leaping governments, there is a continuity of insurance in the programme implementation between government era, leaping government institution, strategically valued for national needs. Economic feasibility aspect is a foundation of economic national growth and development, and transfer of technology for fulfilling gap of technology heading to its independent.

Several priority programmes of the independent of defence industry; they are sub-marine construction and propellant industry, also the development of rockets, missiles, national radars, medium tanks and fighter jets.

5.2.3 Enhancement of Defence Industry Capability

Fundamental of valuing an industry can be seen on its technology and manufacture

readiness. This matter can define industrial capability in executing changing and innovation of product, and dealing with examination and component test, sub system, prototype and complete system to understand the product essential function. This level of readiness decides the level of readiness of cooperation of an industry. The enhancement of readiness level of manufacturing and technology can be attained through: license buying, joint production, modernization of engineering and production tools, joint section, joint development, also additional research facility e.g. laboratory, and prototype center.

Technology empowerment is running when mastery on technology is convinced through the cycle of technology innovation empowerment. Subsequently for the extension of technology, universities, science and technology agencies, and R and D institution need to reinforce basic and applied research.

5.3 Management of Defence Industry

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Management of defence industry entirely is part of national defence implementation, and part of the national development as a whole. National defence industrial management involves users, producers and government as a regulator that are coordinated and synergized by KKIP.

Ministry of Defence determined to

develop defence industry in the field of propulsion, combativeness, supporting capacity and supplies. This is stated in the development of the defence industry policy as the legal basis for the comprehension of the independence of national defence. Management is a step of the development of weaponry power in that leads to the empowerment of national defence industry in order to achieve the independence of armament procurement.

5.3.1 Regulatory Strengthening

Act No. 16 Year 2012 on Defence Industry has been providing guidance to stakeholders in developing the defence industry. These laws require the user to use the product of defence industry; as a result, the defence industry can obtain the certainty to customize production and technology development plan so that it can be fit based on requirements of operational user's needs. Simultaneously, the regulation will encourage defence industries to prepare themselves in obtaining a torrent of benefit of overseas armament procurement.

5.3.2 Implementation of Yields Trade, Local Content and Offset

Yields trade is Indonesian products that are purchased by foreign parties of armament seller in which is measured in

Indigenous defence industry is built to eliminate weapon system overseas products dependency

contract transaction value of weaponry procurement. Country vendor must buy product from Indonesia worth 50% of the contract value. Local content is a domestic product owned by individuals/Indonesia legal entities containing component elements, Rights of Intellectual Property, engineering, man hour, customer support and training and after sales services. While industry participation, offset, is a return of some part of contract value to Indonesia in the form of maintenance and service, overhaul, refurbishment and modification, retrofit and upgrade, joint production, subcontract, R and D, joint development, transfer of technology, transfer of competency through R and D, marketing development, investment manufacturing industry. Country vendor must return 35% of contract value to Indonesia in local content and offset.

5.3.3 Defence Industry Technology Development Program and Clustering

Defence industry technology development is an empowerment programme and defence industry which aims to produce qualified defence equipment for user needs. the programme is a continuation of prototype work result of R & D/industrial institution, and/or result of re-engineering to a proven product.

Clustering defence industry is to provide the direction of development that should be implemented by the industry to achieve the planned level of industrial capabilities. The goal is to make industry more focus on developing a product based on production and technology owned so that product quality can be improved and according to user needs.

5.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation policy of defence industry has always shielded. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism is conducted through meetings. Many ways to monitor and evaluate, includes coordination meetings of defence industry's stake holders held periodically, the establishment of project officer for weaponry development that has

been established, the transfer of technology, and selection of consultant for the success of transfer of technology.

5.4 Defence Industry Cooperation Development

Establishing mutually beneficial cooperation is important to meet the needs of weapon system

Defence industry development is part of a cooperative scheme. Beneficial cooperation is one of criteria of defence industry. Cooperation is directed to the acceleration of advanced defence technology enhancement, and to reduce the cost of technology development. This cooperation is executed amongst industry in the nation, or between industry in the nation or abroad in the field of education, training, transfer of technology, R and D, engineering, production, marketing and financing.

Defence international cooperation is to build trust amongst nations to prevent conflicts

CHAPTER 6

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE COOPERATION

6.1 Overview

One of key areas in national defence management is cooperation with other countries. Indonesia as part of the international community and its position makes national defence not only nationally dimensioned, but also internationally. This encourages Indonesia to develop cooperation in the field of defence with other countries in supporting the achievement of national interests in the field of defence.

Indonesia adheres to free active foreign policy and develops international cooperation by referring to the principle as a non-block country. However, Indonesia keeps working actively in international arena in order to promote a security and peaceful condition, both at regional and global scope.

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Indonesia is not allied with other countries in building international cooperation

6.2 Principles of International Defence Cooperation

International cooperation in the field of defence is to build the trust amongst countries

based on respect each countries sovereignty of other countries, not to meddle in its domestic affairs, mutual benefit, as well as an instrument to prevent conflict between nations. The cooperation is also aimed to build defence capacity for improving the professionalism of soldier in the field of education, training and cooperation of defence industry.

International cooperation is developed as an instrument of defence diplomacy in implementing of national interests in the field of defence will be affected through concrete steps and mutual benefit. Correspondingly, the international cooperation in the field of defence is one of the bridges for implementing regional security and stability.

6.3 Bilateral Cooperation

Bilateral cooperation in the field of defence is intended to realize defence diplomacy. Its implementation develops more to construct trust building, finding peaceful solution for handling security issues. Indonesia is opened widely to enhance bilateral relationship with various countries in the world.

6.3.1 Asian Countries

Southeast Asia

- **Brunei**

Defence cooperation agreement signed by Indonesian Minister of Defence and Minister of Defence of Brunei was ratified in 2010 with the scope scientific and technical data, production and service support, exchange of intelligence information, science, defence technology and education. A number of defence cooperation between two countries annually is positioned in quite significant level, including ministry of Defence and Armed Forces' Leaders visit, joint exercise and also sending of officer students.

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- **Philippines**

Memorandum of understanding on joint commission Indonesia-Philippines was signed in 1993 by producing a wide range of defence cooperation agreements, including in the field of education. In 1997, both countries agreed to sign contract of cooperation in the field of defence and security through education, joint exercises, human resources development, development of logistic and operation cooperation, communication, technology, logistic supporting system including service and maintenance. The agreement has been ratified by Indonesia into Law No. 20 Year 2007. In the aspect of border, both countries' cooperation has been conducted effectively through activities, such as border patrol, communication, border traffic regulation, and intelligent in Joint Border Committee (JBC) Indonesia-Philippines. Both countries have been conducting cooperation managing border countries security threat, including handling of terrorism.

- **Laos**

Indonesia and Laos have developed a good relationship in the form of: military official visit, education and training activities, assessment of the use of the products of the Indonesia's defence industry. Both countries are committed to improve bilateral defence cooperation in the future.

- **Myanmar**

All this time, Indonesia and Myanmar have good historical relationship in war era. Gradually, Indonesia has established cooperation, includes establishment of the Indonesian Defence Attaché in Yangon, official visits, education and training activities as well as promotion and examination of the product use of Indonesia's defence industries. All this time, relationship between Indonesia and Myanmar Laos are good and will continue to be improved in the future.

- **Cambodia**

Cooperation in the field of defence between Indonesia and Cambodia have started since Garuda Contingent XII-B in 1993. The cooperation has been maintained on the common level. Training of Cambodian Prime Minister Security Service and Indonesian Special Force (*Kopassus*) are conducted regularly. In other aspects of defence, yet both countries have no legal aspects in which can be used as basis of good cooperation in form of Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

- **Malaysia**

Cooperation in the field of defence with Malaysia has been conducted since both countries signed the agreement of security in territory in 1972. The defence cooperation of both countries is influenced by non-defence factors and border issues that have not yet been completed.

The scope of the agreement covers common problems and the promotion of socio-economic development of the border, operational cooperation, and facilitation for both countries in a Search and Rescue operation (*SAR*) at the border. The activities of border security between the two countries held in a form of Border Committee, among others, is the collaborative intelligence and operations activities in the form of General Border Committee Malaysia-Indonesia (Malindo GBC).

- **Singapore**

Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore is very closely because of both geographical and historical factors. The two countries are eternal neighbours so that security and stability in the region become a joint vital interests. Singapore is an Indonesian traditional partner in bilateral defence cooperation. This shows how important the relationship between the two countries in the defence field.

The two countries have an agreement on operational Flight Information Region (FIR) signed on 21 September 1995. In parallel, there is Indonesia - Singapore agreement on Military Training Area (MTA) 1996 to 2005. Singapore was given access to do training in sea and air space of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea and its surroundings. In this context, the Government of Indonesia to communicate with the Government of Singapore do the realignment Flight Information Region (FIR) so that the exclusive right to control the national airspace sovereignty is guaranteed.

- **Thailand**

Relations and defence cooperation with Thailand have been established in a harmonious and constructive atmosphere. Defence cooperation agreement between the two countries is at a very good stage. Both countries have developed cooperation activities in the field of defence in various forms, such as joint training, education, information exchange, and the exchange of visits of high officials of the defence and

the Armed Forces establishments. Defence cooperation with Thailand was strengthened by the signing of a defence cooperation between the two countries on May 21, 2015.

- **Vietnam**

Defence cooperation agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam is marked by by the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2010 on Enhancing Cooperation between officials of Defence and Defence Sector Related Activities. This agreement is to improve and strengthen the existing bilateral relations between the two countries based on the spirit of good neighbourliness, mutual trust and understanding. The increased defence cooperation will contribute to the mutually beneficial relationship of both countries.

- **East Timor**

East Timor is an excellent partner in building strategic issues of border security. The defence cooperation was marked by the signing of the cooperation agreement on August 19, 2011. This Agreement includes bilateral dialogue and consultations on strategic defence issues and military mutual interest, exchanging of information, developing cooperation among defence forces. Logistic support cooperation, and others.

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Other Asian Countries

- **People's Republic of China**

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Cooperation in the defence field between Indonesia and China was marked by the signing of peace accords in November 2007. China is a strategic partner that is organized in the context of Indonesian national interests to build defence capability and the handling of common security issues. The scope of cooperation covers the exchange of information on institutional and matters of defence, the exchange of officials within the framework of education and professional training, mutual visits and joint research, exchange of scientific data and technology, experts, technical, coach, and forms of cooperation other technical, increasing cooperation among the institutions in the field of defence technology and industry between the two countries, cooperation in defence training, and cooperation in other fields of mutual interest.

Both countries have developed cooperation in the defence industry related to military procurement in agreed certain areas on the basis of government-to-government, military equipment technology transfer, cooperation in the production of military equipment, development, and joint marketing of military equipment. The cooperation will be enhanced continuously within the framework of realizing the Indonesian defence capability

to maintain, protect and secure the territory and national interests of Indonesia.

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- **Japan**

Japan is a partner in intelligence cooperation, technical training, education and training, as well as cooperation in economy. Understanding between the two countries to enhance bilateral dialogue and consultations covers the economic cooperation and political sector which is the modality in building a cooperative relationship in the field of defence. The cooperation has been in very good level and it continues to be developed.

On March 23, 2015, the two countries signed a defence cooperation agreement. The scope of cooperation includes meetings of high officials of the defence establishment, dialogue and consultation between the defence institution; cooperation in the field of capacity building; exchange of information on institutional and defence issues, maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, military medicine, combating terrorism, cyber defence, cooperation in education and military training. The two countries continue to enhance the cooperation for peace, improvement of cooperation in military equipment and technology, logistics support and other cooperation under the agreements.

- **South Korea**

South Korea has become an important partner of Indonesia in the development of defence capabilities and increase the professionalism of soldiers. Indonesia and South Korea has a defence cooperation agreement which includes the regular bilateral dialogue and consultation on strategic issues and security, exchange of experience and defence information, personnel exchanges for education, professional training, visits and joint research, exchange of scientific data and technology, experts, technicians, trainers and other technical cooperation, increased cooperation between the two armed forces, assistance and logistical support of defence, the main warfare of defence systems procurement, and other areas of cooperation under the agreements.

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Indonesia and South Korea have agreed on cooperation activities in the field defense, among others, through a memorandum of understanding and agreements in the field of logistics, defence industry cooperation as well as the goods and services required for defence purposes

- **India**

Ratification of the defence cooperation agreement between Indonesia and India in 2006 further facilitated friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The cooperation includes increasing the production and field support services, projects related to defence equipment and components; improving cooperation between the defence industries, technology transfer, technical assistance, training and joint production, cooperation in defence science and technology through the exchange of

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information, training, visits, exchange of personnel and joint projects. The two countries continue to enhance cooperation in human resource development, including education and training, exchange of visits, assignments and exchange of information, and improving cooperation and Armed Forces of both sides in the areas of operations, joint training, and logistics.

- **Turkey**

Agreement of defence cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey began on June 29, 2010. This Agreement emphasized on the relationship of friendship and cooperation. It is developed and strengthened based on the principles of mutual interest and equality for the benefit of both countries as well as world peace and security. The desire further develop the cooperation of the defence industry to utilize scientific and technical capability in the field of military equipment and weaponry, which includes among others: the provision of various technical facilities needed by the Armed Forces of both countries, joint research development of technology and modernization of the products, end product sales, the exchange of scientific and technical information related to the defence industry standards used for quality assurance, participation in exhibitions and symposia on defence industry as well as the sale or purchase which brings mutual benefit.

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- **Pakistan**

The Governments of Indonesia and Pakistan committed to establish and enhance the friendly relations to promote peace, stability and prosperity for the people of both countries. The two countries signed a defence cooperation on 21 July 2010. Both countries also intended to improve and strengthen the existing bilateral relations through defence cooperation based on equality, non aggression political independence and not interfering in the domestic affairs of each country. Indonesia ratified the Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA) RI-Pakistan in 2015 in order to strengthen defence cooperation in which will contribute to the relationship mutually beneficial to both defence establishments. The scope of cooperation includes the areas of defence bilateral dialogue and regular consultations on issues of strategic and security, information exchange related institutional and defence issues, cooperation in science and technology and defence sector through personnel exchanges, visits, and training. This cooperation also includes the promotion of the development of human resources through mutual visits and joint exercises, exchanges of military observer, cooperation and other areas of education, training, and common interests.

6.3.2 Pacific Countries

Australia

Relations between Indonesia and Australia have been a long history partner since the Indonesian struggle for independence. In its development, the bilateral relationship has been very dynamic. Indonesia and Australia are geographically contiguous. The position of Indonesia and Australia is very important in geopolitics for the two countries to establish bilateral relations and contribute to regional stability and peace. The close cooperation between Indonesia and Australia is strengthened by the Lombok Treaty (Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia on the Framework for Security Cooperation), signed in 2006, which sets the framework for bilateral relationship, including security and strategic cooperation. It was followed up with an arrangement on a framework for cooperation on security and its action plan in the field of defence, signed in 2012.

Indonesia and Australia committed to build and enhance cooperation under Lombok Treaty

The scope of cooperation includes: the defence, law enforcement, counter-terrorism, intelligence, maritime safety and aviation security, prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, emergency response, international organizations related to security issues, as well as an increased understanding between communities and between individuals Both countries are very intensive consultations to establish communication and defence through dialogue forums include the Indonesia-Australia Defence Strategic Dialogue (IADSD), Australia-Indonesia High Level Committee (HLC Ausindo), and the Two Plus Two between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence Minister of both countries.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a partner which has historical ties and kinship, especially with the people who live in Papua. Cooperation between Indonesia and PNG in the field of defence is based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea Activities Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Defence, signed in 2010.

PNG is an historical partner and genetic relationship particularly with Papuan

The scope of cooperation includes: regular bilateral dialogue and consultations on issues of strategic and security of common concern. The cooperation among others includes exchange of personnel within the framework of education, training, and exchange of visits, information sharing defence, intelligence exchanges, cooperation in the field of logistics, encourage cooperation interoperability between the Armed Forces, as well as cooperation in other fields of mutual interest.

6.3.3 The United States

The United States (US) is a strategic partner in the development of institutional capacity, operational capability, professionalism of human resources, and the weapon system modernization. Both countries committed to enhance bilateral relations, intensify communication and consultation, and develop cooperation in the filed of defence. The cooperation is set forth in the Framework Arrangement on Cooperative Activities in the field of Defence between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia and Department of Defence of the United States of America.

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Indoensia and the US committed to build and enhance cooperation under the framework arrangement on cooperative activities in the field of defence.

Cooperation agreement in the field of

defence between the two countries was signed in 2010, and enhanced with joint statement on October 26, 2015. Field of cooperation developed included: bilateral dialogue and consultations on security issues of common concern; improve human resources in defence institutions and the Armed Forces of the two countries through education and training; capacity-building projects on maritime security; as well as the cooperation of logistics and military supplies.

The cooperation is implemented in the form of: Indonesia-United States Security Dialogue (IUSSD); United States-Indonesia Bilateral Defence Dialogue (USIBDD); Military Assistance Programme (MAP); International Military Education and Training (IMET); Foreign Military Sales (FMS); and Foreign Military Financing Programme (FMFP).

6.3.4 European Countries

France

France is an important partner in the joint development of technology of the main warfare of defence systems. The cooperation agreement between the two countries in the form of technical regulation field of defence cooperation was signed on 29 February 2012. This cooperation agreed on various fields: development of strategic defence dialogue, the exchange of intelligence information, and peacekeeping operations.

The cooperation is done through the provision and maintenance/ repairing the main equipment of weapon systems of *TNI* such as the procurement of radars for the Air Force, missiles for the Navy, helicopter spare parts. Parts of Véhicu / e de I'Avant Blinde (VAB) for the Army or PT. Pindad. France is willing to transfer technology and procurement of co-productions.

Germany

Germany and Indonesia have a mutual agreement under an MOU in advancing bilateral cooperation. This memorandum was

signed on February 27, 2012 which includes cooperation in defence and security policy, military cooperation, training, R and D, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, military logistics, and healthcare as well as peace missions.

Cooperation between Indonesia and Germany is the form of comprehensive partnership.

Spanish

MOU of defence cooperation of Indonesia-Spain was signed in February 2013. Spain is an important partner in the development of aerospace. Aerospace cooperation is in the form of the development / production of military transport aircraft (among others, the CN-295). In the future, ship development cooperation will be implemented to strengthen and facilitate the Indonesian-Spain defence industry collaboration. The MOU includes exchange of visits of high officials, defence policy, education, training and exercise, medical assistance, military law, visits of warships, logistics, PKO, HADR, SAR, crisis management, C4ISR, defence industry, research, and technology.

The United Kingdom

The UK is a partner in the joint development of human resource capacity. Indonesia-UK defence cooperation is formulated in the Joint Statement which covers defence and security areas. The joint statement was signed in November 2012. This form of cooperation agreed includes military capacity building in various sectors, such as education and training, codification and peacekeeping, military equipment, exchange of visits of high officials both military and civilian of both countries, educational training and exercises, ship visits, logistics, peacekeeping operations, and the cooperation of the defence industry.

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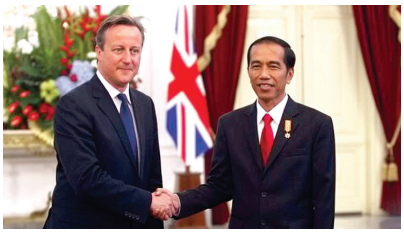

Indonesia and the UK agreed to enhance capacity building for TNI in Peace and Security Study Center

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Indonesia and Russia agreed to enhance more operational cooperation in the future.

Russia

Russia is an important partner in procurement of the main defence equipment of weapon systems, logistics, and technical assistance under the MoU signed in 2003 and ratified in 2012. The scope of cooperation includes the provision of military equipment and other related equipment, maintenance, repair, improvement and other technical services, exchange of specialists to assist the implementation of joint programmes in the field of military-technical cooperation.

Indonesia and Russia committed to continue improving cooperation more operational in the future. The Indonesian government has signed an MOU on assistance in the implementation of the Indonesian-Russian cooperation in the field of military technology and protection copyright. Both countries committed to increase cooperation through annual military-technical cooperation meetings.

Serbia

Defence cooperation between Indonesia and Serbia began in September 2011. The cooperation aims to establish general principles and procedures for cooperation in the field of defence on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual interest, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries. The cooperation includes the strategic defence policy, logistics support and cooperation in the defence industry, education and training.

Poland

Defence cooperation between Indonesia and Poland are embodied in the Agreements signed in 2006. The cooperation includes defence and military exchange of information, search and rescue, exchange officials and educational institutions, professional

training, and military education and training, data exchange, defence technology, weaponry and military equipment, information technology, and communications.

Italy

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The defence cooperation between Indonesia and Italy includes the defence operation and processing, the transfer of equipment and defence equipment and services, training in logistics, joint R and D, joint production equipment, exports and joint procurement of defence equipment, the exchange of information and data on logistics and defence industry. The cooperation is implemented into various forms of joint meetings and seminars on the logistics and defence industry and other matters agreed.

Czech Republic

Cooperative relations between Indonesia and the Czech Republic can contribute to international peace and security by creating mutual trust, understanding and cooperation in international relations. The scope of cooperation with the Czech Republic includes; exchange of information in the development of defence affairs, involving the organization, doctrine and policy; exchange officer in the context of education, training, exchange of visits and joint research, exchange of data science and technology, experts, coaches and forms of technical cooperation, defence industry and technology and exchange of intelligence information.

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Netherlands

Defence cooperation between the two countries is under an umbrella of cooperation in the form of defence MoU signed by the two Defence Ministers of both countries. The cooperation includes strategic dialogue on regional and international security issues, exchange of visits of military and civilian officials, defence material cooperation, information sharing, fostering relations between the Armed Forces, and improvement of human resource development in the defence establishment.

6.3.5 Middle Eastern Countries

Saudi Arabia

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Cooperation Agreement between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia was signed on January 23, 2014. The scope of cooperation includes activities of strategic defence dialogue to develop the exchange of views, the intelligence information in the field of defence, military education and training, defence industry, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, peacekeeping and logistics services.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Indonesia and the UAE have a good relationship. Indonesia committed to build and enhance a better relationship through the promotion of the products of the Indonesia's defence industry, and other defence sectors.

6.3.6 African Countries

The cooperation between Indonesia and African countries has been prioritized with South Africa and Egypt. The cooperation is to strengthen and develop relations and cooperation in the field of defence based on mutual respect for the independence, full respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity, and equality.

The scope of cooperation includes information exchange of defence establishment, organization, doctrine and policy, education, visits and joint, exchange of scientific data and technology, experts, technicians, trainers, and other forms of technical cooperation. The countries committed to enhance cooperation in the fields of industry and defence technology, including the exchange of technology, technical assistance, training, provision of defence equipment, and joint production.

6.4 Multilateral Cooperation

Multilateral cooperation both in the region and international include cooperation within the framework of the ASEAN, dialogue forums, cooperation in support of the world peace mission, and humanitarian assistance.

6.4.1 Cooperation in the framework of ASEAN

Indonesia upholds the norms of cooperation, the principle of regionalism, and the centrality of ASEAN in particular their shared commitment to seek a peaceful solution to any problems. The ASEAN Political and Security Community pillar (APSC) pushes the commitment to build a defence cooperation, which is more tangible and practical.

Indonesia works together with countries in the region in an effort to maintain the sovereignty of the country and plays an active role

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In the Defence cooperation in Asia Pacific region, Indonesia has been actively part of the ARF

in realizing security and stability. Indonesia strives to be a facilitator in resolving arising conflicts through dialogue and consultation. The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) is a defence cooperation framework for Indonesia with ASEAN member states, while the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus is a means of defence cooperation with ASEAN member countries and dialogue partner countries.

On the defence cooperation forum within the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia is part of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). This forum is a means for dialogue on various issues in the political and security matters of common concern.

Indonesia also conducts defence dialogue forums with other dialogue partner countries. The forums referred to, among others, the ASEAN-US Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting, ASEAN-China Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting, ASEAN-Japan Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting, and ASEAN-Japan Defence Vice-Ministerial Meeting. Indonesia opens widely to build multilateral cooperation with countries in the world to promote the stable, secure, and peaceful region.

6.4.2 International Forums

Indonesia always participates in various defence international forums, besides the Jakarta International Defence Dialogue (JIDD) forum, which is an effort and Indonesia's initiation, together with other countries to exchange views on defence. Indonesia's presence in Shangrila Dialogue, Tokyo Defence Forum, Xiangshan Forum, Moscow Conference, defence exhibition forum in Singapore, Malaysia and some other countries and other international forums are maintained, in order to make Indonesia as one of the references in building the international cooperation.

Indonesia's role in the settlement of political conflicts in the Philippines such as the peace treaty Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) by sending military observers who are members of

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Annual international informal dialogue discussed on defence and security issues in the region is to foster bilateral and multilateral cooperation to solve problems

the International Monitoring Team (IMT) is important. This is a commitment of Indonesia to participate in maintaining the world order in accordance with 1945 Constitution and the principle of free and active foreign policy.

The International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM) forum emphasized on partnership, interoperability, and exchange of knowledge and military medicine. The Forum proves the active role of Indonesia in support of humanitarian missions under the umbrella of ICMM. This forum is used as a medium to build cooperation in the field of military health.

Indonesia also actively participates in the international forums organized by other countries such as Western Pacific Naval Symposium, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG).

6.4.3 United Nations Peace Mission Cooperation

The participation of Indonesia in the deployment of military forces in peacekeeping operations is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution realizing world peace based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. Indonesia's participation contributes better outcomes to foreign relations. Indonesia has been participating in nine UN peacekeeping

missions with the number of personnel as many as 2684 soldiers. The missions are the UNIFIL in Lebanon, MONUSCO in Congo, MINUSCA in Central Africa Republic, UNAMID in Darfur, Sudan, UNISFA in Abbey Sudan, UNMIL in Liberia, MINURSO in Morocco, UNMISS in South Sudan and MINUSMA in Mali. The deployment of military personnel from year to year is increasing, in which it is expected to reach 4,000 soldiers in 2019. Until now, the military personnel who are members of the peace mission consist of several kinds of assignments such as; military troops, military observers and military staff. Indonesia also sent military weapon systems such as warship in the Maritime Task Force of UNIFIL mission in Lebanon and the helicopter MI-17 deliveries serving in MINUSMA mission in Mali.

6.4.4 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management

The involvement and mobilization of *TNI* in the activities of humanitarian assistance and disaster management are the implementation of the mandate of the *TNI* regulation that is to carry out military operations other than.

The management of refugees and humanitarian assistance are carry out multilaterally within the framework of ASEAN regional cooperation, both in the form of training or actual operations.

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Every citizen shall participate in the national defence efforts in accordance with the provisions of the legislation

CHAPTER 7

STATE DEFENCE, OR BELA NEGARA

7.1 Overview

The Indonesian struggle has provided valuable experience with the noble values, which are still maintained. This is possible through the national struggle in seizing and retaining the independence of Indonesia, which always involve citizens' participation. The participation of citizens in the state defence, or defined as *bela negara*, is a constitutional right and duty of every citizen through the embodiment of attitudes and behaviour inspired by the love of the nation.

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Every citizen has the right and is required to participate in the state defence embodied in the national defence.

Strengthening the awareness and capability to defend the country for citizens is the implementation of the strategic objectives achievement of the values of national defence strategy. Those values include patriotism, nation awareness, belief to *Pancasila* as the country's ideology, willing to sacrifice for the nation, and having the basic capability to defend the nation. The quality of citizens having state defence values strengthens the national defence system in maintaining the

country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation.

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State defence awareness management is to instill nationalist values, a sense of nationalism and patriotism of the people

7.2 Management of State-Defence Awareness

State defence awareness management is intended instil the stance and attitudes of citizens to love the country based on *Pancasila* and 1945 Constitution to ensure the sustainability of nation. Fostering the state defence awareness aims to foster the values so that every citizen has consciousness and is able to actualize them in the society in accordance to the role and profession of citizens. It is to maintain the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats. The people awareness and ability are needed to establish the total national defence system, either to face military, non-military or hybrids threats. Besides, it is directed to counter beliefs, ideology, and culture, which are against the values of the Indonesian people.

State defence is implemented continuously through education and training to provide national defence resources necessary. Fostering people' awareness is implemented through environmental education, neighbourhoods, and work environment.

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- Educational environment is an environment in which citizens attending formal education through curricular and extra curricular and non-formal education.
- Settlements environment is an environment in which citizens reside, and are members of community organizations, non-governmental organizations, youth organizations, political parties, community leaders, religious leaders and other community organizations. Activities are in the form of community education and training, activities supporting community integration, social solidarity activities and activities in creating conducive neighbourhoods' conditions.
- Workplace is an environment in which citizens are working, either as civil servants and private sector. Activities include leaders call, organization establishment, morale support activities, activities related to social responsibility, and activities in creating conducive neighbourhoods' conditions.

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7.3 State-Defence Awareness Management Development

The development of state defence awareness management is designed through system development, formation, maintenance, and empowerment of cadres, and facilities and infrastructures.

7.3.1 System Development

System development relates to the institutional setup of state defence awareness management, integrated policy includes software support and data collection. It is conducted through, ***first***, the establishment of institutions which have central control authority, ***second***, an integrated policy, which is directed to prepare the operating software support of the Grand Design, and ***third***, data collection and evaluation are carried out on the implementation of the people awareness management.

7.3.2 Establishment of Cadre

The formation of national defence cadres is done by forming a spirit of patriotism mental character of the people. In the next 10 years, the government is targeting 100 million state defence cadres throughout the Indonesian territory and will continue to be developed in line with the needs of national defence. The formation is pursued through regular programmes and special programmes in accordance with the Grand Design. Regular programmes are intended for citizens who have never participated in training of state defence. While the special programmes are specifically designed for citizens who have attended training activities, and it is done as a refresher activity to achieve the standard of state defence cadre.

7.3.3 Maintenance of Cadre

Maintenance of state defence cadre is the follow up of the results of cadre formation that is done continuously by the Ministries or Institutions and Local Government in order to guarantee the level of people awareness

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and ability to defence the country. Maintenance of cadres is carried out through the method of cultivation, familiarization, counter negative values, and other necessary methods needed. This method is expected to prevent ideologies that are contrary to the noble values and personality of the nation.

7.3.4 Empowerment of Cadre

The cadre empowerment is adjusted to the level of capacity and competence related to devotion faced within the scope and function of the Institutions and Local Government, and it is conducted in accordance with the applicable legislations.

7.3.5 Infrastructures

Restructuring the infrastructures is done through the integration and synergy of the potential facilities of the ministries and government agencies' education institutions. The efforts are to cooperate and empower schools, and university as centre of potential state defence development. The arrangement is done through preparation and improvement of the availability of infrastructures to support the programme.

The MEF program is not intended to enlarge defence power, but to develop and modernize defence power to be more effective in military duties and peace missions

CHAPTER
8

STATE DEFENCE POSTURE

8.1 Overview

The national defence posture is designed in accordance with the military defence capabilities and non-military defence to be achieved within a certain time and adapted to the dynamics of the strategic environment. It is actualized through the development of defence power, which is based on the government vision, mission, and Global World Maritime Fulcrum policy. This will include a commitment to develop maritime defence that is supported by satellite and drones technologies. The development of posture is broadened towards regional maritime power in the region with defensive active principles in order to guarantee the national interests.

The national defence posture to protect national interests and objectives that are realized in accordance with the standards of strength, capability, and national defence deployment. Defence posture is designed to address the possibility of threats, actual problems, and for supporting the defence power.

Every citizen has the right and is required to participate in the state defence embodied in the national defence.

Defence posture is continuously developed to counter any challenges, actual problems, and it is directed to be in line with the long term strategic capability development.

8.2 Military Defence Posture

Military defence posture consists of Main Component, Reserve Component and Support Components which are directed through the construction of strengths, capabilities, and deployment. The posture is prioritized to deal with the factual threats and other form of threats.

8.2.1 Main Component

Strength

The strength of the Main Component is constructed through modernization of main weaponry system, increasing maintenance, organizational development, and supports of facilities and infrastructures that supported by the defence industry, professionalism, and welfare of the soldiers. Restructuring the organization is one of the aspects that is developed in building military defence posture. The main component is to actualize a military strategy that supports an Integrated three services.

Strength of the Main Component is developed to be able to face the challenges of an increasingly complex situation through the use of integrated military forces in the context of joint operations. The arrangement and the establishment of three defence areas are managed in a balanced way between the western, central, and eastern region in accordance with the Indonesian geography constellation.

The future military defence posture is designed to be more effective. Restructuring the organization is one of the aspects that is developed in building military defence posture.

Capability

Military defence capabilities are developed is designed for intelligence, diplomacy, defence, empowerment the region and support capabilities.

- **Intelligence Capabilities**

Intelligence capabilities include the professional development of human resource capabilities. This should be supported by the use of technology and capability in performing integrated tasks and synergize with non-military defence resources.

- **Diplomacy Capability**

The capability of diplomacy is done by applying a good management that is able to support the implementation of military defence. Diplomatic activities are to build mutual trust and respect of armed forces amongst countries in the region, and to build a perception of deterrence through various forms of defence cooperation.

- **Defence capabilities**

Defence capabilities include air national defence, strategic strike, electronic warfare, and cyber defence. The air national defence capability is developed by implementing detection, surveillance, reconnaissance, and protection of the entire national airspace. This capability is organized and controlled by National Air Defence Command (*Kohanudnas*) and other elements of air defence through the air defence weapon system operated in every service. The strategic strike capability is prepared and organized

Strategic strike capability of TNI is maintained to support the defence capability

by the Rapid Reaction Strike Force unit of the *TNI* and strategic strike of air and sea. The electronic warfare capability is prepared to support the military operations and training, which includes electronic warfare tools, human resources, and other supports. Cyber defence capability is developed to ensure cyber security for the benefit of the national defence capabilities, and integrated cyber with all the instruments of national power to reduce the risk of cyber attacks.

- **Defence Area Empowerment Capability**

Military Operation Other Than War, among other, is to empower the area defence aspect and its supports in line with total defence system.

The capability of the defence area empowerment is actualized through the preparation of potential areas into the defence power, the military provision of basic education, and empowerment of the people as a supporting force. Preparation of the regional potential into defence power covers the country's territory and the national resources to be the strength of the defence. Basic Military education is compulsory for citizens as the realization of the rights and obligations of citizens in the national defence efforts based on regulations.

- **Support Capabilities**

The support capabilities cover, ***first***, humanitarian assistance disasters relief. ***Second***, supporting other government institutions in addressing social problems and the difficulties of society. ***Third***, supporting the function of non-military defence. ***Fourth***, military diplomacy, including operation of the protection and rescue of citizens in overseas, performing the UN missions for world peace or humanitarian efforts at the international and regional scope.

Fifth, maximizing Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Information, Observation and Reconnaissance. Sixth, administrative capacity is proportionately and professionally through increased human resource capacity.

Supports capabilities include support for humanitarian assistance, the ability of aid to civil authorities in addressing social problems and other assistance in helping to overcome the difficulties of society.

Deployment

Military defence deployment is organized in order to prepare a total defence, and defensive active, and to organize layered defence. This deployment capability is projected into a good integration and laid out in a balanced and proportionate in accordance with the Indonesia's geographic characteristics which functions as deterrence, enforcement, and recovery.

The Army deployment includes centralized strength deployment, regional strength deployment and supporting strength deployment. centralized deployment consists of Army Reserves Command (*Kostrad*) and Army Special Forces (*Kopassus*). Regional deployment relies on the strength of Military Area Command (*KODAM*), while central level executive units augment the support units deployment.

The Navy deployment covers organization, strength and capability. It is adapted to the organizational structure formation of fleet commands, includes a centralized, territorial and support units strength.

The Air Force carries out strength deployment organized within the framework of air defence strategy with the concept of a defence strategy to secure the EEZ Indonesian aerospace territorial. The deployment is designed to destroy the enemy's strength and to provide aerial umbrella to protect the military strengths` in operations, both at sea and on land.

8.2.2 Reserve Component

Establishment of the Reserve Component from national resources and infrastructure is organized by considering the balance between civil rights and obligations of citizens in the national defence efforts. The component is planned carefully and gradually at each region according to the needs of each *TNI* service. The Reserve Component augments power to increase the Main Component strength in the military defence management.

8.2.3 Supporting Components

The formation of supporting Component consisted of citizen, natural / artificial resources, and national facilities is for national defence purposes

Supporting Component structuring involves all national defence resources, which include people, natural and artificial resources, and national facilities for national defence purposes. The component is organized through people' participation in the preparation of the national defence policy, state defence component, and the financial sustainability of the defence industry through state financial management. The role of stakeholders is indispensable in supporting the adoption of regulations relating to components of the national defence. The component functions to increase and strengthen the Main Component and the Reserve Component in the implementation of military defence.

8.3 Non-Military Defence Posture

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Non-military defence posture consists of the Main Elements and Other Elements of the national power which is composed and arranged by the Ministries/Agencies outside the field of defence. The elements can be organized in integrated manner in accordance with its function in non-military defence.

8.3.1 Main Element of National Power

The Main Element is performed by Ministries/Agencies in the management and operation of non-military defence in accordance with the nature of threats. The element is arranged in the form of strength, capability, and deployment.

Strength

The strength of the Main Element is prepared by Ministries/Agencies and synergized with whole national power to adjust to the non-military threats. The element becomes a main power in the face of non-military threats, while ensuring the synergy between military and non-military defence in the national defence.

Capability

Development capability of the Main Elements is intended to set up early awareness capability, capability to defend the country, diplomacy, science and technology, economic capacity, social skills, moral capacity and support capability for national defence.

- **Early Awareness**

The capability is developed to support the implementation of synergized military defence and non-military defence. This fosters the sense of awareness, alertness to face potential threats. The early

awareness is to anticipate the impact of various ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural aspect which become threats to the sovereignty, integrity and the safety of the nation.

- **State Defence**

Bela negara is the attitude and behaviour of every citizen imbued with the love for the country based on *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the integrity and safety of the nation. The state defence capability is essentially the people willingness and consciousness to serve and sacrifice to defend the country. Every citizen is directed to have the values of *bela negara*, which include patriotism, national consciousness, accept *Pancasila* as the national ideology, willingness to sacrifice, and initial capability of *bela negara*.

- **Diplomacy**

Diplomacy is applied through the implements of national policy to support the efforts of the national defence. It is aimed to build mutual trust and mutual respect of each country in the region based on common principles in international relation, besides, it is used as a layer of defence to resolve any conflict between countries.

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Diplomacy is to build trust and respect amongst countries.

- **Science and Technology**

Science and technology is developed to support non-military defence. Mastering technology can increase non-military defence capabilities through the mastery of aerospace technology, maritime, and limited outer space to the use of satellite technology, cyber and other modern technological mastery in support of the national defence.

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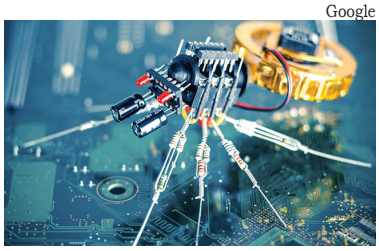

- **Economic**

National economy is developed to reach the level of adequate growth, competitiveness, and increase the welfare of the people. Economic enterprises should be able to achieve independence and to ensure certainty in the provision of sustainable basic needs, which became the backbone of defence interests.

- **Social**

Social capability is actualized in the arrangement of national life. This is directed to uphold harmony and peaceful coexistence, regardless of differences in ethnicity, religion, race, and class. It ensures the safety of citizens of various disasters. The social capability is developed through education, health insurance, disaster management, and adherence to the law. These factors contribute to the national defence. The role of mass media, communication systems, public information and is optimized to support the implementation of social skills for the success of the efforts of national defence.

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Togetherness in building solidity is the key factors to success in national development.

- **Moral**

  Moral capacity is actualized through the commitment of pride as a citizen, believes in the future of a better nation, loyal to the country and the government, to uphold national values, and universal values. It is aimed to create a balance and environmental sustainability.

- **Support**

  Capabilities to support include support for national defence facilities and infrastructure management capabilities and defence area for the interest of welfare and defence. The development of support for the national defence capability is implemented through the development of facilities and infrastructure of defence, and synchronise all regions in proportion and balanced in order to achieve optimal results.

Deployment

The Main Element is deployed on the front-line in areas experiencing non-military threats. The existence of Ministries/ Agencies in accordance with its roles and functions to overcome the threats. It is adapted to offices or agencies located across the country.

8.3.2 Other Elements of the Nation Power

The elements are supporting force that function to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Main Element's role in dealing with non-military threats. In certain conditions, other Element can play role as the Main Element in accordance with the nature of the threat. Strength, capability, and deployment of Other Elements is essentially the same as the Main Elements.

Efforts to improve empowerment of area defence is necessary in the protracted war by way of accentuation of geographic, demographic, and social conditions to be an effective defence power. The need for utilizing of national resources, which include human resources, natural / artificial resources, and other infrastructure facilities become reserve and support capabilities, for the realization of a reliable national defence power.

CHAPTER
9

NATIONAL DEFENCE DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Overview

Development of national defence policies is implemented based on the long term strategic national development (*RPJPN*) 2005-2025. The development is directed to build a strong defence posture and strong deterrence effect as an archipelagic country in supporting of the Global Maritime Fulcrum policy.

National defence development is directed towards ideal defence posture in 2024.

9.2 Development Direction

Development of the national defence policy is directed to be able to respond a wide range of possible threats and actual problems that are adapted to the geographical conditions and the dynamics of the strategic environment.

Military defence is directed to actualize the national development that supports maritime fulcrum policy, particularly maritime defence related to military strength, capability, and proportional deployment to confront both

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military and hybrid threats. Reserve and Supporting Components are deployed in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Non-military defence is directed to support national development policy that supports maritime fulcrum policy mainly related to maritime culture, marine resources management, infrastructure development and connectivity of maritime and diplomacy to achieve prosperity and national security. Non-military defence element is constructed as a major force in warding off the threat of non-military dimension of ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, technological, public safety, and the threat of legislation aspect.

9.3 National Defence Design

National defence development is based on government policies, which include maritime fulcrum policy.

The national defence is designed by defence strategy which reflects the strength, capabilities, and deployment of defence forces. The defence is developed to achieve high deterrent power in the face of any form of threats. Development of national defence that is a total, involves all the people and all national resources, and entire region as a whole defence that integrate and synergize the power of military and of non-military defence. The system is guided by the Government policies, including maritime fulcrum policy.

Development, enhancement, and the use of the military and non military defence posture are designed to deal with the threats in order to uphold the sovereignty, maintaining the integrity of the country and protect the safety of the nation.

Military defence is designed towards a strong national defence

posture through the MEF fulfilment of the Main Component which prioritized on the development of maritime defence force by utilizing the integrated satellite technologies and drones system. Reserve Component is organized with the balance of civil rights and obligations of citizens in the national defence efforts, which are arranged in a planned, gradual, and proportionally manner according to the needs of each *TNI* services. Reserve Component is formed to enlarge and strengthen the Main Component in the implementation of military defence. It also strengthens the non-military defence system as the Main Element or Other Elements of the nation power. Supporting Component improves the strength and capability of the Main Component and Reserve Component through structuring of human resources, utilization of natural and artificial resources, facilities and infrastructure development synchronization with the interests of national defence and support for the national defence industry.

Non-military defence includes Main Elements is designed to ensure the strength, capability and deployment of the elements in order to actualize the national development priority on improving the capability in dealing with non-military threats, and national resources management capabilities to support the national defence interests. Other Element of the nation power is designed to strengthen Main Elements based on each roles and functions.

9.4. National Defence Development

Development of national defence is carried out throughout all regions. It is needed to strengthen the national defence system prepared from the outset.

9.4.1 Military Defence Development

Development of military defence is implemented through the organizational management into reality through establishing three

defence sectors to create integrated tri-service military strategy. The orientation of the policy focuses on the establishment of Joint Command Defence Sector supported by military professional and welfare of soldiers to realize maritime defence supporting maritime fulcrum policy. Military defence is conducted to prepare the total defence system and defensive active, and to form a layered defence to address any form of threats.

9.4.1.1. Main Component

ARMY

Organization

Organizational development refers to the zero growth and right sizing policy which is aimed at achieving of proportional composition between operational and supporting units of 80:20, though the establishment of new units and development of the existing units. The establishment of new units includes combat and combat support, administration support, regional command, intelligence, and central executive agencies. This development is to improve military capabilities.

Personnel

The Army personnel posture development for the military defence refers to the strategic and the use of personnel plan management. This development will refer to the zero growth and right sizing policy albeit the organizational development and empowerment.

Materials

Development of Army materials is directed towards modernization of weapon system and non-weapon system. New

procurement is to achieve the needs of units or replacing the ageing weapon system or non-weapon system encompassing weaponry, combat vehicles, mechanized infantry batalion, armour combat vehicles, tactical vehicles, administration support vehicles, specific vehicles, water transports, air provisions, aircrafts, engineering materials, communication equipment, intelligence specific equipment, munition, optical instruments, special force command materials, and health devices, as well as re-materialization of various units.

Bases

The development of bases is to continue establishing new bases. Revamping the existing facilities is to improve the quality.

NAVY

Organization

Organizational development of the Navy is directed to support the structuring of units, and continue organization validation. Validation of the organization is carried out in order to establish Fleet Commands especially the supporting organizations under the working units.

Personnel

Navy personnel development refers to the zero growth and right sizing policy, and is designed to improve quality of the personnel through effective human resources management.

Material

The construction of material is done through procurement of new weapon system equipment which includes warships, aircrafts, marine combat vehicles, sea special

equipment, and supports materials, and disposal of ineffective operational materials besides.

Bases

Navy bases are developed to support the development of the organization. The construction is done with the continued improvement of the port facilities, supplies facilities, maintenance and repair facilities, maintenance and personnel facilities, and base facilities development.

AIR FORCE

Organization

The organization are designed to create an effective and efficient organization. It is developed through the implementation of organization validation includes education institutions and special units corps.

Personnel

The Air Force personnel posture development refers to the strategic and the use of personnel plan management. It is based on the zero growth and right sizing policy, and designed to improve quality of the personnel through effective human resources management in order to o be able to operationalize and implement the maintenance of the defence equipment.

Material

The construction is done by completing existed squadron material which includes various types of aircrafts: fighter, transport, VIP / VVIP, reconnaissance, helicopters, training, and unmanned, and also radars, medium-range Missile units and short range anti-aircraft batteries.

Base

Construction of the base is planned to continue developing the the previous stages, which includes: Air Force Base Type A, B, C, and D, Detachment, and Maintenance Depot.

9.4.1.2. Reserve Component

The emphasis of the Reserve Component development is on the legalization process. As stated on the Law of National Defence, the Reserve Component is formed gradually to strengthen and enlarge the capabilities and capacities of the Main Component.

9.4.1.3. Supporting Component

The emphasis of the Supporting Component development is on the legalization process. Supporting Component is gradually prepared to strengthen and enlarge the capabilities and capacities of the main component and reserve component through the coordinated efforts with other Ministries / Agencies.

9.4.2. Non-Military Defence Development

The non-military defence force developed by each ministry or institution outside the filed of defence sector, either as the Main Element or Other Elements of the national power. The development is carried out based on each function to address the non-military threats, and to prepare the integrations of the capabilities of each sector in addressing the threats.

9.5. National Defence Management

National defence development is conducted on the basis of defence strategy which includes strengthening the power and capabilities of sustainable national defence to address various threats.

9.5.1. Military Defence Power Management

National defence power development is conducted comprehensively toward military and non-military defence components.

9.5.1.1 Military Defence Component Power Management

Enhancing the strength of military defence component implemented by the Government, in this case, the Ministry of Defence is realized in the development of the national defence power to be able to address various forms sof threats. It is to improve the unit solidity and the synergy between national defence components.

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9.5.1.2 Non-Military Defence Component Power Management

Development of non-military defence power component by the Ministries/Agencies and local governments is integrated into national development programme which is oriented to the dynamics in the non-

military threats. The target is to increase state defence awareness of the people and improve professionalism corresponding to the roles and functions to support the national defence efforts.

9.5.2. National Defence Capability Management

The defence capabilities management is to create a national deterrent power, against both military and non military interests

9.5.2.1 Military Defence Capability Management

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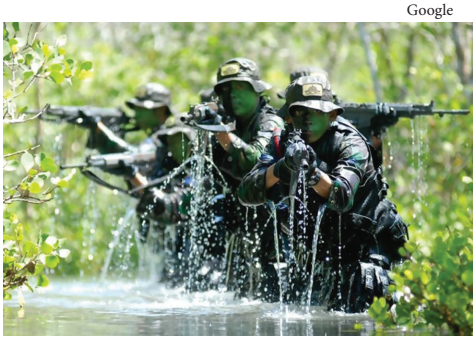

Strengthening military defence power is conducted comprehensively by the government through the Ministry of Defence which includes the policy establishment of national defence management, the formulation of public policy to mobilize military power with its capabilities in intelligence, defence, support, territorial defence empowerment, and defence diplomacy. The capabilities are supported by the arrangement of budget policy, procurement, recruitment, national resources, and infrastructures management, technological development, and defence industry. The strong military defence power is directed at improving the capabilities of the Main, Reserve, and Supporting Components.

9.5.2.2. Non-Military Defence Power Management

Strengthening non-military defence power is conducted by each ministry or institution through formation of policies and actions in their respective ministries or institutions under the coordination with the Ministry of Defence. This is directed at strengthening the early awareness, character building, diplomacy, science and technology, social, moral, and state defence support to enhance the professionalism in order to create social life, and nation orders, as well as country's independency to embody the national interests.

9.6. The Use of National Defence Power

The use of national defence power is conducted though integrative mobilization of military and non-military defence power as total national defence system. The mobilization of national defence power is conducted comprehensively to address any form of threats. The mechanism of the national defence power mobilization is adjusted to the escalation of the threats during peacetime/civil order, civil unrest, martial law, escalating to war time.

The use of defence power is base on regulations and basic principles.

The use of national defence power should refer to the law reinforced notably in relation to the level of authority and responsibility, and refers to the basic principles of national defence power use. It should also refer to the democratic principles, human rights, national and international laws, as well as harmonious and peace living.

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The need of defence budget will increase as the military operational and the quality of threats are increasing.

CHAPTER
10

NATIONAL DEFENCE BUDGET

10.1 Overview

National defence development relies on the defence budget allocated by the government. To date, the total amount of the defence budget determined by the national budget capability and allocation of national development priority on every strategic plan of national development.

TNI is financed by the State Budget and expenditure (Law of TNI)

10.2 Budget Allocation

Budget allocation for national defence is expected to fund the national defence development adjusted to the strategic plan. The defence budget will be expended on operational activities, maintenance of weapon systems, and the development of the defence power under the minimum requirement. Increasing defence budget is highly needed to support in-country defence roles which encompass resolving the conflicts, safeguarding the integrity of the country and borders, and outermost islands, and assisting

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the government in handling the natural disasters in various regions.

The defence challenges are predicted to be more complex in the future. The National defence function is faced by the tendency of strategic environment leading to the increasing various forms of threats which need proportional allocation of defence budget.

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The need of defence budget will increase as the military operational and the quality of threats are increasing.

10.3 Budget Projection

Defence development is prioritized on the defence strength and increasing the professionalism of soldiers, supported by the availability weapon system capable of supporting preparedness and mobility. In that context, the essential defence forces is urgently to be realized. To achieve this goal, the projected defence budget is expected to be above 1% of GDP and a gradual increase in the next decade.

The need for defence budget will consistently increase in line with the increasing quality of the threats, including the budget needed for maintenance and operation of the modern weapon systems. Budget allocation will always increase in line with the national economy development. The proportional budget allocation for state defence will strengthen the national defence capabilities for the deterrence and national stability, and so as to support national development.

The White Paper is a defence policy statement, and as a guideline for the implementation of the function of national defence, and disseminated to the public, both domestically and internationally.

CHAPTER
11

CONCLUSION

The Indonesia Defence White Paper is a government document in defence sector issued by the Ministry of Defence as stipulated on the National Defence Law. The content of this paper is the summary of strategic products of national defence to provide general insight into national defence policy, national defence strategy, and development of national defence posture. This white paper is in effect within defence institutions, National Defence Forces, Ministries/Institutions outside the field of defence supporting the management of national defence and is openly made for either domestic and international communities.

Jakarta, November 20, 2015

DEFENCE MINISTER,

RYAMIZARD RYACHUDU

Arise, then its spirit,
Arise, its bodies
For Great Indonesia

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