



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](https://journal.iicet.org)  
**JPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)**  
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)  
Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



## Management of national security in analysis and threat assessment of Indonesian sovereignty

Novky Asmoro<sup>\*</sup>), Marsetio Marsetio, Susanto Zuhdi, Resmanto Widodo Putro, Rizki Putri  
Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, Bogor, Indonesia

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
Revised Aug 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022  
Accepted Oct 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022

#### Keyword:

National security,  
National defense system,  
Threat assessment,  
Threat perception,  
Threat spectrum,  
Strategic environment

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the management of national security in the threat of Indonesian sovereignty. Analysis with qualitative methods is presented in the research process through several data collection methods, including in-depth interviews, literature study, observation, and focus group discussions and continued with data triangulation. Threat analysis and threat assessment approaches are carried out by applying them to several case studies both at the country level and regional security stability. There are two structural efforts that need to be made in calculating national security management, namely Threat Assessment which considers the spectrum that has a high threat risk such as natural disasters, crime, terrorists and accidents, and shifts in Threat Perception such as changes in type. from military threats to non-military threats.



© 2022 The Authors. Published by IICET.  
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license  
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>)

### Corresponding Author:

Novky Asmoro,  
Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia  
Email: [novky.asmoro@idu.ac.id](mailto:novky.asmoro@idu.ac.id)

## Introduction

Strategies in overcoming threats that are military and non-military in nature have a correlation with logical considerations related to Indonesia's geographical location, which is in the cross-roads of international trade and shipping. Formulation handling threat defense and The security measures carried out must be empirical, concrete, applicable in synergy with all stakeholders within the pentahelix synergy framework which could implemented by implementation through various line dimension and government. Threat prediction scenarios that occur come from inside and outside. Scenario prediction threat from in which is threat non-military estimated based on analysis review situation security national to threat nonmilitary (Brauch, 2011). Thus threat military are estimated based on analysis of global security review, regional security review and national security review.

To identify the type and spectrum of threats as well as the dynamics of the strategic environment are something that is important and crucial in determining national security management policies. There are several opinions that classify the types of threats. Based on the Indonesian Defense White Paper (2015) writes that there are two types of threats, namely Factual Threats and Potential Threats. Besides of that, the dynamics aspect of the strategic environment is also known in the field of defense science in order to determine national policies in decision making for the national defense system which includes aspects of ideology, politics, economy, social culture and defense (Mattis, 2018).

Factual threats are threats that are actually faced today by thereby are real threats. These threats appear as consequence existence remainder problem time then which lifted return and rose by interest certain. For

example is terrorism and radicalism; separatism and rebellion armed; disaster natural, violation region border, piracy and theft riches natural, disease outbreaks, cyber-attacks and espionage; circulation and abuse drugs. With consider condition geographical, development global and regional strategic environment, as well as growing threats faced by Indonesia, a national defense concept is needed strong as a reflection of Indonesia's political policies as an archipelagic country. Need existence strategy for to ward off spectrum threat factual which could be analyzed with various drafts (Higgins, Xiang, & Song, 2010).

Meanwhile, Potential threats are threats that come to the surface when they may triggers if it does not handle properly and will appear to be factual. For example is form threat which still not yet priority based on strategic analysis, open conflict or conventional war. The aspects of defense security with existence strengthening doctrine military and defense equipment have relation with the crucial question regarding How to predict the defense and security threats in the future and How to define the prediction of threat scenarios (Scott, 2018).

The definition and nature of threats can be distinguished by source and threat as well as actors. Source of threats could be divided in two kinds namely domestic and foreign threats, types of threats are military and non-military threats and kind of threat actors are state and non-state actors as well as in additional, the future threat is called Hybrid Threats. The prediction of future threats in Indonesia such as cyber-attacks, exploitation of natural resources, border disputes, military force aggression, transnational national organized crime, conflict communal based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup, separatism and national disintegration, terrorism as well as natural disaster (Renfroe & Smith, 2010).

By understanding the various sources of threats and forms of threats in the future, we need to "think like the enemy" to be able to predict threat scenarios to the Indonesian people so that they can carry out steps anticipatory for the sake of guard Indonesian sovereignty. Predict the most likely enemy scenario. By observing source and form threat in time front, so a number of scenarios that Possible conducted enemy is as follows limited War in the form of foreign military aggression to part region Indonesia sovereignty in period time certain, in context exploitation foreign and scramble natural resources as well as dispute border. Foreign Military Intervention in Indonesia sovereignty, in context in resolving disturbance security in area such as terrorism and transnational organized crimes as well as violations of humanity in the name of "Responsibility to protect" (Van der Borg, Russo, Lavanga, & Mingardo, 2005). Foreign Parties support the separatism movement in Indonesia directly or indirectly, in form of politics, diplomacy, intelligence, logistics, weapon support or more known as "Proxy War". Those supports could be obtained by technology information advancements. The Worst-case Scenario. Observing definition and nature of the threat, the most dangerous and the worst-case scenario which could threaten Indonesia sovereignty is if the war occur war with combine any threats that come from several aspects, sources, types and actors, or known with term "Hybrid Warfare", with some character as following threat which occur is combined from various strength namely regular and irregular forces, including cyber-attacks and actor (state and non-state actors), combat theater which used covers more from two operation theater of war and occur simultaneously, and it will run in long duration as Protracted War.

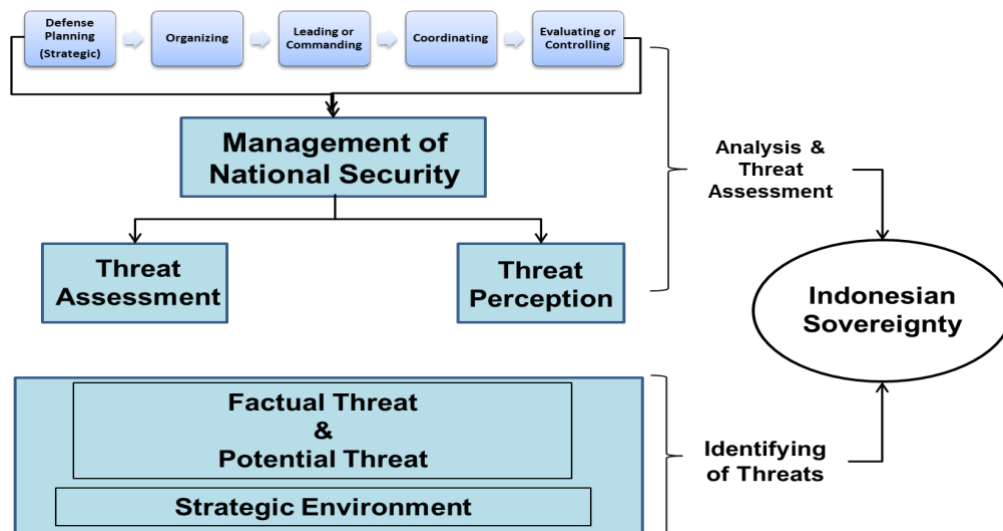
Meanwhile, according to Sun Tzu on "the Art of War", quote that say "If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle". It is hoped that we can define and formulate the "Center of Gravity" (CoG) which consists of physical and non-physical aspects. In addition to the identification of CoG itself, it is hoped that we also able to define the enemy's CoG, both in the form of individual enemies and collective enemies or alliance (Commission, 2008).

## Method

The research will be designed as a qualitative research with data collected based on the purposive sampling is a representation of some informants whose results can be determined. There are several criteria that need to be considered namely comprehensive parameters in determining an area, including the national security perspectives to be determined as analysis and threat assessment of Indonesian sovereignty.

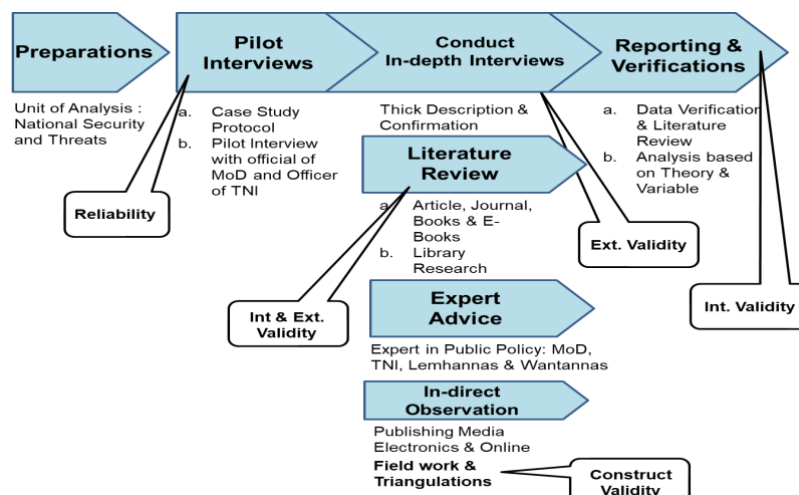
All of these explanations will be described through an approach in the perspective of national security and analysis threat assessment where government officials and military officers are the main actors. It is possible that there will be external variables other than those related to theory that will intervene in these actors so that there is a simplification to make this research applicable when applied as Illustration in Figure 1.

Refer to (Goundar, 2012) states that to formulate questions systematically and in accordance with the target, it is formulated a research process design that is able to reflect the potential of research results by fulfilling the validity of qualitative research rules. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the conceptualization between the research topic and the concept or theory that underlies the management of national security approach regarding the establishment of analysis and threat assessment of Indonesian sovereignty.



**Figure 1.** Illustration of The Relationship Between Research Variables and Analysis Tools

To prepare research that is rich in accurate information, a pilot study is needed as the beginning of research related to the parties selected as respondents or resource persons (Rothgeb, 2008). Regarding the presence of informant perception, who can be used as sources include military or civilian officials who have been or are currently working at the level of policy-making such as at the military officers at Indonesian Armed Forces (*Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI*) Headquarters and several government officials such as Governor of National Resilience Institution (*Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional/Lemhannas*), Officials of National Resilience Council (*Dewan Ketahanan Nasional/Wantannas*). Those perceptions would be conceptualized by the question and coding mechanism regarding the qualitative research method through particular approach such as phenomenology approach and case study approach. The coding and list of main question could be shown in this table 1.



**Figure 2.** Diagram of an Outline of Research Process Design (Wahyuni, 2012)

Determining the research model is closely related to the background of the policies taken by the government in determining the feasibility of deciding management policies to be planned as an analysis and threat assessment. In addition, the analysis will also relate some interesting phenomena related to the identification of various kinds of threat and some case studies regarding the analysis and threat assessment in several countries at the regions. There is also a need for a qualitative case study research approach which is

considered quite effective in discussing how the existence of an identification the threats not only to enhance the proper strategies policies in defense sector but also to improve international relation among any countries in order to strengthen the security stability of the Republic of Indonesia in regions. To get the right understanding according to the process of the research design including the attribution of the approach used, it will be shown in the diagram in the Figure 2.

**Table 1.** Coding and List of Question for Informant Research

No	Theory	Code	Confrontation Between Variables	List Of Man Question	Informant	Remarks
1.	Threat Assesment (A)	A1	Capability against (CA)	Perception of threat, perception of similarity & feeling of warmth What is the opinion of the informant regarding the capability against of an entity or country when it has certain interests with other parties?	Officer of indonesian armed forces, officials of national resilience institute and officials of national resilience council	
		A2	Intention Adversary (IA)	Perception of threat, perception of similarity & feeling of warmth What is the opinion of the informant regarding the intention adversary of an entity or country when determining political and military policies with other parties?		
		A3	Vulnerability Friendship (VF)	Perception of threat, perception of similarity & feeling of warmth How important is the value of vulnerability friendship in establishing diplomatic and political relations with other countries?		
2.	Threat Perception (B)	B1	Perception of threat	What is the opinion of the informants regarding the perception of threat in determining national security management policies?		Case study & fenomenology approach
		B2	Perception of similarity	What is the opinion of the informants regarding the perception of similarity in determining national security management policies?		
		B3	Feeling of warmth	What is the opinion of the informants regarding the feeling of warmth in determining national security management policies?		
3.	Identifying of Threats (C)	C1	Factual threat & potential threat	How the indonesian goverment determines its national security policy by looking at the threat trends and the dynamics of the current strategic environment (case study: internationalization of the Papua issue)		Case study approach
		C2	Strategic environment			

Source: Developed by Researcher

According to the diagram above, the design of the research process begins with the preparation stage. The identification of the unit of analysis requires precision because it is the basis for determining various questions related to this research (Trochim, 2022). In this study, the unit of analysis included the officials of Ministry of Defense and some national institutions and officers of TNI and other related ministries/agencies.

## Results and Discussion

Identifying a country's political and military objectives; hinder or resist; carry out attacks or defenses; carry out extermination or eviction, using a direct or indirect approach is very dependent on each threat assessment. Without it being clear whether the factual threat or potential threat will occur, it will be difficult or even useless to develop a military strategy or national strategy (Myers, n.d.).

For safeguarding or defending the sovereignty of a country from foreign or internal threats of a country requires joint coordination of all state institutions and citizens. The sovereignty factor is related to the threat to the authority of the State to regulate itself, utilize its natural and artificial resources and gain international recognition as a sovereign State. Therefore, National Security is a state dynamic condition of the Republic of Indonesia which guarantees the safety, peace and welfare of citizens, society and the nation, the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, and the sustainability of national development from all threats (Bill of National Security, 2012).

In the national security strategy, threats to various aspects of state life will be determined, particularly related to its national interests, as well as determining how the state uses instruments of national power in a synergistic manner between state institutions to face external threats or challenges, both threats and other countries or international institutions and organizations that have the potential or are already detrimental to national security. The state's national power tools are known in various models. (Bartholomees Jr, 2012). stated that including the term DIME (Diplomatic, Informational, Military, and Economic power); DIMEFIL (Diplomatic, Information, Military, Economic, Financial, Intelligence, and Law Enforcement); and MIDLIFE (Military, Intelligence, Diplomacy, Legal, Information, Financial, and Economic power). All national power tools are used synergistically by relevant State institutions by following the National Security strategy determined and controlled by a National Security Council under the command of the Head of State (Heffington, Oler, & Tretler, 2019).

Consideration of historical, geographical, ideological and contemporary political developments must be included in the calculation. The gravity of relations between countries on economic dynamics does not completely erase the relevance of the geostrategic political context. For an archipelagic country, including Indonesia, protecting national security is a big effort to protect and defend maritime sovereignty and the resources in it. Based on (Higgins et al., 2010) states that the security of Sea Lane of Communication (SLOC) and sovereignty over exclusive economic zones, and sovereignty over maritime resources are important. At the strategic level, how to defend against threats, the challenge faced is how to formulate threats more realistically. For the foreseeable future, security against internal threats will still dominate strategic thinking in Indonesia.

The next main issue is what is the most effective and efficient way to deal with the sources and nature of certain threats. Internal threats must be identified with certainty the reasons for their occurrence. Ideas, including communism and religious fundamentalism, never directly influence political action. Prevention of the possibility of a re-bubbling of such pressures can only be done through efforts to overcome economic, political and cultural deprivation (Borg & Russo, 2005). As far as external military threats are concerned, there is no doubt that increasing of modernization and professionalization of the military capability is one option.

However, apart from economic considerations, increasing military power always invites suspicion from other parties, especially if it is done by giving more priority to the modernization of offensive weapons (Morgan & Cohen, 2020). In a situation of anarchy and uncertainty, unilateral efforts can pose a Security Dilemma, especially if the unilateral effort is in the form of deploying new types of offensive weapons. The development of military power that leads to non-provocative defense is a strategic choice. In addition, in the midst of a wave of interdependence in the life of nations, a country cannot secure itself by threatening others. To build security, therefore, shifted from the concept of "Security Against" to "Security With". What has been known as cooperative security, confidence building measures, and preventive diplomacy carried out bilaterally, regionally, globally, and multilaterally are some of the various efforts to answer this problem. (Anggoro, 2013).

### Threat Assessment and Threat Perception

After understanding the theories which related to several types and spectrum of threats and their relation to national security, the next step is to analyze threats through two phases, namely Threat Assessment and Threat Perception.

#### Threat Assessment

In a risk management program, the Threat Assessment considers the full spectrum of threats (i.e. natural, criminal, terrorist, accident, etc.) for a given facility and location. The assessment should examine supporting information to evaluate the relative likelihood of each threat occurring. For Natural Threats, the frequency of occurrence for certain natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires, or earthquakes can be used to determine the credibility of a given threat (Renfroe & Smith, 2010).

The emergence of a threat is when the enemy is able to attack us and intends to do so. The enemy's ability to attack us depends on the enemy's overall strength relative to our overall weakness. Threat assessment (T) depends on three factors described in the following equation:

$$T = CA \times IA \times VF$$

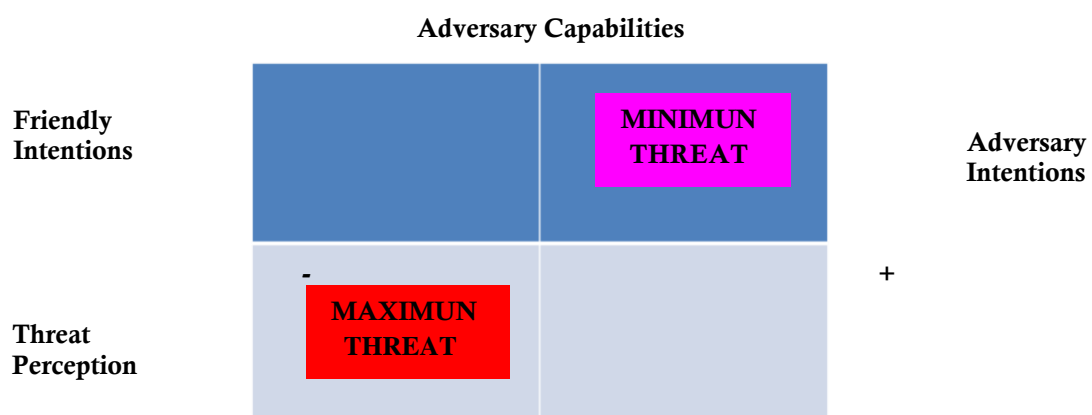
Description:

CA = Capability Against

IA = Intention Adversary

VF = Vulnerability Friendship against to our

Placing the threat element by means of (Myers, n.d.) states that points out that threat is a dynamic relationship between the effectiveness of the enemy's military, goals aligned with the level of effectiveness of the enemy's military, and our ability to resist the enemy's capabilities and intentions. In the end, the threat level increases or decreases as the element of threat increases or decreases. In the relationship between Enemy Abilities and Enemy Friendly or Friendly Intentions and Enemy Intentions.



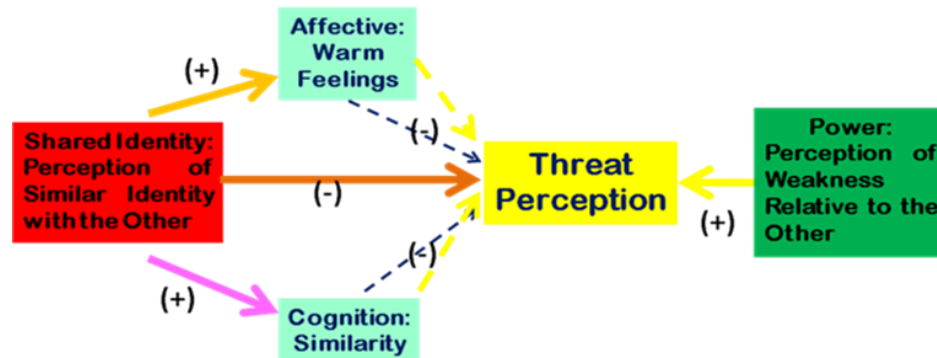
**Figure 3.** Matrix Evaluation Threat (Mayers, 1991)

According to (Darwich, 2019) states that development of a theoretical framework would explain how ideational and material forces shape state threat perceptions and interaction conditions. The conception of security as physical and ontological meaning can be analyzed as the interaction of ideational and material forces. This indicates that in some cases, ideological sources of threat are considered dominant, and in other cases, material factors shape threat perceptions. As an illustration that within the military, transnational organized crime and international drug trafficking are considered an important threat to all countries, including human trafficking is also a threat to human rights for several countries such as the Netherlands, Slovenia, France, Spain, and Switzerland. Lastly, for Germans, Poles, Slovenes, Turks, Spaniards, and Swiss.

Threat perception also develops when the war against terrorism, disaster management and the mission of world peace begins to transition when there is military involvement there. According to (Lawson, 2012), types of threats that are perceived initially as non-military threats may also develop into military threats if the military's role is more dominant, including efforts to counter cyber threats. In some of the threats above, there is no longer any homogeneity in the roles of the military and civilians, so that the perception of threats for the future will be more developed and diverse and will vary from country to country. The redefinition and adaptation of military missions as described above as a response to the new demands of a globalized world will eventually shift the roles of the military and civilians, especially regarding their involvement, operating procedures and composition (Auresscu, et al, 2006).



Figure 4 will examine the three dependent variables, namely Threat Perception, Feelings of Warmth, and Perceptions of Similarity (Rousseau & Garcia-Retamero, 2007). Threat Perception, on a 10-point scale, survey participants are asked for their opinion on how much of a military threat a neighboring country poses. A score of 0 means no threat at all and a score of 10 means very threatening. Perception of Similarity, on a 5-point Likert scale, participants will estimate the extent to which they see a neighboring country as equal or different from their own, ranging from very similar to very different. Feeling of Warmth, on a scale ranging from 0 to 100, participants would estimate their feelings towards a neighboring country. Ratings between 50 and 100 mean that they feel good and warm about the country. Ratings between 0 and 50 mean that they don't feel good about their neighbors. If the rating is exactly 50 it means they don't feel very warm or cold. For years, the American National Study Elect has used a type of "feeling thermometer" to measure how much it responds to certain candidates and political parties.



**Figure 4.** Competing Explanations for Threat Perception and Cooperation (Rousseau & Garcia-Retamero, 2007)

The questions raised by the results of the above experiment are whether increasing power will always increase threat perception, will the same identity reduce the threat perception and are there any impacts if the Power and Shared Identity factors interact and influence each other?. Through that assessment proves that the military's position of weakness increased threat perception, and a different identity increased threat perception

Based on the analysis of the secondary data from Institute of National Survey Median, the following results were obtained State of Factual Threat, there are three top-ranking countries that rated public as the biggest threats for Indonesia namely China, United States, and Malaysia, with China 22.7 percent yield, United States Union 14.1 percent, Malaysia 7.8 percent and consecutive followed by Israel 3.2 percent, Myanmar 1.7 percent, North Korea 1.7 percent, Singapore 1.2 percent, Australia 1.2 percent, Netherlands 1.0 percent, Japan 0.5 percent, Russia 0.2 percent and no answer 44.6 percent. On State of Potential Threat from the results above, it is interesting that several countries in several alliances or state community organizations are in it. It is estimated that potential threats will come from Australia, including the Five Power Defense Arrangement (FPDA) and Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) countries which have been indicated to tend to discredit of Indonesia's position on the internationalization of Papua issue.

#### Case Studies of Internationalization of the Papua Issue

The following will be presented specifically as well as illustrations in determining countries with potential threats through a sample of Australia and countries in the MSG association as reasons why they are designated as potential threats. The Commonwealth of Australia or what we often call Australia is a country located in the southern hemisphere which is also the name of the smallest continent in the world. Its territory includes the entire continent of Australia and several surrounding islands. In the west, Australia is bordered by Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, while in the east it is bordered by the Solomon, Fiji and New Zealand. Although Australia is located near Asia, this country is often referred to as part of the Western World because of the life of Australia which is similar to Western Europe and the United States.

In his review, (Neumann & Taylor, 2010) states that the relationship between Indonesia and Australia can be said to be a unique bilateral relationship, because in establishing neighborly life there are two different sides between the two. On the one hand, strong cooperation can strengthen relations between the two countries. On the other hand, there are various threats that can lead to estrangement between the two countries. This can happen because of differences in political ideology, culture, and race, as well as the level of development and technology that is currently developing. The ups and downs of the relationship between the two countries are the reason why the bilateral relationship between the two neighboring countries is said to be a unique relationship (Mackie, 2007).

Basically foreign policy, or sometimes also referred to as foreign policy, is largely determined by the goals to be achieved by the country in accordance with its national interests. The goals in question are political, security and economic goals. The national interest is determined by foreign policy makers as a result of the political process (Nuechterlein, 1976). The foreign policy of a country, including Australia, is also influenced by the country's internal and external factors. In general, these internal factors include historical, geographical, demographic, political systems, political structures, and perspectives of actors on the international system, as well as the interests and roles desired by the international system.

External factors that influence a country's foreign policy include the regional and international environment, including in this case the development of the international political, economic and security constellation, as well as the policies of another country or group of countries towards that country (Agnew, 1994). Australia's foreign policy is influenced by several factors, namely internal and external factors. These factors include:

**Historical Culture and Demographics.** In this case, there are two countries that are very influential in the formation of Australian foreign policy, namely the United States and Great Britain. Until the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century despite efforts to make Australian foreign policy more independent of United States influence, especially if the Labor Party came to power it is a fact that in many cases relating to politics, economics and security, Australian foreign policy is heavily influenced by the United States. Some examples are Australia's policy towards Indonesia in relation to the West Irian question in the 1950s to the mid-1960s and Australia's policy on East Timor from 1975 to 1999 (Neumann & Taylor, 2010).

**Geographical Factors.** As a continental country located south of the equator inhabited by the majority of people of British descent (Anglo Celtic), Australian society feels isolated by its external environment. If we analyze from a historical point of view, culture, language, tradition and democratic political system, Australian society is closer to Britain and the United States, but geographically Australia is closer to Asia. In the mid-1980s, geographical proximity to Asia was seen as not as wisdom but as disaster. Australia's fear of Asia has emerged in the 1850s when Australia discovered gold and silver mines in its country which would invite immigrants from Asia, especially China (Ferguson and Ivanov, 2016).

**Changes in Regional & International Political, Economic and Security Constellations.** Change is not static but very dynamic. The dynamics that occur both in the regional and international environment greatly affect the implementation of Australia's foreign policy. One example is the change in the United States' Defense policy towards the Southeast Asian region during the time of President Richard Nixon (the Nixon Doctrine 1969) also influenced the change in Australia's defense policy from its dependence on its alliance. With the United States and other countries is an effort to strengthen defense self-reliance. This does not mean that Australia no longer wants to have alliances with the United States and Western countries or that it no longer wants to build a defense network with its neighboring countries, but rather that there are efforts to become more independent in the field of defense.

**Australian Support for the Papuan Separatist Movement.** According to Webster (2013) states that the history of the struggle for Papua, it has been mentioned and recorded that since the Dutch colonial era Papua has been independent and incorporated in the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the Freedom Papua Organization (*Organisasi Papua Merdeka/OPM*) and the West Papua National Committee (*Komite Nasional Papua Barat/KNPB*) have always contradicted the Indonesian government through various attempts to distort the facts. So that the Papuan people in particular are currently disturbed by their various actions, all the rights and the economy of the Papuan people are manipulated by various OPM and KNPB maneuvers by violating the law, these organizations also often carry out various actions such as kidnapping, torturing, raping and killing, this is what makes Papua still hampered, they only make things worse in Papua.

**Australian Support to Six Pacific Countries.** Srinivasan (2016) states that the Indonesian government under the supervision of the United Nations (UN) is obligated to hold talks regarding Papua with its friends in the Pacific. Because we are talking about West Papua which is part of the Republic of Indonesia, the task of the state is to answer this problem for Melanesian countries. Fulfill diplomatic ethics as well, invitations from the Indonesian government have also been accepted by high-ranking officials from friendly countries. Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) officials tend to argue with the pretext that Papua is part of the Republic of Indonesia. However, when receiving the West Papua National Coalition for Liberation (WPNCL) delegation, Prime Minister Salomon, Rt. Hon. Gordon D. Lilo emphasized during the visit of the WPNCL delegation to his office that the West Papua case is an incomplete decolonization problem, it has been going on for too long, it must be resolved now. Lilo has spoken with confidence after his government successfully sponsored the re-inclusion of Ma'ohi Nui/French Polynesia on the UN Decolonization list of Non-self-governing Territories in March this year. Special Staff to the President of the Republic of Indonesia for International Relations Teuku



Faizasyah Solomon islands understands the seriousness of the Indonesian government in advancing the population in Papua and West Papua. He added Solomon Islands and other countries that are members of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) fully recognize the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke. MSG is an international organization consisting of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Regarding the position of the MSG countries towards Papua, set at the 19<sup>th</sup> MSG Summit held in Neme, Kankakee New Caledonia, and MSG leaders made two important decisions regarding West Papua. 1) The MSG fully supports the human rights of the West Papuan people towards self-determination as stipulated in the preamble to the MSG constitution; 2) The MSG expressed concern about human rights violations and other forms of atrocities relating to the people of West Papua. This encourages members to raise these concerns through bilateral relations with Indonesia. Papua's involvement in the MSG itself is a continuation of the south pacific community.

The interests of countries that are factual and potential threats to the Indonesian state based on the concept of the development of the strategic environment, are based on the following points: The current international political situation is not only characterized by old problems that have not been successfully resolved, and is becoming increasingly complex with the presence of a series of new problems. In addition, the trend of the strategic environment is increasingly difficult to predict because of the increasingly dominant pattern of disorder and instability (Treverton, 2017). The dynamics of international politics and security are increasingly intense because under the influence of the phenomenon of globalization and its various implications, countries in the world are required to cooperate with each other, but on the other hand competition between countries in protecting national interests is also increasing.



**Figure 5.** Policy Chart and Strategic National Security (Developed by Researcher, 2022)

The dynamics of the international strategic environment always carry both positive and negative implications on the other side at the same time, which directly or indirectly effects of national development. The positive implications bring benefits in supporting the ideals, national goals and national interests, while the negative implications lead to increasing potential threats to the survival of the country. The situation and trends in the strategic environment at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century are very different when compared to the last decade in the 20th century.

Interdependence between countries is getting stronger, but at the same time the gap in economic and military power is widening because international agendas and issues are still dominantly influenced by the agendas and policies of developed countries. (Lamy, 2001) states that as a result, developing countries with limited resources must be more careful in dealing with the problems they face, be more active in strengthening national resilience in various fields, and be better at making adjustments needed to protect their national interests. For this reason, conducting studies and predictions of trends analysis of the global and regional strategic environment is fundamental to the process of formulating national policies in various fields.

The essence of the analysis of environmental developments and strategic contexts can determine estimates of threats, challenges, and risks to national defense. This estimate becomes one of the basic considerations in the strategic selection of national defense.

## Conclusions

Research in determining a formulation of national security management, especially related to threat analysis in realizing state sovereignty, and does require a complex process. In the mechanism, the changing trends in threats that are accelerating, especially the transformation of the types of threats that exist in the dimensions of actors, domains, equipment and processes, currently cannot be concluded as a form of threat, Factual and Potential Threats, as well as Military and Non-Military Threats. In the future, this type of threat will move as a type of Hybrid Threat so that efforts to analyze and deal with it will require even greater efforts.

Meanwhile the development of threat trends, the dynamics of the strategic environment in terms of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and defense also tend to be increasingly uncertain. This will affect the calculation of the Threat Assessment variable, Capability Against, Intention Adversary and Vulnerability Friendship where a country is required to be adaptive to various foreign and military policies in order to protect its highest national interest, namely National Sovereignty. Threat perceptions from state policy makers will also grow and this will affect the process of identifying threats from a country. The government of the Republic of Indonesia needs to anticipate with calculating the proper Threat Perception so that the identification of threats generated is accurate through reliable national security management mechanisms to obtain effective political and military policies for the sake of national sovereignty. These steps are also preventive measures against efforts from abroad to discredit Indonesia's position in the international world through a number of issues, namely human rights violations, disintegration or separatism and so on.

## References

- Agnew, John. (1994). The territorial trap: The geographical assumptions of international relations theory. *Review of International Political Economy*, 1(1), 53–80.
- Bartholomees Jr, J. Boone. (2012). US Army War College Guide to National Security Issues. Volume 2. National Security Policy and Strategy. Army War Coll Strategic Studies Inst Carlisle Barracks Pa.
- Brauch, Hans Günter. (2011). Concepts of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks. In *Coping with global environmental change, disasters and security* (pp. 61–106). Springer.
- Commission, Venice. (2008). Report on the democratic control of the armed forces. Adopted by the European Commission for Democracy Through Law (Venice Commission) at Its 74th Plenary Session, Venice, 14–15.
- Darwich, May. (2019). Threats and alliances in the Middle East: Saudi and Syrian policies in a turbulent region. Cambridge University Press.
- Goundar, Sam. (2012). Research methodology and research method. Victoria University of Wellington.
- Heffington, Steven, Oler, Adam, & Tretler, David. (2019). A National Security Strategy Primer. National Defense University Press.
- Higgins, Louise T., Xiang, Gao, & Song, Zhu. (2010). The development of psychological intervention after disaster in China. *Asia Pacific Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy*, 1(1), 77–86.
- Lamy, Mr Pascal. (2001). Opening Speech. 5th EC/Candidate Countries Ministerial Conference on Trade, Malta, 31.
- Lawson, Sean. (2012). Putting the “war” in cyberwar: Metaphor, analogy, and cybersecurity discourse in the United States. *First Monday*.
- Mackie, Jamie. (2007). Australia and Indonesia: current problems, future prospects.
- Mattis, Jim. (2018). Summary of the 2018 national defense strategy of the United States of America. Department of Defense Washington United States.
- Morgan, Forrest E., & Cohen, Raphael S. (2020). Military Trends and the Future of Warfare: The Changing Global Environment and Its Implications for the US Air Force. Rand Corporation Santa Monica.
- Myers, Col. (n.d.). Threat Assessment.
- Neumann, Klaus, & Taylor, Savitri. (2010). Australia, Indonesia, and West Papuan refugees, 1962–2009. *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 10(1), 1–31.
- Nuechterlein, Donald E. (1976). National interests and foreign policy: A conceptual framework for analysis and decision-making. *Review of International Studies*, 2(3), 246–266.
- Renfro, Nancy A., & Smith, Joseph L. (2010). Threat/vulnerability assessments and risk analysis. Applied Research Associates, Inc.
- Rousseau, David L., & Garcia-Retamero, Rocio. (2007). Identity, power, and threat perception: A cross-

- 
- national experimental study. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(5), 744–771.
- Van der Borg, Jan, Russo, Antonio Paolo, Lavanga, M., & Mingardo, G. (2005). The impacts of culture on the economic development of cities. European Institute for Comparative Urban Research (EURICUR) Erasmus University Rotterdam, 1–395.