
IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO STRENGTHEN MILITARY SATELLITES AS AN EFFORT IN SUPPORTING THE SEA DEFENSE STRATEGY AND UPHOLDING STATE SOVEREIGNTY

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ABSTRACT

Defense Policy is a basis for realizing the Strategic Plan of a State Special Military Satellite which is a state defense and security need for implementation and regulation so that it can run ideally. The Ministry of Defense as one of the leading sectors in realizing the existence of military satellites in Indonesia, so that it can accommodate all needs for military satellites that can be used in ways that can be implemented easily, simply and as efficiently as possible. So that the research objective is to provide an in-depth analysis of the implementation of policies regarding military satellites issued by the ministry of defense. So that it becomes an important thing to do an evaluation so that it can find solutions and strategies in implementing the implementation of these policies. The research method is using a qualitative method with data collection in the form of interviews, indirect observation and literature studies, which are then processed with Edward III's Policy Implementation theory and strategy theory for how to maximize efforts to implement policies on military satellites. The results of the research are in the Policy Implementation Process, in this case namely the Military Satellite Policy contained in the General Policy on National Defense issued by the Ministry of Defense, there are communications that have not been implemented to Policy Executors such as Bakamla and TNI AL, while to make strategies for implementing these policies, with the concept of means, ways and ends, provides output of the concept of implementation strategy resulting from a comparison of Chinese and American military satellite policies, which have important criteria, namely leadership style factors, budget base and supporting infrastructure.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world which has a very strategic geographical position. There are 16,056 islands in Indonesia that are officially registered. The certainty of this number was determined at the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN) forum and the United Nations Group

of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) which took place on 7-18 August 2017 in New York, United States. (Dpr.go.id, 2019)

The Indonesian coastline is 99,093 km² long. 3 Its land area reaches about 2.012 million km² and sea about 5.8 million km² (75.7%), 2.7 million square kilometers of which are included in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Indonesian sea, which is 2.5 times the area of the land area, certainly has enormous potential, both in terms of natural wealth and environmental services that can be utilized to support economic development. (Dpr.go.id, 2019)

This geographical location is important for Indonesia, because it is a point of world trade routes. So that this advantage is not only seen as a geographical location but determines geopolitical and geoeconomic factors which will further determine the future of the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions as safe world trade routes.

Of the 8 major choke points (primary choke points) around the world, Indonesia is one of the countries that has a primary choke point located in the Malacca Strait, followed by a secondary choke point located in the Makassar Strait, Sunda Strait and Lombok Strait. This is Indonesia's geographical advantage. (Rustam, Ismah. 2018)



Gambar 1.1 Global Maritime Choke Points

Sumber: American Jurnal of Transportation (AJOT), 2021.

With this geographical location, it becomes a challenge for Indonesia how to realize trade routes that can support the world economy, then supported by Figure 1.2 Statistics on the number of violations that occur in Indonesian territory, violations are increasing, so that threats to Indonesia's defense and security become a concentration that needs attention and find an effective strategy.

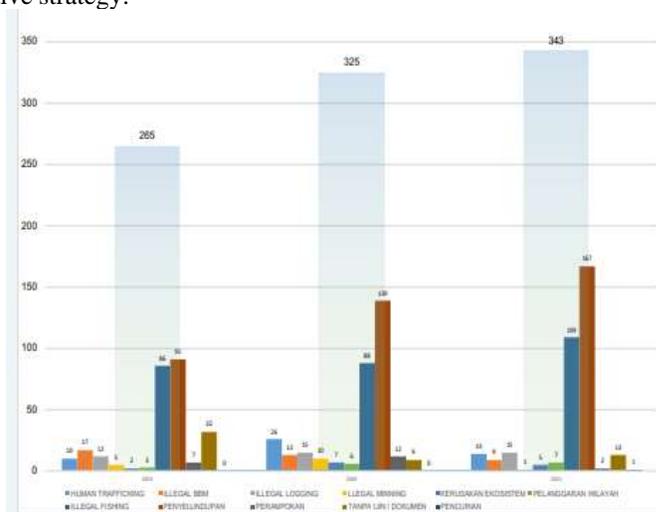


Figure 1.2 Table of the Number of Maritime Security Violations

Source: Maritime Security Agency, (2022).

The dynamics of development in the strategic environment in Indonesia affect the dynamics of development in a very complex and multidimensional global, regional and national environment. Threats can be in the form of actual and potential threats. The potential threat that is actual and can occur is currently one that Indonesia is currently concentrating on, namely the North Natuna Conflict.

The North Natuna conflict or commonly also in the South China Sea class is a conflict related to the struggle for territorial territory with several countries in the regional environment, especially ALKI I which is a conflict area in the world involving many countries. The involvement of many countries in conflicts in this region is inseparable from the geographical contours of the South China Sea region itself which is a sea basin bordered by various countries, such as China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam and Taiwan. In the South China Sea there are also the Spratly and Paracel Islands which have strategic value because of the natural resources in the two areas. (Alfath, TH, 2016).



Figure 1.3 Potential South China Sea Boundary Conflicts

Source: Andrew Tate, (2018).

Then efforts to claim territory and violations in the South China Sea by China, including the North Natuna Sea which is Indonesia's EEZ, are historical claims in the past that China has effectively occupied the South China Sea since 200 BC. In the modern era, China's motivation for committing acts of violation in the South China Sea is a long-term strategy to grow to become a world great power. The actualization of China's actions is by violating Indonesia's sovereignty and sovereign rights in the North Natuna Sea, as well as violations of the EEZ of the Philippines and Vietnam. In line with the gray area strategy to achieve its national interests. Repeated violations by China in the North Natuna Sea show that Indonesia's current deterrence strategies, such as regular military patrols, effective occupation through community activities, diplomatic protest notes, and visits by heads of state, are not strong enough and comprehensive enough to protect national interests. . Therefore, Indonesia is required to strengthen its deterrence strategy which can force China to recalculate its policies and create a deterrent effect so that it will no longer carry out coercive actions in the North Natuna Sea. (Anugrah B, 2021). Therefore, seeing threats to Indonesia's strategic environment, a National Defense Policy is needed that is able to realize strategies to design short-term and long-term solutions.

One of the strategic plans contained in the 2021 National Defense Policy Decree of the Minister of Defense Number: KEP/487/M/V/2020 concerning the 2021 National Defense Policy states that the policy objectives are optimizing interoperability and improving infrastructure in the form of remote-based monitoring and sensing vehicles. satellites in the defense area, especially the border areas and the outermost small islands. Monitoring and sensing use radar and PTTA/Drone to obtain data and information in real time and connected to the control center as an effort to increase early detection and early warning.

In addition to these regulations, the Indonesian Defense Book specifically states that in terms of realizing the PMD policy, the Government needs to build a maritime defense force supported by satellite technology and drone systems. In accordance with Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2013 concerning Space (Defense White Paper, 2015). So it is very clear that Indonesia's aspirations to realize the world's maritime axis with the support of the Archipelago Maritime Defense Strategy require an infrastructure in the form of a satellite.

The World Maritime Axis (PMD) has been initiated since the election of Joko Widodo as President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014, several things have been used as the basis for making Indonesia a world maritime axis including Indonesia's geographical location which is at the crossroads of the Indian and Pacific oceans and between the continents of Asia and the continents of Indonesia. Australia. (Mustari B, Supartono, and Barnas R, 2018)

In order to realize Indonesia as the world's maritime axis, the Indonesian Navy as the main component of national defense at sea has an important role to protect the interests of the Indonesian nation at sea and guarantee security for sea users. So that the Indonesian Marine Defense Strategy (SPLN) which has been owned by the Indonesian Navy since 2004 is considered capable of realizing the world's Maritime Axis, which then needs to be known to what extent the SPLN can realize the main pillars contained in the world's maritime axis. (Mustari B, Supartono, and Barnas R, 2018)

The Marine Defense Strategy (SPLN) is a guideline for strategic steps for making policies, because the strategy cannot work without being adjusted to policy directions. The Archipelagic Sea Defense Strategy (SPLN) is oriented towards the concept of an archipelagic state, has 3 formulations of Defense strategies, namely (1) Deterrence Strategy, (2) Layer Defense Strategy, (3) Sea Control Strategy Strategy). (Archipelago Sea Defense Strategy Manuscript, 2006).

In the event that the Government seeks to build national defense, it must also build a defense force that requires a strategic roadmap in a maritime policy, which in this case is supported by President Joko Widodo's leadership as a political strategic choice to carry out the vision and mission of national defense and security. (Darmawan, 2018)

More specifically on the capabilities of remote sensing satellites for monitoring, communication and navigation activities, especially in territorial development activities, providing basic data as well as for activities that are strategic in nature capable of supporting defense activities and activities. (Ministry of Defense, 2015)

The Satellite function lies in sensor-to-cloud intelligence gathering into three levels, namely: detection, reconnaissance, identification which enables security agencies to make decisions based on real-time analysis generated by integrating information from various sensors globally. The system provides a constant stream of data to agencies where it is analyzed and integrated with other data sources to enable comprehensive situational awareness of security sensitive arenas. (Downing C, 2015)

The government's reason for building satellite infrastructure is considering Indonesia's need to deal with defense issues such as Indonesia's security intensity which is the current defense challenge. Other issues directly related to Indonesia's geographical location based on Government Regulation Number 37 of 2002 concerning the rights and obligations of foreign ships and aircraft in exercising the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage through the stipulated archipelagic sea lanes, the three ALKI routes in more detail are as follows:

1. The ALKI I route functions for shipping from the South China Sea across the Natuna Sea, the Karimata Strait, the Java Sea and the Sunda Strait to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa; as well as for shipping from the Singapore Strait through the Natuna Sea and vice versa (Ocean Lanes Branch IA).
2. The ALKI II route functions for shipping from the Sulawesi Sea across the Makassar Strait, Flores Sea and Lombok Strait to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa.
3. The ALKI III-A route is used for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea. The ALKI III-A route has 4 branches, namely:
 - a. ALKI Branch III B: for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea and Leti Strait to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa.
 - b. ALKI Branch III C: for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea to the Arafura Sea, and vice versa.
 - c. ALKI Branch III D: for shipping from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa.
 - d. ALKI Branch III E: for shipping from the Indian Ocean across the Sawu Sea, Ombai Strait, Banda Sea, Seram Sea and Maluku Sea.



Figure 1.4 Image of ALKI Routes in Indonesia
 Source: dephub.com, 2022.

So that satellites are seen as very effective in maximizing guarding Indonesia's borders, especially in terms of actual and potential threats, both military and non-military threats.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1 Policy Theory

According to Bintan Regen Saragih that legal politics is a policy taken (taken) by the state (through its institutions or officials) to determine which laws need to be replaced, or which need to be changed, or which laws need to be maintained, or what laws need to be regulated or issued so that with this policy the administration of the state and government can proceed in an orderly manner so that the goals of the state (such as the welfare of the people) can be realized gradually and in a planned manner. (Sarah, 2006)

Politics in general concerns the process of determining state goals and how to implement them. The implementation of these goals requires public policies (*public policies*) concerning the arrangement, distribution, or allocation of existing resources. It should be borne in mind that the determination of public policy, regulation, distribution and allocation of existing resources requires power and authority (*authority*). This power and authority plays a very important role in fostering cooperation and resolving conflicts that may arise in the process of achieving goals. Politics discuss matters relating to the state (*state*), power (*power*), decision making (*decision making process*) public policy (*public policy*), and the distribution or allocation of resources (*distribution of value or resources*). (Sumarsono, 2001)

2.1.2 Policy Implementation Theory

The definition of policy that places more emphasis on the impact of government actions, according to Leslie A. Pal in Widodo (2010: 11), includes: *What government actually do and why* (Richard Semeon), *Action taken by government* (Ira Sharkansky)"

Subarsono (2015) quoting Edward III that statethat policy implementation is influenced by four variables namely;

- a. Communication; The success of policy implementation requires that the implementor knows what must be done, what the goals and objectives must be transmitted to the target. If the goals and objectives of the policy are not clear and not communicated, resistance from the target group is likely to occur.
- b. Resource; even though the policy has been communicated, but if there is a lack of resources to implement it, the implementation of the policy will not be effective. The resources referred to are implementor competence and finance.
- c. Disposition; is the character and characteristics of the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then he will carry out the policy according to the policy objectives, but conversely if the implementor has a different perspective from the policy makers, then the implementation process becomes ineffective.
- d. Bureaucratic Structure; the organizational structure in charge of implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation. One important aspect of the structure is the SOP (*standard operational procedures*) which serves as a guideline for the implementor in acting (Subarsono, 2015).

According to the author, implementation is an idea and a follow-up to the strategy plan which should include the credibility test stage of the policies that have been issued. So that in Edward III's theory, there should be benchmarks in its implementation, but Edward III's theory does not have benchmarks for its success, so in this case the author compares it to the theoretical concept of Lukman Yudho Prakoso (2016) which states that policy implementation can be achieved well if it fulfills factor *Integrative, Interactive, Transparasy, Controlling* and *accountability*. Which then this theory becomes the basis for identifying the problems encountered.

2.1.3 Theory Strategy

According to Harry R Yager, Strategy, namely the strategic process is about how (concept or method) leadership will use the power (resources or means) available to the state to exercise control over a series of circumstances and geographical locations to achieve goals (objectives) in accordance with state policy. . (Yager HR, 2006) while Strategy according to Collin S Gray namely *strategy for the nation-state is neither simple nor easy. Good strategy demands much of the military professional whether he is formulating, articulating, evaluating, or executing strategy. Few do it well.* (Gray C S, 2014).

Liddell Hart's (2012) defines that strategy is *the art of distributing and applying military means to fulfill the ends of policy* (art/skill of distributing and using(*ways*) military means(*means*) to achieve the ultimate policy objective(*ends*)". From these definitions it can be concluded that strategy is the science and art of setting goals(*ends*), formulate the ways taken (Ways) and determine the infrastructure(*means*) used to achieve goals. So the formulation of a strategy must contain objectives(*ends*), the ways taken (Ways) and infrastructure(*means*) used. (Prinhantoro K and Prakoso L Y, 2021)

Meanwhile the notion of strategy according to Gen. US Army (Ret) Andrew J. Good Paster in Soerjono (2012) is "*Strategy covers what we should do (ends), how we should do it (ways), and what we should do (end) How we should*

.....
do it with (means)”. From this theory, the essence of strategy is the process of making decisions on the main elements of a strategy, including *Ends* (goals, goals, *objective, target*), *Ways* (how to act, *course of actions, concept, methode*) and *Means* (means of strength, resources, potential). Thus the formulation of the strategy must contain these three elements and must be balanced. (Prinhantoro K and Prakoso L Y, 2021).

3. METHODS

The research method used in the research process is the Qualitative Method. Qualitative Method according to Mantra (2004) in the book Moleong (2007) suggests a qualitative method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or spoken words from people and observable behavior. Qualitative methods try to reveal the uniqueness that exists in individuals, groups, communities, and/or organizations in everyday life as a whole, in detail, in depth, and can be accounted for scientifically (Sukidin, 2002).

According to qualitative research theory, in order for the researcher to be truly qualified, the data collected must be complete, namely in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data in the form of verbal or verbally spoken words, movements or behavior carried out by trusted subjects, in this case the research subjects (informants) with respect to the variables studied. While secondary data is data obtained from graphic documents (tables, notes, minutes of meetings, etc.), photographs, films, video recordings, objects, and others that can enrich primary data.

If it is related to the research topic entitled Strengthening military satellite policy to support the archipelago's sea defense strategy, the use of qualitative research methods will produce comprehensive research by prioritizing the role or strengthening of satellites which must then be supported by implementative policies but provide innovative thinking that military satellite policies must keep abreast of technological developments specifically in the field of defense and maritime security of the archipelago.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The research results are divided into two sub-chapters based on research questions: implementation of MEF defense policies and optimization of MEF defense policies in dealing with nonmilitary threats in the maritime border area of Batam and Malaysia.

Implementation of MEF's Defense Policy in Handling Nonmilitary Threats in the maritime border area between Batam and Malaysia

The background is the formation of a strategic vision and mission so that related policies are issued, namely arising from a threat that is seen which is reinforced by the opinion of Col. Sea Dr. Sugeng Suryanto as Director of Defense Strategy Policy (Dirjakstrahan). Specifically for the desire for military satellites, the threat can be global and international.

The global threats referred to in this paper are to see the point of view on the future use of satellites which focus on the phenomenon of the North Natuna conflict. So that in the 2021 and 2022 State Defense General Policy as outlined in the Minister of Defense Decree Number: KEP/487/M/V/2020 concerning the General State Defense Policy mentions one of the strategic goals after mentioning the optimization of military satellites namely strengthening Indonesia's position as a regional power in accordance with the concept of ASEAN centrality, increasing defense cooperation by prioritizing neighboring countries that have direct borders, countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) region and the Indo-Pacific region as well as countries that have defense cooperation with Indonesia for the national interest, strengthening security cooperation Maritime activities through joint exercises and coordinated patrols on an ongoing basis in order to strengthen the regional security architecture, especially the North Natuna Sea which is directly adjacent to the South China Sea and in Sulu waters, the Malacca Strait, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

In implementing a Policy, all stakeholder organizations of a country must operate according to their structure, duties and functions. Implementation is an activity that comes from the Policy, where the word Implementation is one of the processes that must be passed. According to Thomas L. Wheelen, J. David Hunger, 2012, describes the

Implementation of Strategic Management Theory as follows:

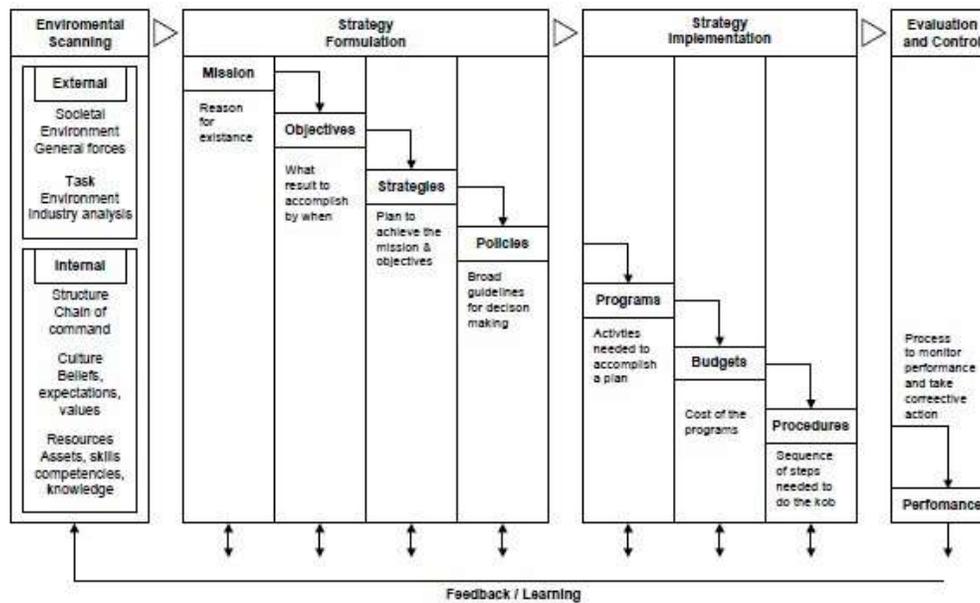


Figure 4.6.1 : Management Strategy, (2012).

Source: Presentation of Directorate General of National Family Planning (KKDN), (2022).

Strategy, implementation and evaluation of a policy directive referred to in this case is national defense policy, especially military satellite policy, however, many things are still not clear if we analyze it as a special military satellite policy because this policy does not stand alone. But this is where the research gap.

Policy implementation is an activity that is directly related to the parties who are the object of the policy, therefore it is not excessive if policy implementation is an important aspect as conveyed by Udoji in Wahab (2016: 126), "The execution of policies is as important if not more important than policy making. Policies will remain dreams or print in file jackets unless they are implemented". It is possible that after a policy is implemented, it turns out that there is a discrepancy between the expected goals and the existing achievements, this situation, according to Dunsire in Wahab (2016: 128), is termed the "Implementation Gap". (Rudiawan B, 2016)

The first research gap that the authors found in this study was that they did not get Grand Design Military Satellite data that should have been issued by the Director General of Planning and Finance, but the Director General of Planning and Finance provided information that the details were held and should have been questioned by Bainstrahan. So that in this case the researcher focuses only on policy analysis. What should be the Technology Design and Policy can be juxtaposed to get details of the progress that has been carried out.

According to Implementation Theory Referring to Edward III's opinion regarding important criteria in policy implementation, four factors can be put forward as a source of problems as well as preconditions for the success of the implementation process, namely communication, resources, attitude of the bureaucracy or implementers and organizational structure, including the bureaucratic work flow. Communication of a program can only be implemented properly if it is clear to implementers. This concerns the process of conveying information, clarity of information and consistency of information conveyed. Resources, including four components, namely adequate staff (number and quality), information needed for decision making, sufficient authority to carry out duties or responsibilities and facilities needed in implementation. The disposition or attitude of the executor is the executor's commitment to the program. The bureaucratic structure is based on standard operating procedures that govern the flow of work and the implementation of policies. (Rudiawan B, 2016).

From the analysis that if you follow the evidence through Edward's theory, indeed all of these implementation processes have gone through the desired process in accordance with the policy base and inter-agency functions as (1) the communication function is applied. It's just that in this communication process it seems that everyone knows what are the hindering factors and supporting factors but all relevant agencies are reluctant to talk about it openly, which is a transparency function that should be evaluated both vertically and horizontally internally and externally, especially the Ministry of Defense as *Leading Sector*. Which is then called the research or discovery gap in this paper where the factors are external organizational factors outside the ministry of defense, while the internal factors of the ministry of

defense do not appear to be transparent when researchers conduct research on Direnhan, which does not provide data and information related to the extent to which satellite policy implementation is has been planned, the author did not get an answer to what was the research question and suggested asking BAINSTRAHAN while the strategic plan and budget should have assessed and attached the detailed plan, because RENHAN provided information that the military satellite procurement plan had already been staged and published *green book*, meaning that everything has been agreed in detail. (2) other factors which are then related to disposition and (3) structural factors, namely the research gap, it was found that the policies contained in the General Policy on National Defense still do not have derivative policies. This policy is only based on

- a. Appendix to the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the 2020-2024 State Defense General Policy, which is contained in point Number 4 concerning the Principles of the General State Defense Policy, specifically the Technology and Industrial Development policy in the field of national defense.
- e. Defense technology and industry development policies (1) The development of defense technology is directed at: (a) mastering the key technologies of priority programs, namely fighter aircraft, submarines, propellant, rockets, missiles, radar, military satellite, tanks, medium-sized, unmanned aircraft, and/or subsurface sensing.
- b. RPJMN Per 5 Years as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2021 concerning Policies for Implementation of National Defense for 2020-2024
- e) defense technology and industry development policies (1) Development of defense technology is directed at: (a) mastering key technologies of priority programs, namely fighter aircraft, submarines, propellant, rockets, missiles, radar, military satellite, medium-sized tanks, unmanned aerial vehicles, and/or subsurface sensing.
- c. RPJMN Per 5 Years as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2021 concerning Policies for Implementation of National Defense for 2020-2024
- f. modernization of the main weapons system tools of the Indonesian National Armed Forces with priority on the acquisition of the main strategic weapon system tools including: military satellite, strategic missile systems, subsurface sensing systems, as well as aircraft/drone systems that are integrated with the concept *Network Centric Warfare (NCW)*.
- d. Ministry of Defense Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the 2022 State Defense Policy.

2. Policy Targets a. Maintaining state sovereignty in land, sea and air areas, including in border areas 2) Optimizing interoperability and improving infrastructure in the form of remote monitoring and sensing vehiclessatellite based in the defense area, especially the border areas and the outermost small islands. Monitoring and sensing use radar and Unmanned Aircraft (PTTA)/drones to obtain data and information in real time and connected to the control center as an effort to increase early detection and early warning.

T. B. Smith recognizes that when a policy has been made, the policy must be implemented and the results are as much as possible in accordance with what is expected by the policy maker (Nakamura and Smallwood, 1980: 2). If it is visualized, it will be seen that a policy has clear objectives as a form of policy value orientation. Policy implementation objectives are formulated into specific action programs and projects that are designed and financed.

(4) Resource Factors Focus on North Natuna, so development is indeed sustainable, meaning that satellites are needed, one of which is to concentrate the dynamics in North Natuna. The General Policy on National Defense is structured as one of the unified policy directions, one of which is integrated defense, namely a policy that integrates military defense and non-military defense. by the relevant ministries as well as non-military threats faced and supported by other elements. Given this, the researcher takes the view of the Indonesian Navy, the Asops and Asrena divisions of the Indonesian Navy Headquarters and Bakamla. To carry out TNI AL and Bakamla operations using the following satellites:

Satellite data used by the Indonesian Navy and BAKAMLA

lembaga	Satellite used	Rent/owned status
TNI ASRENA	Telkom -4 satellite or red and white satellite	Lease Communication Satellite owned by PT Telkom Indonesia



	SES-12 satellite	Leasing a communication satellite owned by SES, a French company
	JCSAT Communications Satellite	Japan's satellite lease
TNI AL ASOPS	Brisat Satellite	Benefits of Cooperation with TELKOMSEL and PT.Len Industri
BAKAMLA	Sentinel satellite 1-A	Rent owned by Foreigners

Source: Data obtained by researchers

According to TNI AL Asops, speaking of defense satellites, especially for communication needs (not satellite imagery), the current condition is path *high orbit* above, Indonesia has been fully used by various foreign satellite lines, therefore BRI sat only gets an empty slot above Papua New Guinea. This causes all access to BRI to place positions *receiver* (antenna) the earth is tilted too close to 90 degrees. This is not really a problem if the receiver is *receiver fix or receiver land*. Whereas if BRI sat is used as a defense satellite, it will not be suitable for ship or airplane receivers (dynamic), this is because the position of the satellite is too east and specifically for the KRI/Pesud receiver it will greatly affect its movement (shake, nod, *high altitude*, etc). Therefore, an architectural design is needed that can be implemented in Indonesia specifically for Military Satellites.

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this study were drawn based on the research findings and results of the discussion that the current implementation of military satellite policies is still a concept that has not been fulfilled and there is no definite direction from policy makers, in this case the Ministry of Defense, which is the *leading sector* as well as other Ministries, while Policy Executors do not feel there is definite communication and coordination regarding military satellites. Concentration analysis and benchmarks for policy implementation to be achieved are the following policies:

1) Appendix to the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the 2020-2024 National Defense General Policy, which is contained in point Number 4 concerning the Main Principles of the National Defense General Policy, specifically the Technology and Industrial Development policy in the field of national defense.

e. Defense technology and industry development policies (1) The development of defense technology is directed at: (a) mastering the key technologies of priority programs, namely fighter aircraft, submarines, propellant, rockets, missiles, radar, military satellite, tanks, medium-sized, unmanned aircraft, and/or subsurface sensing.

2) RPJMN Per 5 Years as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2021 concerning Policies for Implementation of National Defense for 2020-2024

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3) RPJMN Per 5 Years as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2021 concerning Policies for Implementation of National Defense for 2020-2024

f. modernization of the main weapons system tools of the Indonesian National Armed Forces with priority on the acquisition of the main strategic weapon system tools including: military satellite, strategic missile systems, subsurface sensing systems, as well as aircraft/drone systems that are integrated with the concept *Network Centric Warfare (NCW)*.

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The author sees that this policy can be said to be the basis and basis for the existence of policy directives regarding military satellites, because there is a background of both factual and potential threats to be achieved with the existence of military satellites, then the policy goal is to have *Networking System* towards Indonesia's defense and security with the existence of military satellites, it's just that there are still obstacles and problems that must be overcome, therefore, a concept is needed to get out of the implementation problem.

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