

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA'S AIR DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION ZONE REPOSITION IN ADDRESSING AIRSPACE THREATS TO UPHOLD STATE SOVEREIGNTY

Dedy Putra Brahmana¹, Agus Sudarya², Anak Agung Banyu Perwita³,
Aris Sarjito⁴, Agung Risdhianto⁵, & Herlina J.R. Saragih⁶
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA DEFENSE UNIVERSITY
dedypbrahmana@gmail.com

Abstract – According to Government Regulation number 4 of 2018 regarding Airspace Security, Indonesia's Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) is to be repositioned, expanding its coverage to encompass both national airspace and jurisdictional airspace extending up to the Exclusive Economic Zone. Based on the President Regulation number 8 of 2021 on the State General Defense Policy for 2020-2024 and Ministry of Defense Regulation number 12 of 2021 on State Defense Implementation Policy for 2020-2024, Indonesia's ADIZ reposition is a policy taken to address both actual threats in the form of border violations and potential threats such as foreign invasions. However, to date, this policy remains unimplemented, and Indonesia's existing ADIZ only covers geographic area around Java Island, as stipulated in the Aeronautical Information Publication. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze the urgency, progress and obstacles in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition. Employing qualitative methods and an analytical descriptive framework, this research concluded that the Indonesia's ADIZ reposition is urgent in addressing airspace threats to uphold state sovereignty. The implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition shows notable progress although the obstacles are evident. Among all, the most dominant obstacle is the inadequate communication between Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that pose delay to the policy implementation. In light of the findings of this study, the theoretical recommendation is to conduct researchs on Indonesia's ADIZ policies through inter-ministerial coordination for diplomatic challenges. And the practical recommendations are to enhance communication between the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, proactively engage neighboring countries to prevent diplomatic tensions and explore regional organizations for multilateral dialogues on airspace security challenges.

Keywords: ADIZ reposition, airspace threats, defense policy, policy implementation, state sovereignty

¹ Defense Management Department, Defense Management Faculty, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

² Defense Management Department, Defense Management Faculty, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

³ Defense Diplomacy Department, Defense Strategy Faculty, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

⁴ Defense Management Department, Defense Management Faculty, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

⁵ Defense Management Department, Defense Management Faculty, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

⁶ Defense Management Department, Defense Management Faculty, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

Introduction

Sovereignty of a nation is established not only through the presence of a legitimate government but also by the demarcation of distinct boundaries. A country's territory encompasses both land, sea, and airspace. Indonesia, as a unitary state, holds sovereignty, with its territory consisting of one-third land, two-thirds sea, and three-thirds airspace. Given this territorial composition, the regulation of its airspace within its sovereignty should be prioritized in proportion to this allocation (Hakim, 2012).

In the exercise of sovereignty over the airspace of Indonesia, the government carries out the authority and responsibility for airspace regulation, including for national defense purposes. In the context of airspace regulation, the government establishes prohibited airspace, restricted airspace, and Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ).

International Civil Aviation Organization in Annex 4 on Aeronautical Charts (ICAO, 2009) and Annex 15 on Aeronautical Information Services (ICAO, 2018) define an ADIZ as specially designated airspace of defined dimensions within which aircraft are

required to comply with special identification and/or reporting procedures additional to those related to the provision of air traffic services.

Based on President Regulation number 8 of 2021 on the State General Defense Policy for 2020-2024 and Ministry of Defense Regulation number 12 of 2021 on State Defense Implementation Policy for 2020-2024, one of the policies for the development of defense areas in the airspace to protect the national airspace is the establishment of the Indonesia's ADIZ that encompasses the airspace and jurisdictional areas of Indonesia up to Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This policy represents an effort to address both current threats and potential threats to Indonesia.



Figure 1. Indonesia's Archipelagic Waters, Territorial Regions, and Exclusive Economic Zone Claims
Source: Afrogindahood, 2020

According to Government Regulation number 4 of 2018 on Airspace

Security, airspace violation refers to the unauthorized entry of foreign aircraft into Indonesian airspace, a situation that continues to persist. This serves as tangible evidence of a current threat to Indonesia in terms of border violation.

Table 1. Indonesia's Airspace Violations in 2021-2023

YEAR	AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS	AIRCRAFTS ORIGINS
2021	12, consists of:	
	2	US
	2	UK
	2	Ukraine
	1	Papua New Guinea
	1	Malaysia
2022	4	Unidentified
	22, consists of:	
	2	UK
	1	Germany
	1	Australia
	1	France
	2	Cayman Island
	1	Guernsey
	8	US
	1	Azerbaijan
	1	Phillipines
	1	Canada
	1	Iceland
1	Japan	
1	Qatar	
2023	19, consists of:	
	15	US
	1	Czech Republic
	2	India
	1	China

Source: Kohanudnas (2021) & Koopsudnas (2022 & 2023)

Concurrently, the reinforcement of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (US,

Australia, India, and Japan) aimed at countering China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) strategy, and the escalating presence and involvement of China and US in the South Pacific region have escalated tensions in the Indo-Pacific area, constituting a potential threat to Indonesia.



Figure 2. US and China's Strategy on Indo-Pacific
Source: Dristhi, 2022

However, Indonesia's ADIZ reposition policy remains unimplemented. Indonesia's existing ADIZ, based on the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) Volume 1 dated September 17, 2006, covers a part of Sumatra, Java, Madura, Bali, Lombok, and a part of Sumbawa (Marsono & Deni, 2018). Its establishment in 1962 was as an air defense for Indonesia's capital against airspace threats from PRRI and Permesta insurgents (Wresniwiro, 2004).



Figure 3. Indonesia's Existing ADIZ
Source: Indoavis Nusantara, 2008

There is a noticeable gap between Indonesia's defense policy regarding its ADIZ reposition and the practical implementation of this policy on the ground. This disparity underscores the need for a comprehensive analysis to gain a better understanding of the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition in addressing airspace threats to uphold state sovereignty.

Based on the background, the objectives of this research are to analyze the urgency, the progress, and the obstacles in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition.

Research Methodology

In this study, a qualitative methodology is chosen, aiming for a comprehensive understanding of meanings, uniqueness, phenomena, and hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2022).

The chosen research design is analytical descriptive and adopts an inductive research perspective, focusing

on individual significance and unraveling issue intricacies (Sugiyono, 2019).

The research took place in Jakarta and Tangerang, where entities related to this research are located. Meanwhile, the research timeline spans from July, 2023 to January, 2024.

The research subjects are stakeholders related to the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition, namely Directorate General of Defense Strategy of the Ministry of Defense, Legal Bureau of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Defense, Regulation and Legislation Bureau of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Defense, Directorate General of Law and International Agreements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General of Air Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation, Flight Navigation Service Control Division of AirNav Indonesia, Operations Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Operations Staff of the Indonesian Air Force, Legal Service of the Indonesian Air Force, National Air Operation Command, Aviation Practitioner (Air Marshal (Ret.) Chappy Hakim), and Air Law Practitioner (Colonel (Ret.) Dr. Supri Abu, S.H., M.H.).

The objects of this research encompasses all aspects associated with

the urgency, progress and obstacles in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition across various entities.

Data collection technique employed in this thesis research involves interviews and literature review. This research utilizes credibility and confirmability testing methods. Triangulation and member checks are the chosen strategies for credibility testing.

Data analysis in this research utilized the Miles and Huberman method (2014), encompassing key phases including data collection, data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions.

Result and Discussion

In tandem with the dynamic evolution of the national, regional, and global strategic landscape, a reevaluation of the conceptual framework governing the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ is imperative. As stipulated by Government Regulation Number 4 of 2018 on Airspace Security, article 9 (2) delineates the reposition of Indonesia's ADIZ within both the jurisdictional airspace and the airspace falling under jurisdictional air

zones. Accordingly, the scope of Indonesia's ADIZ encompasses the entirety of airspace up to the Exclusive Economic Zone. Legally, airspace sovereignty pertains to the territory above a nation's land and waters (Article 2 of the Chicago Convention), deeming the airspace above jurisdiction as legally open. Nevertheless, global practice often sees countries establish ADIZ beyond their sovereign airspace (Hakim & Abu, 2019).

The Urgency of the Implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ Reposition

The urgency of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition is justified through a comprehensive comparative analysis with several concepts and theories, namely Defense Science, Defense Management, State Sovereignty, Airspace Threats, and ADIZ. Defense Science, as the study of effectively managing national resources and capabilities, is crucial in addressing both internal and external threats during different periods (Supriyatno, 2014). In the face of evolving threats, Indonesia's ADIZ reposition, advocated by the Directorate General of Defense Strategy

of the Ministry of Defense becomes an imperative measure to uphold national security.

Defense Management, involving systematic coordination and strategic planning, is dedicated to achieving the objectives of national defense and security (Sardjito & Djati, 2023). ADIZ, being a crucial component of Defense Spatial Planning, is integral to optimizing resources and coordinating defense efforts, as highlighted by the National Air Operation Command. The urgency of ADIZ reposition is evident in the necessity for effective defense management to address evolving threats.

Sovereignty, encompassing the highest authority within the boundaries set by international law, is crucial for maintaining exclusive governance over Indonesia's airspace (Kusumaatmadja, 2010). The urgency of ADIZ reposition aligns with legal frameworks, asserting the nation's complete authority over its airspace, as emphasized by the Legal Service of the Indonesian Air Force. It becomes a proactive step to safeguard sovereignty and uphold Indonesia's national interests.

Airspace threats, closely tied to the utilization of airspace impacting a nation's security, involve military threats that necessitate substantial investments in defense capabilities (Kulik, 2020). The dynamic nature of airspace threats, acknowledged by the Operations Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces, requires urgent measures to address evolving challenges. The ADIZ reposition becomes crucial in safeguarding Indonesia's sovereignty from a spectrum of potential challenges posed by these threats.

ADIZ is delineated as a specified airspace region where sovereign states enforce identification procedures on all aircraft, with the overarching objective of safeguarding national security (Abeyratne, 2012). Indonesia's ADIZ reposition, supported by AirNav Indonesia, is a proactive step to align with national and international regulations, ensuring state security. By addressing current vulnerabilities and aligning with legal frameworks, the urgency of ADIZ reposition becomes evident as a measure to adapt to changing security dynamics and uphold Indonesia's national interests.

AIP INDONESIA (VOL I)		ENR 5.1 - 3
Indetification, Name and Lateral Limits	Upper Limit Lower Limit	Remarks (time of activity type of nature of hazard, risk of interception)
1	2	3
WID12 AIR DEFENCE IDENTIFICATION ZONE (ADIZ) 040000S 1040000E 040000S 1170000E 100000S 1170000E 100000S 1040000E 040000S 1040000E	LNL GND/Water	Indonesia Air Force
WID22 AMBAL 075020S 1095230E thence along the arc of circle with radius of 15 NM centered at AMBAL. (074630S 1093830E) clockwise to 075300S 1092800E 074630S 1093830E 075020S 1095230E	FL 300 GND/Water	Indonesia Air Force and Training Area. Daily 0100 to 0700 except on Saturday, Sunday and Holiday.
PROHIBITED AREA		
WAP7 SURABAYA NAVAL BASE The area within radius 1NM centered at 071200.00S 1124319.00E	EL 300 GND/Water	Indonesia Navy Training Area Daily Activities
WAP23 BALIKPAPAN FLARE Prohibited Area WAP23 Tower main flare located at coordinate 011431.82S 1164906.90E with Radius 1 NM	2,000 ft GND	Oil Production by PERTAMINA

Directorate General of Civil Aviation AIRAC AIP AMDT 109
07 OCT 21

Figure 4. Indonesia's Existing ADIZ Coordinates

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation, 2006

The Progress of the Implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ Reposition

Implementation is the essential process of translating policies into practical actions to attain desired goals. There are multitude of policy implementation models, one of which is George Edward III's model (Tangkilisan, 2003). Edward delineates four factors that impact the success or failure of policy implementation, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structures.

In evaluating Communication in policy implementation, three dimensions emerge as the indicators namely Transmission, Clarity, and Consistency. When assessing Resources in the implementation of policies, four key dimensions stand out as the indicators namely Staff, Information, Authority, and Facilities. In appraising the Attitude in policy implementation, three essential dimensions come to the forefront as the indicators namely Disposition Effect, Bureacracy Staffing, and Incentive. When examining Bureaucratic Structures in policy implementation, two critical dimensions emerge as the indicators, namely Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Fragmentation.

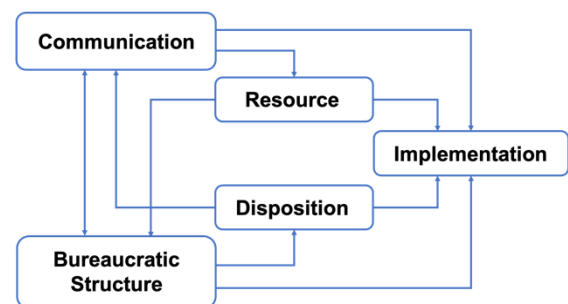


Figure 5. George Edward III's Policy Implementation Model

Source: Edward, 1980

Public policies requires be communicated not only to policy implementers but also to the target

groups and other stakeholders, both directly and indirectly (Syahrudin, 2020). There was a structured and chronological process employed by the Directorate General of Defense Strategy. Official letters and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were utilized, indicating a hierarchical and multi-stakeholder approach. The involvement of various bureaus and departments, such as the Legal Bureau, Regulation and Legislation Bureau, and Directorate General of Law and International Agreements, showcases a comprehensive strategy for communicating the ADIZ reposition.

Policies transmitted to implementers, target groups, and other stakeholders should be clear, so that they understand the purpose, goals, and substance of the public policy. This clarity enables each party to know what needs to be prepared and implemented to successfully execute the policy effectively and efficiently (Syahrudin, 2020). The Legal Bureau stressed the significance of formal and informal meetings, indicating active legal involvement and fostering a shared understanding of the policy's purpose, goals, and substance. Similarly, the Directorate General of Air Transportation

emphasized a consultative role to ensure that policies are easily understood by all stakeholders.

It is necessary to prevent policy decisions from being ambiguous, thus avoiding confusion in the implementation process for target groups and stakeholders (Syahrudin, 2020). Consistency was evident in the communication strategies of various entities. The Regulation and Legislation Bureau maintained consistency in formal and informal communication, suggesting a unified strategy. AirNav Indonesia balanced civil-military relations through formalized agreements and informal activities, integrating legal foundations and camaraderie in communication.

One of the common failures in policy implementation is due to insufficient or inadequate staff, or staff lacking competence in their respective fields (Syahrudin, 2020). The involvement of various agencies such as the Directorate General of Air Transportation, AirNav Indonesia, and the Operations Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces highlighted a collective effort to engage qualified personnel.

In policy implementation, information comes in two forms, namely Information related to how to

implement the policy and information regarding compliance data during the implementation of government regulations (Syahrudin, 2020). The Directorate General of Defense Strategy, Legal Bureau, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed to providing clear instructions and perspectives on the legal and international dimensions of ADIZ reposition.

Authority must be formal for orders to be carried out. Authority serves as the legitimacy for implementers to execute the established policy (Syahrudin, 2020). The involvement of the Legal Bureau, the Regulation and Legislation Bureau, and the Legal Service of the Indonesian Air Force in the ADIZ reposition process signified a concerted effort to ensure the legitimacy of enforcement actions. The Ministry of Defense has also submitted the draft of Presidential Decree regarding the reposition of Indonesia's ADIZ to the State Secretariat.

Without supporting facilities and infrastructure, policy implementation may not succeed (Syahrudin, 2020). The engagement of all stakeholders related to the Indonesia's ADIZ reposition implementation, both in defense and

non defense sectors, indicate a prioritization of facilities as a critical resource.

The effective implementation of a policy is assured when the implementers express approval. Nevertheless, certain policies may directly clash with the personal or organizational interests of the implementers, thereby potentially causing delays in the implementation process (Tangkilisan, 2003). The commitment expressed by various entities, including the Directorate General of Defense Strategy, Legal Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and AirNav Indonesia, indicates a shared approval and support for the policy. The emphasis on legal commitment, diplomatic considerations, and active participation in discussions showcases a disposition effect aligned with the interests and objectives of the ADIZ reposition.

The attitude of implementers can present significant hindrances to policy implementation if the existing personnel fail to carry out the policy in accordance with the preferences of top officials. There is the potential for their replacement with individuals who exhibit greater responsiveness to the

leadership's directives (Tangkilisan, 2003). The involvement and commitment of various bureaus and military entities, such as the Regulation and Legislation Bureau, Directorate General of Air Transportation, and the Operations Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces and Air Force, demonstrated an alignment of bureaucratic staffing with the ADIZ reposition policy objectives.

An alternative approach addressing the implementers' disposition issue involves modifying their attitude through the manipulation of incentives. Given the common inclination of individuals to act in alignment with their interests, the manipulation of incentives by high-level policymakers is anticipated to exert a substantial influence on implementers (Tangkilisan, 2003). The commitment expressed by different entities can be interpreted as an implicit alignment of incentives with the ADIZ reposition policy objectives. The emphasis on legal commitment, participation in discussions, and operational engagement in policy formulation suggests a recognition of the importance of the policy's success.

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) serves as a daily routine that empowers public officials to make a

myriad of decisions. Its efficacy lies in the meticulous detailing of guidelines applicable across diverse situations, facilitating anticipation of potential challenges by policymakers. Furthermore, SOP introduces uniformity within the organization (Tangkilisan, 2003). The involvement of various entities, each with distinct roles and responsibilities in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition is highlighted. The Directorate General of Defense Strategy, Legal Bureau, Regulation and Legislation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General of Air Transportation, AirNav Indonesia, and the National Air Operation Command contributed to the execution of the policy.

Fragmentation entails the distribution of responsibilities for a policy domain among different units within a national organization. The allocation of diverse responsibilities across these units can either assist or impede the implementation of policies (Tangkilisan, 2003). In Indonesia's ADIZ reposition, the involvement of multiple entities, including the Directorate General of Defense Strategy, Legal Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others, showed the importance of

efficient coordination and collaboration in fragmentation.

The Obstacles in the Implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ Reposition

There are obstacles in the transmission of information regarding Indonesia's ADIZ reposition. While the Directorate General of Defense Strategy and the Legal Bureau expressed a positive attitude and urgency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced a cautious perspective, emphasizing the need for careful consideration due to potential diplomatic tensions. Following the receipt of an official response letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding concerns on diplomatic relations arising from Indonesia's ADIZ reposition, there has been no subsequent communication among stakeholders involved in this issue. Instead of building communication with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense's has been involved in drafting Airspace Management Act that one of its articles includes the establishment of Indonesia's ADIZ through a Presidential Decree.

The involvement of various entities with different perspectives and concerns necessitates a clear and precise communication strategy. The cautious perspective introduced by the Ministry

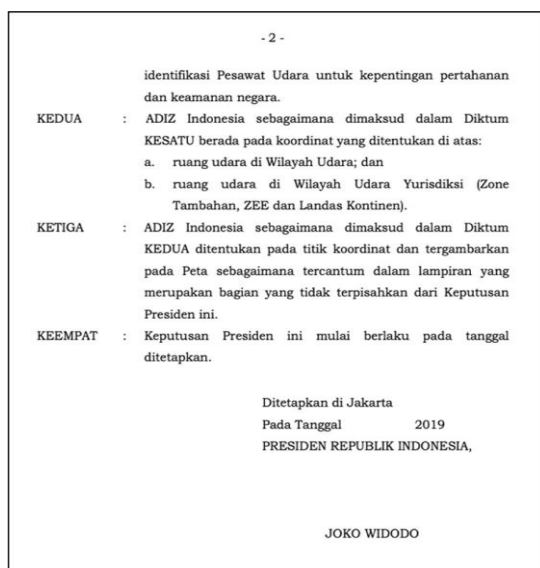
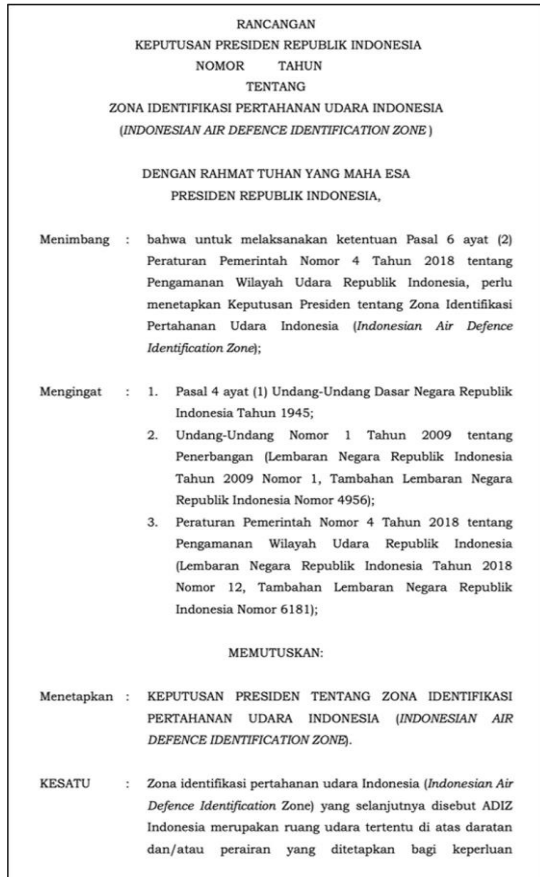


Figure 6. Draft of Presidential Decree on Indonesia's ADIZ
Source: Ministry of Defense, 2019

of Foreign Affairs and potential concerns expressed by other stakeholders underline the importance of ensuring that policy details are easily understood.

There is a diverse range of attitudes and perspectives among stakeholders involved in the ADIZ reposition process. While some express positive support and urgency, others adopt a cautious or strategic stance.

There also was a comprehensive approach towards addressing staff-related challenges in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition policy. The involvement of various agencies such as the Directorate General of Air Transportation, AirNav Indonesia, and the Operations Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces highlighted a collective effort to engage qualified personnel.

The collaborative efforts from various entities, including the Legal Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Directorate General of Air Transportation, suggested a commitment to addressing information-related obstacles. However, ongoing efforts are needed to ensure that implementers have access to accurate and timely information, both on how to effectively implement the policy and on compliance data during its execution.

This necessitates consideration due to a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, indicating their lack of information regarding the progress in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition from the leading sector of this policy.

Ensuring that those tasked with enforcement possess formal authority is crucial for fostering compliance and adherence to policy guidelines of ADIZ reposition. A focus on legal considerations and formal processes performed by all stakeholders suggested a keen awareness of the importance of authority in fostering compliance.

Adequate technological and logistical resources are deemed essential for seamless execution of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition. Lack of adequate technological and logistical resources in air defense system is evident as stated by Ministry of Defense.

There was a mix of dispositions among key stakeholders involved in Indonesia's ADIZ reposition. While all stakeholders express a positive attitude and strong commitment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduces a cautious perspective.

Ensuring alignment with policy objectives is crucial to minimize

resistance, streamline the execution process, and increase the likelihood of success in implementing the ADIZ reposition policy. All bureaucratic staff is responsive to leadership guidance to ensure the success of the policy implementation.

Incentive can mitigate potential resistance and enhance the overall effectiveness of the policy implementation process. Positive disposition effect from all stakeholders served as an incentive, fostering increased cooperation and commitment among implementers.

The bureaucratic structure involved in Indonesia's ADIZ reposition faces potential challenges related to SOP. The absence of a clear and comprehensive SOP may hinder decision-making and introduce inconsistency in the organizational structure.

The collaborative nature of the policy requires efficient coordination and collaboration among diverse units involved in the process. If fragmentation leads to disjointed efforts or a lack of coordination, it may impede the seamless execution of the policy. Multifaceted and collaborative nature of the ADIZ reposition process, involving

various entities is recognized in the policy implementation.

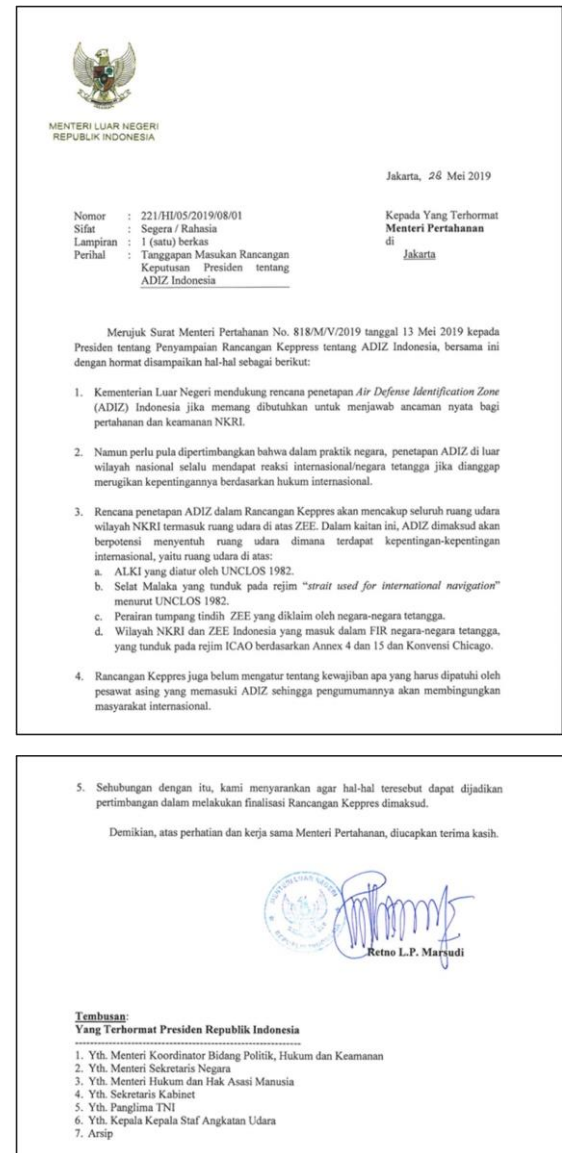


Figure 7. Respond Letter of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Source: Archive of Ministry of Defense, 2019

Conclusion, Recommendation, and Limitation

In conclusion, the urgency of implementing Indonesia's ADIZ

reposition is a imperative. It is most pronounced when viewed through the Airspace Threats perspective. The evolving nature of airspace threats necessitates swift and effective measures. ADIZ emerges as a critical measure to counter these evolving threats.

The implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition shows notable progress. However, it should be noted that a certain stakeholder had concerns on the policy implementation related to the potential diplomatic tensions with neighbouring countries.

Despite the positive progress, obstacles in the implementation of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition are evident. Among all, the most dominant obstacle is the inadequate communication between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that pose delay to the Indonesia's ADIZ reposition policy implementation. Following the receipt of an official response letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding concerns on diplomatic relations arising from Indonesia's ADIZ reposition, there has been no subsequent communication among stakeholders involved in this issue. Instead of building communication with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry

of Defense's has been involved in drafting Airspace Management Act that one of its articles includes the establishment of Indonesia's ADIZ through a Presidential Decree.

In light of the findings of this study, a set of theoretical and practical recommendations are presented. For theoretical recommendations, a thorough examination of existing policies related to Indonesia's ADIZ should be conducted. This examination should not solely concentrate on legal frameworks but also consider the integration of various policies across different ministries, namely Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by emphasizing the crucial role of Coordinating Ministry of Politics, Law and Security (Kemenkopolhukam) in resolving bureaucratic rivalries and aligning diverse interests among ministries.

Subsequently, 3 practical recommendations are suggested. Firstly, there is a critical need for enhanced communication between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, such as regular briefings and updates. Initiating a high-level dialogue between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is essential to

bridge the communication gap. Establishing a joint working group comprising representatives from both ministries can facilitate regular communication, ensuring that concerns are addressed in a timely manner. This working group should prioritize building consensus on the policy implementation, fostering collaboration rather than allowing miscommunication to hinder progress. Creating a dedicated communication channel specifically for matters related to Indonesia's ADIZ reposition will ensure that concerns are addressed promptly and diplomatically. This collaborative effort should involve representatives from both ministries, as well as external experts in international relations and aviation security.

Moreover, proactive engagement with neighboring countries is paramount to mitigate potential diplomatic tensions. This diplomatic initiative can help build mutual understanding and trust, preventing unnecessary delays in the implementation process.

Furthermore, the government should explore the possibility of involving regional organizations or forums to facilitate multilateral dialogues

on airspace security to address common challenges.

It is crucial to acknowledge certain limitations in this research. Firstly, the study relies on the available literature and information up to the knowledge cutoff date in November 2023, and developments beyond this point may not be considered.

Additionally, the research may be constrained by the availability and accessibility of data, particularly concerning internal government communications and decision-making processes.

Furthermore, the recommendations proposed are theoretical and practical in nature, and their effectiveness depends on the willingness and cooperation of various stakeholders. As diplomatic relations and geopolitical situations are dynamic, the recommended strategies might need adjustments based on evolving circumstances. Therefore, the research should be considered as a snapshot of the situation up to the knowledge cutoff date, and subsequent developments could influence the dynamics of Indonesia's ADIZ reposition implementation.

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