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Economic Resilience as a Component of National Defense: Formulation of Strategies to defend against Non-Conventional Threats

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Abstract

Economic resilience is analyzed as an integral component of national defense in the defense of unconventional threats such as economic wars, cyberattacks, and geopolitical pressures. The capacity of states to defend sovereignty, adapt to change, and mitigate the impact of external attacks that disrupt social and political stability is the focus of this study. The relationship between economic resilience, fiscal policy, diversification of economic sectors, and strengthening technological infrastructure, including cyber defense, is highlighted as interrelated elements to maintain economic stability and national security. This study examines adaptive response and policy strategies, including intersectoral collaboration and international cooperation, to anticipate the complex dynamics of global economic threats. The findings indicate that the synergy of planned economic policies with a comprehensive defense strategy can strengthen national capabilities to respond to non-military threats, maintain internal stability, and improve the country's geopolitical position.

Keywords: Economic Resilience, National Defense, Non-Conventional Threats

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INTRODUCTION

The economy and national defense are an inseparable and interrelated unit in supporting state sovereignty. Economic and financial resilience are two key concepts in supporting sustainable economic and social development (Oprisan et al., 2023). Economic growth is closely related to these factors that have an impact on environmental stability and efficient resource management. Economic resilience can increase a country's capacity to build and strengthen its defenses. The source of defense funds depends on economic stability so that it is possible to invest in the form of tools and personnel that support the defense of a country. A stable environment can be created from strong defense conditions to create a conducive economic and investment climate and attract investors thereby encouraging the economic growth of a country. Therefore, the relationship between economic resilience and national defense plays an important role in maintaining a country's sovereignty and increasing the country's competitiveness at the international level.

In increasingly complex global developments, threats can occur from both the military power sector and non-military aggression, so comprehensive and integrated strategic steps are needed to support state sovereignty. Economic instruments can be used as resistance to military power that plays an important role in advancing strategic interests and sovereignty for a country (Kim, 2022). In terms of the economy as a non-military threat, it can be in the form of economic wars, cyber-attacks and information that have a great impact on the stability of a country. On the threat of economic war, market price manipulation, economic sanctions and the takeover of strategic resources can have a major impact on a country. A significant impact can be seen with the weakening of the country's economy. This is the same as the impact that occurs because of direct military conflict. Currently, a country's national resilience does not only depend on its military strength, but it also needs to be adaptive to resilience to economic attacks due to global pressures. In the case of economic war, a powerful country often uses special policies such as embargoes and technological controls to weaken the economic conditions of the opponent. In addition, cyber or information attacks can also disrupt financial systems, distort the public economy and attacks on vital infrastructure that impact social and political stability. Therefore, an active economic defense strategy is needed followed by increasing cyber capacity to protect the country's sovereignty from threats.

The influence of economic attacks on a country can be measured by analyzing the characteristics of a country with other factors such as economic resilience, level of management, economic policy and intensity of capitalism so that the adverse effects can be reduced (Uddin et

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al., 2021). The mix between the government and private sectors must be strengthened to create a more adaptable and innovative economy. To deal with political pressure, a country urgently needs to develop strategic policies in mitigating economic risks to strengthen the country's national defense from increasingly complex external threats. Economic diversification can be a solution in reducing the impact of dependence on certain areas that are vulnerable to external economic attacks. Increasing the capacity of domestic industries based on technology, innovation, and optimization of the financial sector must be a top priority to support economic resilience. In addition, domestic and foreign cooperation is also needed which aims to expand market access and strengthen geopolitical positions to create a good economic network. With a combination of various economic policies decided and a comprehensive defense strategy, a country can strengthen its defense stability and the impact of non-military attacks from outside can be reduced.

In building economic resilience, a country must slowly plan in the long and sustainable term and be adaptive to changing global conditions. Some of the things that determine a country's economic resilience include income differences, government intervention, human resources, innovation and national development (Wang & Li, 2022). The results of the analysis of these five elements support the government in formulating policies and as considerations to build the foundation of defense against external attacks and sustainable development. The government must formulate adaptive policies in response to global economic dynamics. An important factor in building economic resilience is to strengthen the domestic industrial sector that prioritizes innovation and technology. Increasing domestic industry can reduce dependence on the supply of goods from abroad and create high added value for the national economy. Another thing that needs to be studied is investment in the strategic infrastructure sector such as transportation, information and communication networks which are very important in strengthening the national economic resilience of a country.

One of the important factors that can strengthen economic resilience, and national resilience is economic diplomacy. With high income from natural resources, economic growth has decreased due to corruption and inflation so that competitiveness will decrease (Olujobi et al., 2022). Natural resources can be a supporting factor and can also be an inhibiting factor for certain countries by making other sectors unpredictable so that economic growth is hampered. With economic and trade cooperation, countries can widen market access, diplomatic relations and reduce the risk of dependence on a single major supplier. The expansion of markets and direct investment selectively reduces the impact of the economic policies of the big powerful countries

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and uses the economy to pressure other countries. In addition, international cooperation can be in the form of free trade agreements or economic alliances that strengthen countries' competitiveness in the global region.

Stable, strong economic resilience must be supported by fiscal and monetary policies. The government must be able to ensure that policies can be implemented in a disciplined manner by managing the budget well and increasing sources of revenue and reducing dependence on foreign debt that is at risk of pressure from other countries. In supporting this policy, it is necessary to have a balanced regional policy approach that focuses on industrialization by including supporting elements of economic resilience (Pretorius et al., 2021). Another policy that can be adopted is to increase inter-regional trade by developing regional supply chains and values that support the primary sector in overseeing regional integration policies. In addition, stable monetary policy can play a role in maintaining the rate of inflation, foreign exchange rates and increasing people's purchasing power. With this policy, namely fiscal and monetary policies that go hand in hand, a country can create a stable and strong economic system in the face of external attacks.

Due to the uncertainty in the global environment, resilience and efficiency are essential for sustainable development as well as economies and societies. Furthermore, the key to success in creating a resilient and optimal state resilience is the synergy between economic policy and national defense. Mechanisms in responding to policies must be created and focus on resilience policies that explore the interaction between policies from the aspects of industry, the cultural environment and state governance (Zhu et al., 2021). The policy framework will support building resilience. Resilient economic development requires internal adjustments and stable external environmental changes to increase national resilience. If during an external attack, the country can easily overcome the crisis and be able to adapt, then resilience. In an era of increasingly growing and complex globalization, threats to the sovereignty and stability of countries come from conventional military forces and non-military threats such as economic wars and geopolitical pressures. So that a multi-dimensional approach is needed by establishing international cooperation. In addition, other policies that must be taken are based on macroeconomics which are made an important priority. The implementation of targeted strategies in the country can improve defense and maintain economic sovereignty as well as protect national interests. So that welfare and development in the future can be carried out properly.

METHODOLOGY

The study analyzes the current literature from the Scopus Q1 and Q2 journals for the 2020-

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2025 period regarding economic resilience as a component of national defense against unconventional threats such as economic wars, cyberattacks, and global geopolitical pressures. A comprehensive literature search was conducted on the Scopus database using the main keywords "economic resilience", "defense economics", "national defense", and "non-military threats" with a filter for the 2020-2025 publication year, type of journal article, and open access in English and Indonesian, resulting in 42 articles selected after a rigorous screening process based on thematic relevance, methodological credibility, and strategic contribution. The analysis focuses on the relationship between economic resilience and fiscal policy, sector diversification, technological infrastructure, and cyber defense as supporting elements of national stability amid global dynamics such as trade embargoes, supply chain disruptions, and commodity fluctuations. Narrative synthesis generates a conceptual framework that integrates adaptive strategies, intersectoral collaboration, and policy recommendations to strengthen the country's geopolitical position against contemporary economic threats.



Figure 1. Research Framework

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The basic concept of economic resilience

The state's ability to maintain economic sovereignty, adapt to changes and face threats from outside and within is a concept of economic resilience. Resilience is considered as a complex reaction effort in the economic field of a region from external shocks or disturbances (Hundt & Grün, 2022). Sudden economic disruption can trigger a recession in a country. This ability to survive must be able to be done for a long period of time without disturbing the stability and economic growth of a country. Economic resilience can be supported by several key concepts. One of them is economic stability. Economic stability describes the resilience of an economy to major changes in the financial sector in each period. In addition, the diversity of economic sectors

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plays an important role in keeping a country from dependence on one source of income, so that the country can adapt to global changes. The latter is the country's ability to recover after experiencing a global economic crisis or attack. Economic resilience continues to depend on the ability of the country to survive the influence of external threats and geopolitical pressure from other countries.

The concept of resilience describes regional economic resilience both in the short and long term and has the potential to affect development in a country. The systems approach that examines economic resilience is an approach that analyzes the changes that occur as a result of attacks and reflects simultaneously adaptive behaviors about internal management and external actors (Sutton & Arku, 2022). Economic resilience is influenced by several factors, including economic structure. The economic structure must be in balance between several sectors such as industry, agriculture and services that support the stability of a country if one of the sectors experiences a crisis or disruption. In addition, economic resilience must also be supported by government policies. Government policies on adaptive economies play a role in increasing economic resilience. The establishment of legal rules for investment policy encourages innovation and market economic growth. In addition, fiscal policies that regulate state revenues and expenditures must be flexible, accompanied by market strategies that regulate trade will strengthen competitiveness in the international world. Supporting infrastructure also plays a role in forming energy exchange and communication networks so that countries can respond well to threats. The level of economic resilience is indicated by stable economic growth with a controlled debt ratio, a moderate inflation rate and stable economic growth.

A form of non-military attack that weakens the country's economy is an economic war involving various financial instruments (Poggio, 2024). The characteristic of economic war is the use of strategies or tactics that affect stability and weaken a country's competitiveness and limited access to key resources. Compared to conventional warfare, economic warfare does not use military force. Economic warfare is carried out with hidden tactics over a long period of time. This is usually done by a stronger country than a weaker country. The impacts that can occur include the influence of the domestic market, weakening investment and the welfare of citizens. In economic wars, one country uses certain tools to exert pressure on other countries. One form of economic war used is economic sanctions. Economic sanctions will make the country experience restrictions on trade and investment and its global financial access will be intervened. In addition, trade tariffs on the global market will increase, having an impact on the imported products needed by the country. This has an impact on the increasingly depressed economy and hampers trade in

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the global market.

Economic war attacks are not only carried out by a country, but also by several parties with international interests or individuals with strategic interests. The new momentum that led to the economic war considering the delivery of energy resources to the global market allowed the use of geo-economics as a new tool in realizing the interests of a country (Papava & Maisaia, 2023). In addition, currency engineering can be used as an instrument of war used by invading countries. They will devalue the currency to take advantage that makes them superior in the international market. Another tool used is to carry out cyberattacks on critical sectors such as the country's financial system, banking and critical industrial networks that result in highly impactful economic disruptions. The alliance of multinational countries also plays an important role in supporting economic war. They monopolize global markets by controlling essential commodities or controlling global trade supply chains to pressure the country under attack. In the interests of individuals or groups, economic wars are waged by large investors who speculate in the financial field on global markets. In addition, cyber-attacks can also weaken cyber-attacks on important networks in the field of a country's economy. The increasingly complex types of economic attacks in the international world, economic warfare becomes a non-military attack that threatens the sovereignty of a country so that it requires a defense strategy policy that protects and strengthens national stability.

National defense in the face of economic and military attacks plays an important role in maintaining financial capabilities, resources and national stability that is realized by economic resilience. Economic warfare is a complex phenomenon involving various types of conflicts over resources characterized by competition for financial conditions and border conflicts (White, 2023). A strong and stable economy can support government policies in allocating defense budgets so that they can be managed properly, and strategic infrastructure will be maintained. Economic resilience will encourage a country to reduce dependence on external parties so that it can reduce the attack of economic pressure from other countries. The stronger the country's economy, the stronger its defenses in the face of threats from within and without.

The defense of a country is an effort to maintain sovereignty by expanding borders and handling internal attacks that support national welfare from the threat of social change, economic difficulties and changes in environmental conditions (Freudlsperger & Schimmelfennig, 2022). In formulating defense policies, the state should be able to strengthen economic resilience. Investment in the defense sector and the application of advanced technology can create jobs and encourage innovation. A good defense strategy can protect domestic infrastructure and reduce

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the risk of economic attacks from inside and outside. In formulating defense policies, the state can strengthen the national system and protect the state from attacks that disrupt economic stability. One of the comprehensive approaches in supporting state sovereignty in the event of economic war is the concept of comprehensive defense is considered a relevant approach. Comprehensive defense involves the role of the military sector involving various elements of society, including the industrial, economic and defense sectors. In this path, the derivative of the defense strategy in economic resilience combines the roles of the government, the private sector and society to work together in building the resilience of an economic system that is independent and adaptive to external pressures and attacks. With the collaboration of the three, the country can develop a rapid response policy in facing the threat of economic war and ensure the continuation of national development and maintain the economic stability of the community in the long term.

The influence of economic resilience in building national defense

The main step to build economic resilience and strengthen national economic defense is to use economic structure diversification. Economic diversification helps to increase regional resilience and increase economic resilience that depends on the support of external factors such as finance, human resources and innovation (He et al., 2022). Vulnerable sectors can increase the fragility of the country's economy to fluctuations in global market prices due to overdependence. Diversification strategies are useful to reduce the impact of external attacks and increase production more broadly. In addition, it can also increase added value and create economic resilience. This can reduce the negative impact due to changes in global economic conditions. Economic diversification can develop key sectors that have high economic value that can contribute to economic stability and national security.

In creating economic independence, the manufacturing sector can reduce dependence on the need to import goods that affect a country's economic resilience. In the relationship between government and the global economy, conflicts of interest and the dissemination of information will affect economic attacks so that trade flows can be disrupted because parties with economic advantages will pursue more business interests (Renner, 2024). In creating economic independence, the manufacturing sector can be the main sector. The development of the technology sector can help overcome changes in economic wars. The encouragement of innovation to create strategic sectors plays an important role in creating economic stability. The state must be able to formulate policies that can support the development of innovation so that it can encourage an entrepreneurial economy based on technology. A good, strong and dynamic

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economy can be created if all can work together well.

In supporting national economic defense, a resilient supply chain condition is needed. The challenges and opportunities of stabilizing economies are driven by differences in specific characteristics that determine capabilities and control crises (Pontarollo & Serpieri, 2021). Dependence on imported goods will be a weakness in a country's economic resilience. Strengthening in this sector must be studied systematically by mapping the main points so that development takes place in the long term. Understanding the weak points of the economy can improve the government's understanding so that strategic design plans can be known in mitigating the risk of economic attacks. A rapid response formed by a thorough supply chain analysis can overcome economic attacks such as trade embargoes, economic sanctions and geopolitical crises that disrupt the flow of global markets into the country.

The main priority in strengthening economic and national defense is to build national production capacity. The government must create investment climate conditions that encourage investors to invest in the industrial sector so that strategic needs such as defense equipment, raw material production and the development of energy innovations can be realized. The principles of rationality, proportionality, equity, non-discrimination and justice can be used as a basis in shaping national defense strategies so that they can clarify the rights and obligations of citizens in strengthening the country's defense (Triyana, 2022). Creating strategic reserves can be a concrete step to overcome the potential for global attacks on international market supply chains. National availability in the food, energy and resource sectors must be managed with a good and appropriate system so that it can be used in emergencies such as global crises and geopolitical conflicts. This policy must be supported by a good distribution system with inventory turnover to ensure the availability of national needs in the long term. The right combination of policies can strengthen national conditions so that they become effective protectors of economic attacks and global threats.

A stable financial system is the main foundation in building economic resilience to support national defense. A country's economic resilience will be highly vulnerable to external attacks such as economic wars, economic sanctions, embargoes, market manipulation and global crises. Global commodities play an important role in determining the price of the world market which makes it a great challenge to hinder economic growth and cause inflation and economic instability of a country (Olujobi et al., 2022). Therefore, a comprehensive policy strategy is needed to supervise the financial sector, strengthen regulations and stop foreign dependence so that the domestic economy can be stable.

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To strengthen economic stability, it must be supported by policies or rules in the supervision of the government's financial sector (Monastiriotis & Martelli, 2021). The step that must be taken to strengthen domestic economic stability is to create regulations that protect financial institutions to operate in a standardized and transparent manner. This aims to create a sufficient capital fulfillment ratio to face the threat of future crises. Another step that needs to be implemented is to increase foreign exchange reserves and reduce foreign debt so that the country's economy can be stable with a relatively stable currency exchange rate. Diversification of foreign exchange sources can be obtained through increasing exports of goods that are high value and strengthening the tourism sector so that the country's economic stability will be maintained from the threat of non-military attacks.

Economic resilience must be supported by cyber resilience that can strengthen national stability in the digital era. Cyberattacks can paralyze the country's financial network, disrupting the economy nationally. Strategic steps needed to protect against economic crises are by building awareness of detection to respond to threats and education on the dangers of non-military threats from outside (Sutton et al., 2023). The step that must be taken to build cyber resilience is to strengthen the national cyber network both in the banking sector and the general sector. Good regulations to strengthen data security can reduce information leakage so that economic manipulation can be inhibited. Protection of infrastructure can build detection capacity so that it will make it easier to manage defense. With the support of artificial intelligence, this pattern of cyberattacks can be prevented properly.

The government, business actors and the public in general must have training experience that explains data protection and the use of security systems and avoids social engineering attacks. Increasing literacy for cybersecurity awareness can increase public awareness of the importance of cyber-attack dangers. This public vigilance also plays an important role in maintaining the stability of the country from threats that are detrimental to economic conditions (Knoke et al., 2023). The implementation of key infrastructure protection strategies can strengthen the ability to detect and respond to non-military attacks such as cyberattacks. Increasing public awareness of digital security and economic defense can strengthen a country's ability to deal with external obstacles and attacks.

Analysis of the case of modern economic warfare

One example of an economic war that uses economic sanctions tactics is an economic attack on Russia aimed at weakening the Russian economy and its barriers and on global access.

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At the time of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, restrictions on banking activities, export restrictions and embargoes on the field of energy resources were increasingly felt. As a result of this invasion, disruptions were also disrupted in Ukraine in the agricultural sector which continued until after the invasion and widespread international sanctions were imposed on Russia (Esonye et al., 2023). Trade restrictions on the Russian state limit and directly affect the market for staples and fuels. These economic sanctions are carried out by superpowers such as the United States, the European Union, and western allies which aim to pressure the economy in Russia so that its military capacity is reduced so that the invasion of Ukraine can subside.

With this very significant impact, Russia has suffered losses in the energy, technology and financial sectors (Hofer, 2023). With restrictions on technology exports and Russia's ban on exporting oil and gas to foreign countries, the Russian government's income has declined sharply. Russia is forced to find new market sources to sell its oil and gas. The shift in strategy from military to non-military attacks has made Russia's and Ukraine's long open attacks have an impact on economic conditions in both countries (Davis, 2023). In the financial sector, global financial transactions were also disrupted. Russia is restricting global transactions which has affected financial conditions as well. The technology restrictions-imposed affect Russia's already weakened trade and defense industry. To deal with this pressure, Russia is expanding its export market to Asian countries to strengthen its economic defense. Russia began to reduce dependence on western products so that economic resilience was achieved.

An economic war is a war that replaces military warfare with a deeper invasion practice related to dependence, finance and imperialism (Capasso, 2023). One type of economic war is the trade war between America and China. This was triggered because it was allegedly due to intellectual property theft by China and trade practices that were considered unfair by the United States government. The U.S. imposes high import prices on products from China which is a strategy to encourage the use of domestic goods and help reduce the trade deficit. Both countries have suffered a great impact because of this trade war. The impact seen is inflation and a decline in consumer purchasing power. The United States experienced a decline in its manufacturing industry due to declining exports from China. Meanwhile, China suffered losses due to the disruption of supply chains in the global market.

The development of national economic resilience can overcome the national resilience of a country, which is a key component of national (Bondarenko et al., 2021). This trade war that has lasted quite a long time has resulted in China experiencing a decline in the agricultural sector. China's economic growth has been hampered by the disruption of the supply chain of their

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agricultural products to the United States. Investors in China have also begun to move their production activities to other countries such as Vietnam. With this highly impactful economic attack, China and the United States are using negotiation strategies and providing incentives to their domestic companies. China is investing domestically as well as expanding its export fields, somewhat less dependence on the United States. After the trade war lasted for a long time, in the end the United States and China made an agreement to reduce the impact that occurred. China is gradually increasing its imports of products from the United States. However, because of the long-term occurrence, the global economy remains disrupted and the blocking of the supply chain of goods in the global market remains influential.

The economic crisis is one of the failures of national economic management due to internal and external factors (Slawinski et al., 2021). The country can experience dependence on certain sectors so that the economy also fluctuates. Sources of income will be affected by major policies such as subsidies and domestic price controls in the long run. This bad government policy can result in inflation and reduce people's purchasing power. This policy encourages corruption in the government with budget overruns. Massive inflation can reduce people's welfare. This is due to the soaring prices of necessities so that people's purchasing power decreases and results in poverty. This disruption of economic stability can create political shocks, mass demonstrations and weaken national defense.

Focusing on reducing risks due to economic change and proactive policy changes can support sustainable socio-economic activities (Nhamo & Ndlela, 2021). The reduction in risk due to this economic attack is limited by the number of challenges that come in. The government is required to control conditions by controlling prices and encouraging foreign investment in the domestic economy. In addition, international assistance to humanitarian programs such as donor countries can reduce the physical impact of food and health crises. Economic sanctions can worsen a country's economic revival. Without extensive structural reforms, economic diversification and generating global investment, it will be difficult to achieve economic stability in a country.

Of the three types of economic attacks above, namely economic sanctions, trade wars and economic crises, it can be a lesson for other countries to face economic wars and how to deal with them and achieve success. Strategies that support economic growth implement strategies created due to coordination between policies that increase economic resilience (Tateishi et al., 2021). In the case of external economic pressures, economic diversification is needed. The economic sanctions imposed in Russia have made the Russian government expand its energy commodity

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market to other regions such as Asia. In addition, Russia is increasing its domestic production so that it is not dependent on imports from western countries. In the case of an economic crisis, a country that relies on only one commodity will be affected if the market price of the commodity falls. Meanwhile, in the trade war, China's economic resilience will encourage domestic innovation to increase the domestic sector and reduce dependence on US products.

The government's ability to create the country's economic resilience plays a major role in the country's national defense (Petach et al., 2021). The country is required to settle with agreements such as China and the United States, such as making fiscal and monetary policies so that the country can adjust to external threats. In the economic sanctions policy, Russia can respond by making an import policy so that the country's finances increase. Meanwhile, in economic crises, the wrong policies can make economic conditions more destroyed and weakened accompanied by corruption and hyperinflation. International cooperation strategies can affect the success of an economic attack. Bilateral strategies with other countries can reduce dependence on products from certain countries. In the trade war, China also managed to establish relations with other countries so that its market share increased. Carefully crafted policies prevent the country from an economic crisis. Authoritarian policies can contain the state experiencing losses and difficulties in seeking help or support from other countries.

Policy, economic resilience strategy and national defense

Proper national policies are needed in the face of global economic changes that increasingly threaten national defense. The economy undergoes a significant process of change due to internal and external disruptions and hinders the development process (Hu et al., 2022). The right step to take is to provide a legal umbrella or legislation that combines economic policy with national defense. The regulations cover the enhancement of key and strategic sectors and enhance domestic production capabilities as well as the conservation of vital assets from domestic and foreign threats. This regulation regulates the flow of response to economic crises and the role of the government in maintaining national economic stability. National strategies related to economic resilience will determine policies in the long term by strengthening national economic resilience.

Assessment of economic risk and resilience after external economic attacks plays an important role in decision-making for economic recovery (Liu & Chen, 2021). Active implementation must be feasible with an operational approach to ensure all programs run well. To strengthen economic defense, it is necessary to improve the strategic industrial sector, regulate

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finance, foster a good investment climate and strengthen resource reserves. For all policies to run well, it requires the support of the community, the private sector and the government to work together. Structured policy arrangements will strengthen economic resilience which will ultimately realize national stability and strengthen defense in the future.

The overall level of economic resilience is a comparison of the resilience conditions of the economy compared to its main economic function as a whole (Volkov et al., 2021). Synergy between government, society and the private sector plays an important role in shaping economic resilience. The government as a policymaker determines regulations in the regulation of the economy and protects important sectors. Revenue management regulatory policies should be regulated to protect the national economy from external attacks. The government must ensure that all major sectors in the economy remain stable to support the national strategy so that it is strong in facing the threat of non-military attacks such as economic and cyber-attacks. The private sector plays a role in fostering innovation and encouraging investment to support domestic economic growth. With good economic growth, the country will be free from dependence on foreign products and improve people's welfare.

The formation of economic resilience by communities is significantly influenced by changes in the external environment as a result of changes in economic, social, cultural conditions and resource integration (Zhang et al., 2024). The community plays a role in the economic turnaround so that the economic ecosystem will be independent. With domestic products, people are encouraged to be entrepreneurial with innovations that can strengthen economic resilience and competitiveness in the international market. The public is required to understand knowledge about finance and economic turnover by utilizing existing resources to avoid the impact of economic crises. The coordination of these three determining factors must run well so that the private sector and the public can enjoy subsidies from the government that generate revenue in the form of taxes for the state. The right strategy and the collaboration of the three parties can build a strong economic foundation to support sustainable development.

Economic resilience policies must be implemented gradually with systematic steps based on existing information. Global economic changes can destroy existing economic conditions and create new opportunities if economic resilience is realized (Dykha et al., 2024). To maintain economic conditions from negative impacts, the implantation stage can begin with the drafting of laws and regulations as a clear step to protect national defense. This regulation must be socialized and built in important sectors in society and the private sector. The implementation of programs that can strengthen economic infrastructure can increase investment in strategic industries. In

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addition, the financial sector will also benefit from this regulation. Supervision of these policy steps is a key step to ensure the effectiveness of government programs to realize economic resilience.

The success of government policies must be measured as an indicator of national economic resilience. One of the conditions that is clearly seen is that if a country's economic resilience is good, the inflation rate will be stable with a stable foreign exchange value and an increase in domestic production capacity. Conditions with high levels of technology-based production support aspects of national economic resilience (Tóth et al., 2022). Evaluation still needs to be carried out as a periodic testing mechanism for the effectiveness of a government program involving stakeholders. The government needs to monitor in detail supervising policies and make improvements if necessary. If there are inequality or weaknesses in a policy program, the government is expected to respond quickly by revising or improving policies so that they do not have a negative impact on economic resilience.

The implementation of economic resilience policies has complex challenges in creating national defense. Vulnerability, resistance and recovery of financial conditions that receive external economic attacks must respond to such disruptions according to their characteristics (Di Pietro et al., 2021). Obstacles in cooperation between sectors in realizing economic resilience come from weak coordination between government agencies. Policies are made to increase economic resilience by involving various institutions, sometimes experiencing different objectives due to different interests or priorities. The lack of harmonization in the preparation of the plan resulted in conflicts between institutions so that they were not integrated. Therefore, there needs to be coordination formed by the government so that cooperation between institutions, the private sector and the community can run harmoniously by ensuring the same target.

The implementation of state economic policies must pay attention to macroeconomic policies, especially policies related to the dimension of resilience (Ngouhouo & Nchofoung, 2022). Infrastructure development that can support economic resilience will be disrupted due to limited resources, which hinders policy implementation. The weakening of the resource supply chain in the global market plays a role in reducing large state revenues. In conditions of reduced income, the government must consider optimizing the developed sector. To deal with this problem, the strategy of regulating state revenue must be optimized by collaborating with the private sector to increase state funding by strengthening domestic and foreign investment. Another obstacle that often arises is technical and financial obstacles from several groups that hold different interests so that it affects the implementation of government policies. Policies of diversification of

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economic sectors and industrial change often face obstacles of rejection from people who feel that their interests are being disturbed. For example, industries that have been protected for too long or private parties that have personal interests. Therefore, there needs to be an effective communication approach and strategic actions that must be determined to ensure that all parties who play a role in supporting economic resilience have the same understanding and goals to support the implementation of policies properly.

CONCLUSIONS

The economy and national defense are a strategic whole in maintaining national sovereignty. Economic growth and resilience play a crucial role in strengthening defense capacity, not only from a military perspective, but also in facing global economic pressures and non-military threats. Therefore, an active economic defense strategy is needed, supported by increased cyber capacity, fiscal efficiency, and investment in strategic sectors to maintain national stability. Economic resilience reflects a country's ability to maintain economic sovereignty, adapt to change, and confront internal and external threats. Economic warfare, as a form of non-military threat, can be carried out through sanctions, trade wars, or financial pressure by states or interested actors. Diversifying the economic structure, particularly through strengthening the manufacturing sector, can reduce dependence on imports and increase national independence. Comprehensive supply chain analysis also enables rapid responses to disruptions such as embargoes, economic sanctions, and geopolitical crises. The combination of appropriate economic policies and a comprehensive defense strategy can strengthen national stability and minimize the impact of global threats. Economic resilience must be supported by cyber resilience to maintain stability in the digital age. Lessons learned from sanctions, trade wars, and economic crises demonstrate the importance of adaptive, inclusive, and communicative national policies. The government is required to be responsive in addressing policy weaknesses to prevent negative impacts on economic resilience and national defense.

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